

Bringing to book the guilty men of Baghdad

The legal arguments used to convict Saddam Hussein apply even more forcefully to George W. Bush & Tony Blair

By [Siddharth Varadarajan](#)

Global Research, January 10, 2007

The Hindu 10 January 2007

Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [Crimes against Humanity](#), [Law and Justice](#)

In-depth Report: [IRAQ REPORT](#)

The legal arguments used by the U.S.-sponsored Iraqi court to convict Saddam Hussein of crimes against humanity apply even more forcefully to those American leaders who ordered the illegal invasion and occupation of Iraq.

OF ALL the excuses served up by the United States in the aftermath of the outsourced lynching of Saddam Hussein on December 30, none is more dishonest than the claim that the trial, conviction, sentencing, and execution of the deposed Iraqi President was solely the handiwork of the “sovereign” government of Iraq.

Apart from micromanaging the trial court’s statute, the U.S. actively assisted the Iraqi Higher Criminal Court through the [Regime Crimes Liaison Office \(RCLO\)](#) housed in the American Embassy in Baghdad. U.S. minders from the RCLO oversaw the tenuous evidence produced in the Dujail case against Saddam, the serious deficiencies in trial procedure which have been amply documented by United Nations working groups and others, the blatant politicisation of the trial by the occupation-installed government of Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, as well as the deliberate scuttling of Saddam’s right to a proper defence.

Moreover, the U.S. military had direct physical custody of Saddam from the point of his arrest until several minutes before his execution. U.S. custody was resumed immediately thereafter, when the body was loaded on to an American helicopter for eventual disposition in Tikrit. One cannot create a court, train its judges, take a man to the gallows, and thence to his grave, and then claim one had nothing whatsoever to do with the manner of his death.

The irony is that there would have been no reason for any American or British leader to disown responsibility for the lynching — or plant stories about “differences” with the Iraqi government about the timing and mode of execution — had the sinister hooded men who finally dispatched Saddam stuck to a sanitised script. Like the widely circulated [picture postcards of lynchings across the American south in the early 20th century](#), the grainy cell-phone video of Saddam’s last moments conveyed to the whole world the tastelessness of raw power unrestricted by either law or morality. But unlike those good ol’ American lynchings — in which the mob leaders posed proudly by their hanging Black trophies — the ringleaders of the Baghdad hanging party absented themselves from the embarrassing frame, preferring the “plausible deniability” of being sound asleep in Texas and Washington.

When L. Paul Bremer and the Coalition Provisional Authority drafted the original [statute of the Iraqi Higher Criminal Court](#) in 2003, they were careful to limit its mandate in two crucial

ways. First, the court was given jurisdiction only for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed between July 17, 1968, and May 1, 2003. And secondly, it was stipulated that the court could try any natural person “whether Iraqi or non-Iraqi” suspected of committing these grave offences provided he or she was a “resident of Iraq.”

The first limitation ensured that the court would not have any jurisdiction over U.S. occupation troops and commanders stationed in Iraq after President George W. Bush declared the end of “major combat operations” on May 1, 2003. This is regardless of overwhelming evidence that these troops have engaged in the killing and torture of non-combatants in Hadithiya, Fallujah, Abu Ghraib, and other places in Iraq over the past three-and-a-half years. The second limitation — of residency — ensured that the court would not be free to probe charges that U.S. persons had committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the civilian population of Iraq prior to May 1, 2003. This means that the charge of U.S. collusion with the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein in the commission of atrocities against the Iraqi Kurds and against Iran, not to speak of the genocide of Iraqi children caused by the 12-year-long economic embargo of the country, nor indeed the killing of civilians through the disproportionate, unnecessary, and wholly illegal use of air power and military force from 1991 up to May 1, 2003, would be completely outside the purview of scrutiny by the special “higher” Iraqi tribunal.

For the U.S., the introduction of these caveats was absolutely necessary because any legal process that assigns criminal liability to Saddam would naturally run the risk of assigning criminal liability to others who committed similar acts.

Disproportionate force as war crime

The court’s statute stresses that an individual can be charged with war crimes or crimes against humanity if the impugned violence he orders or takes part in is “part of an extensive and systematic action launched against the civilian population” and is known by him to be so. Both the Saddam regime and the U.S. invasion and occupation took the lives of thousands of civilians. Though the U.S. acknowledges countless civilians have been killed in its military actions in Iraq, it denies any criminal liability on the grounds that it does not “intentionally target civilians.” Broadly speaking, whatever defence Saddam was allowed to mount essentially revolved around the same claim.

In its [298-page written opinion](#), the Iraqi court rejected this claim. But in finding Saddam guilty, it has, paradoxically, opened the way for criminal liability to be assigned to U.S. leaders and commanders, as and when a future sovereign Iraqi government has the courage to remove the unnatural restrictions placed on the higher court’s mandate. The court listed several pieces of evidence that, it claimed, established Saddam’s guilt but not beyond reasonable doubt. To make the final leap, therefore, the court was forced to construe the disproportionate, excessive, and unnecessary use of force as tantamount to extensive and systematic action against civilians.

Since there was no direct evidence linking Saddam to the death of civilians, the tribunal argued that the disproportionate use of force against Dujail town by the Iraqi government and armed forces in the aftermath of the failed assassination attempt on Saddam in 1982 was in and of itself a crime against humanity for which he bore “collaborative” criminal liability. That attack led to the death of eight civilians as well as the subsequent arrest, trial and execution of around 100 others, besides the death in custody due to torture or neglect

of another 40. "Saddam Hussein," it ruled, "issued his orders, directly or indirectly... to attack the town of Dujail after the unsuccessful attempt on his life by a few individuals and that large-scale attack was not necessary nor appropriate for that very limited attempt ... perpetrating those acts which were a violation of the law, and shelling of fields while their owners were in them with helicopters was not necessary and was not an 'appropriate' answer at all from the points of quantity and quality ... That large-scale and organized attack and its effects constitute crimes against humanity, including deliberate killing as a crime against humanity."

If the attack on a town, which claimed the life of eight civilians and then another 140 more over two years, constitutes a crime against humanity, what about the "large-scale and organised" U.S. attack on the whole of Iraq, which initially claimed the lives of up to 10,000 civilians and has since led to the death of 650,000 more innocent Iraqis? Saddam Hussein could at least claim there was an attempt on his life; but what about the weapons of mass destruction Mr. Bush said the invasion of Iraq was all about?

The legal precedent of establishing criminal liability extends also to torture. The court ruled that though "none of the plaintiffs has stated that Saddam has personally tortured them ... [or] that Saddam has ordered that," the deposed President was nevertheless guilty as charged. Saddam, it said, had "implicitly acknowledged his awareness of those practices that took place at the intelligence and Abu Ghraib prisons" when he said in court, 'Such acts and harms that occurred against [the plaintiffs] were a mistake and violate the law.' Based on that, this court sees that the accused Saddam Hussein had issued an order ... which is an order, even if it is not explicit, to torture the victims from the Dujail residents ... Therefore, the accused is criminally accountable for torturing the Dujail residents."

In the case of the torture of Iraqi civilians by U.S. soldiers in Abu Ghraib, there is documentary evidence of the fact that the Bush administration — at the highest levels — had sanctioned illegal interrogation methods. Senior U.S. officials, including President Bush, have acknowledged the reality of what happened and described them as "mistakes," much as Saddam did in court. If Saddam could be held criminally accountable for torture despite the absence of any written order, any honest court would not think twice before convicting Mr. Bush and Donald Rumsfeld for what went on in Abu Ghraib. The Iraqi court and those who control it are, of course, not honest. But a crucial test of sovereignty and democracy for any future Iraqi government will surely be its willingness to hold to account the criminals who have scripted the terrible tragedy that has been enacted in Iraq since the 2003 invasion.

The original source of this article is The Hindu
Copyright © [Siddharth Varadarajan](#), The Hindu, 2007

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Siddharth
Varadarajan](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca