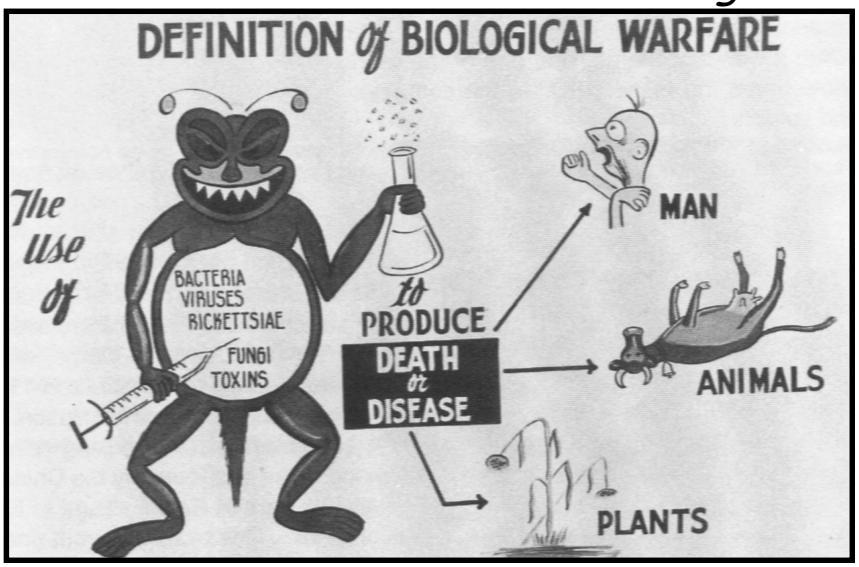
Some Canadian Connections to the US Biowarfare Program

Here are a few examples of Canada's very significant contributions to the US biological warfare research:

- Dr. Frederick Banting "the Nobel Prize-winning co-discoverer of insulin, was the force behind Canada's very early entry into a bacteriological warfare program. Driven by an obsessive belief that the 'Hun' was a threat to civilization, Banting called for a strategy of total war against the German population with bacteriological weapons. The Banting Institute in downtown Toronto thus became the birthplace of biological warfare research in North America." (pp.213-214)
- In his World War II report for the US War Department, George Merck, the executive of a large pharmaceutical corporation, acknowledged Canada's assistance in US bacteriological weapons research. However, Canada's biological warfare researchers were incensed that his report did not fully acknowledge our government's contribution to this research. Although Canada's Liberal government was keen to finance bacteriological warfare research, they did not want this disclosed to the public. (p. 217)
- Dr. Guilford B.Reed, in charge of the Defense Research Laboratory at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, conducted extensive germ warfare research and exchanged results with the US military. Reed's work began during World War II and continued through the Korean War period. His research included two methods of spreading infectious diseases: (1) a bomb dropping glass jars that shattered spreading infected pads baited to attract house flies which then transferred typhoid-dysentry to human foods and (2) a 500-pound bomb that could distribute 200,000 infected flies. (pp.190-191)
- Suffield Experimental Station, a thousand square mile military test range near Suffield, Alberta, was a centre for chemical and biological warfare research. (p.213)
- Grosse Ile, a small island in the St. Laurence River near Quebec City was the site of a Canada-US project to test biological weapons agents. (p.213)
- During the war, Dr. James Endicott, a Canadian United Church missionary who had spent much of his life in China, denounced the US use of biological weapons in northeast China. Canada's Department of External Affairs made every effort effort to discredit his reports and even considered charging him with treason. (p.190)

Source: Stephen Endicott and Edward Hagerman, *The United States and Biological Warfare*, 1998.



Slide from an orientation lecture for biological warfare prepared by the US Army Chemical Training Command, Fort McClellan, Alabama, June 1954.

Source: File 4456-Secret, Box 272, RG 175, NA. From *The United States and Biological Warfare*, p.54.

Practising Germ War on Winnipeg

By Donald W.Scott

The US Army used used a carcinogenic chemical -- zinc cadmium sulphide -- to conduct a series of simulated germ warfare tests over Winnipeg in 1953. The Pentagon lied about the tests to the mayor, saying that they were testing a chemical fog over the city, which would protect Winnipeg in the event of a nuclear attack.

In 1953, the US government asked the Canadian government if it could test a chemical over the city of Winnipeg. The US military sprayed this carcinogenic chemical in a 1,000%-attenuated form, which they said would be so watered down that nobody would get very sick. However, if people came to clinics with a sniffle, a sore throat or ringing in their ears, the researchers would be able to determine what percentage would have developed cancer if the chemical had been used at full strength.

Robert Russo, writing for the *Toronto Star* (May 15, 1997), reported on the Pentagon's admission that in 1953 it had obtained permission from the Canadian government to fly over the city of Winnipeg and spray out this chemical -- which sifted down on kids going to school, housewives hanging out their laundry and people going to work.

US Army planes and trucks released the chemical 36 times between July and August 1953. The Pentagon got its statistics, which indicated that if the chemical released had been full strength, approximately a third of the population of Winnipeg would have developed cancers over the next five years.

Source: "Pathogenic Mycoplasma: A Common Disease Agent Weaponized," Sept.8, 2001. <www.mercola.com/2001/sep/8/mycoplasma.htm>