

## (2) Biological Weapons: *US Germ Warfare in Korea*

There is much evidence that during the Korean War, the US Air Force dropped bacteriological bombs carrying infectious diseases in northeast China and Korea. Stephen Endicott and Edward Hagerman, in *The United States and Biological Warfare: Secrets from the Early Cold War* (1998) document this history from World War II to the Korean War.

During World War II, Japanese military scientists used Chinese prisoners as test subjects for germ warfare. Leading these horrific experiments was Lt. Gen. Shiro Ishii. Following the war, the US protected Ishii and his colleagues from war crimes prosecution. In return, the US received Ishii's research results and continued this diabolical science in their biological laboratories at Fort Detrick, Maryland. US germ warfare research was done in close cooperation with the British and Canadian governments.

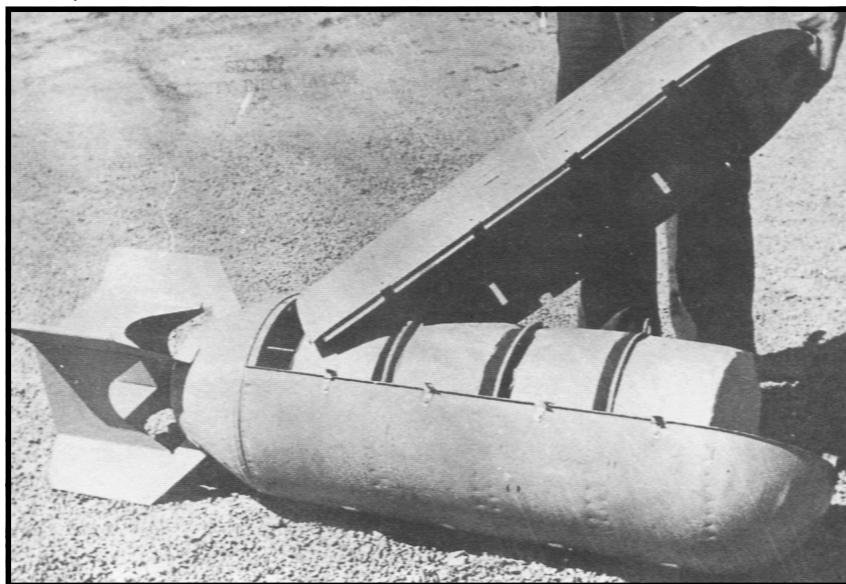
The Korean War soon gave the US an opportunity to conduct biological weapons experiments on human populations. They began using germ warfare in Korea in 1951, and in northeast China the next year.

The most commonly-used device for spreading biological agents was a 500-pound bomb ostensibly designed to drop leaflets. When used in germ warfare it's compartments were filled with leaves, stems, feathers or other materials. This matrix was imbedded with flies, mosquitoes, fleas, spiders, ants, bedbugs or other insects that were infected with malaria, typhoid, bubonic plague, dysentery, smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, meningitis, undulant fever, typhus rickettsia, paratyphoid, salmonella, relapsing fever, spirochaeta bacteria or encephalitis.

In response to US germ warfare attacks, the Chinese government rapidly inoculated millions of people to prevent the spread of these diseases.

The following US warplanes that have entertained the public at Canadian air shows are associated with the use of biological weapons in Korea and northeast China:

- B-26 Invader
- F-86 Sabre
- P-51 Mustang



The U.S. germ warfare program used the 500-lb. "leaflet bombs." It was called the E73R or M115 bomb.

**Source:** File 1280-secret (1953), Entry 1B, Box 256, RG 175, NA. From *The United States and Biological Warfare*, p. 57.

### US Plans for Biowar

By Peter Pringle

By 1949, the US Joint Chiefs of Staff had incorporated biological weapons into emergency war plans; their [stated] intent was to use these outlawed arms if the Berlin blockade led to general war.

By the start of the Korean War in 1950, *The United States and Biological Warfare* points out, the US had an offensive biological capability that, "in case of emergency," could be operational within three months. By the end of 1950, five anti-personnel and two anticrop agents — cereal rust and chemical growth regulators — were on the ready-to-go list.

The agents were tested in M33 cluster bombs, each containing 108 aerosol bomblets. By mid-1952, the Air Force had requisitioned 23,900 of these cluster bombs. If a world war came, the plan was to carry atomic and biological bombs in the same aircraft. The Navy developed a submarine-launched biological mine.

At the same time, the US Air Force in the Far East was told by the military chiefs to plan for biological warfare attacks against China.

**Source:** "Bioterrorism Hits Home," *The Nation*, May 3, 1999.

### Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention of 1972 has been ratified by 144 nations including the US. However, in July 2001 the US walked out of a London conference that was discussing a 1994 protocol on biological weapons. That protocol was designed to strengthen the Convention by providing for on-site inspections.

At Geneva in November 2001, US Undersecretary of State John Bolton stated that "the protocol is dead." At the same time, the US accused Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Libya, Sudan and Syria of violating the Convention but offered no specific allegations or supporting evidence.

**Source:** Richard Du Boff, "Mirror Mirror on the Wall, Who's the Biggest Rogue of All?" April 28, 2002.

In July 2001, the U.S. deliberately scuttled verification of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, setting back six years of negotiations in order to protect its secret CIA biological weapons programs from international scrutiny.

**Source:** Joe Allen <[www.thirdworldtraveler.com/Weapons/Hypocrisy\\_Terror.html](http://www.thirdworldtraveler.com/Weapons/Hypocrisy_Terror.html)>