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File Folder SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES (2)

FOIA

M430

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LAMB,
CHRISTOPHER

2

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
113636	MEMO	SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP RE MINUTES OF WORKING GROUP MEETING OF FEBRUARY 18,1988	3	2/24/1988	B1 B3
113637	MEMO	SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP RE ACTIVE MEASURES MEMO #5 OF 1988	8	3/3/1988	B1 B3

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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File: ~~Soviet~~ Active Measures 12

15 March 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Active Measures Working Group

FROM: Timothy J. O'Leary

SUBJECT: Active Measures Update No. 3

FRONT GROUPS

SOVIET PAPER HIGHLIGHTS WESTERN PEACE ACTIVISTS

Kiev (USSR) PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian for 15 January 1988 publishes on page 3 a 500-word APN item keyed to the signing of the U.S.-Soviet INF Treaty. Giving partial credit for the treaty to "the firmness and energy of millions of participants in antiwar demonstrations," the item summarizes interviews with four "representatives of West European antiwar organizations": Kristof Stresser, West German jurist; Mariano Aguirre, a journalist and leader of the Peace Research Center in Madrid; Claude Russi, high school teacher from Murence, France; and Lt. Gen. (ret.) Richard Kapellos of Greece, former head of the NATO Headquarters operational center in Italy.

SOVIET TIES WITH EMIGRES OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

Kiev (USSR) PRAVDA UKRAINY for 20 January 1988 carries on page 4 a 300-word RATAU item on the activities of the Society for Cultural Ties with Ukrainians Abroad, also called the Ukraina Society. "The basic efforts of the broad active membership of this representative public organization are directed to further expanding contacts with foreigners of Ukrainian descent, acquainting them with all aspects of the revolutionary processes of restructuring in Soviet society and with the achievements of the toilers of the republic in the economic, social and cultural areas." The society arranges trips to the Ukraine for people of Ukrainian descent and exchanges of art exhibits and performing arts groups. The article mentions specifically such activities involving Ukrainians living in Canada, the United States and France.

EGYPTIAN, YEMENI AAPSO OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED

Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic for 4 February 1988 [a pro-government newspaper] carries on page 18 a 1,000-word interview with Ahmed Hamrush, chairman of the Egyptian AAPSO Committee, and Dr. Hassan Maki, deputy prime minister of the Yemen Arab

mf 7/20/11

SUBJECT: Active Measures Update No. 3

Republic and chairman of the Yemeni AAPSO Committee. They discuss AAPSO's role in "mobilizing world opinion" on such regional issues as the Palestinian question, the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanese crisis, and the situation in the Sudan.

EUROPEAN WFDY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Baku (USSR) BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian for 9 February 1988 publishes on page 2 a short AZERINFORM item on a visit by a delegation of the European Commission of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] to Baku 6-8 February, at the invitation of the Komsomol and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations. The delegation included representatives from Hungary, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Czechoslovakia and was headed by European Commission Chairman and WFDY secretary Andrei Gerhardt. The visit is the first of a series set arranged by the WFDY's XII Assembly. Gerhardt is quoted as saying that "USSR youth organizations are the most representative in the WFDY... We are sharing and spreading the experience of Soviet youth at various levels in the WFDY."

MEXICAN PARTICIPATION IN PYONGYANG YOUTH FESTIVAL

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian for 1 March 1988 publishes on page 3 a short report from correspondent S. Zavorotnyy on a call by the "four most influential youth organizations in Mexico" to "Mexican youth and to all progressive and democratic forces" to participate in the Thirteenth World Youth Festival, planned for summer 1989 in Pyongyang, North Korea. Zavorotnyy cites an interview with Luis Alfonso Jiminez, general secretary of the Socialist People's Youth of Mexico, on the world situation and the prospects for the festival.

SOVIET, PORTUGUESE PEACE COUNCILS MEET

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian for 3 March 1988 publishes on page 1 a short report by correspondent P. Golub on a meeting held in Lisbon between representatives of Soviet and Portuguese "public antiwar organizations," including the Soviet Peace Committee. Marshal F. da Costa Gomes, president of the Portuguese Peace Council, addressed the meeting.

SOVIET DELEGATE TO EUROPEAN YOUTH GROUP INTERVIEWED

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian for 4 March 1988 publishes on page 3 a short account of an interview by A. Grigoryev with S. Chelnokov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and a member of the

SUBJECT: Active Measures Update No. 3

World Federation of Democratic Youth delegation to the fifth consultative meeting of the "Pan-European Structure of Youth and Student Cooperation [PESYSC]." Chelnokov is quoted as saying, "Founded in 1980, the PESYSC became the youth continuation of the Helsinki process." He goes on to say the WFDY is calling for the "destruction of the PESYSC's bureaucratic way of life... Instead of holding consultations and meetings of functionaries, PESYSC should actively concern itself with organizing mass youth meetings and activities. In particular, we are in favor of holding under PESYSC's aegis a Pan-European Anti-War Youth Meeting in Vienna this summer."

PEACE GROUPS

NEW INTERNATIONAL PEACE GROUP FORMED IN MOSCOW

Kiev (USSR) RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian for 17 January 1988 carries on page 3 an item by TASS correspondents A. Belikov and V. Shishlin on the founding session of an "international foundation," called "For the Survival and Development of Humanity." Soviet Academician Ye. P. Velikhov is the chairman of the foundation's board of directors; J. Vizner of the United States is deputy chairman. TASS cites Velikhov as saying the new organization will be "nongovernmental, financed by private persons and independent." Velikhov goes on to say the foundation will concern itself primarily with "the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race" and also with environmental pollution and with "preserving and developing cultural and moral values." Vizner, commenting on the organization's leadership's 3-hour meeting with Gorbachev, says "Of course, we are also ready to meet with President Reagan." Vizner adds to Velikhov's list of concerns "the problems of the developing countries."

U.S. GOVERNMENT HARASSMENT OF BRIAN WILSON ALLEGED

Kiev (USSR) RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian for 19 January 1988 carries on page 3 a report by TASS correspondent Yu. Algunov accusing the U.S. government of conducting a propaganda campaign to blacken the reputations, and even endanger the lives, of Brian Wilson and other American antiwar activists. Algunov also accuses the FBI and Pentagon of unlawful and secret investigations of Wilson and of altering his service records.

SOVIET PAPER INTERVIEWS BRITISH LABOURITE YOUTH LEADER

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian for 13 February 1988 publishes a 2,000-word interview by London correspondent Yu. Sagaydak with Niel Asher, chairman of the National Organization of Labourite Students [NOLS]. Asher discusses NOLS' relationships with the British Youth Council and the National Students Union, and NOLS' attempts to use the British Youth Council to "carry out campaigns of solidarity with Nicaragua or against apartheid in South Africa."

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GDR PHYSICIANS ISSUE DECLARATION DEPLORING NUCLEAR TESTING

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German for 17 February 1988 publishes on page 2 an ADN item datelined Berlin on a 16 February statement issued by the GDR section of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War deploring the continuation of nuclear tests after the end of the Soviet moratorium. The text of the statement as reported by ADN calls nuclear testing "whether by the United States, the Soviet Union or by France...a threat to mankind." The statement notes "with concern and regret" the Soviet and U.S. tests on 6 and 15 February, respectively.

NORTH EUROPEAN SECURITY FORUM CREATED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian for 3 March 1988 publishes on page 1 a brief dispatch by Stockholm correspondent A. Sychev on the creation there of a "Northern Forum for Security," representing all regional states. The forum is an outgrowth of the "Jorgensen Commission," an interparliamentary group formed in 1983 to lobby for a North European nuclear-free zone. It includes "politicians and public figures in favor of strengthening peace and security."

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES--ZONES OF PEACE

ARCTIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSED

Moscow SShA--EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA in Russian [journal of the Soviet Institute of the USA and Canada] for February 1988 publishes on pages 41-50 an article by Hanna Newcombe of Canada, identified as a member of the leadership of the Institute for Research in the Problems of Peace, Dundas, Ontario. Newcombe urges the creation of an Arctic nuclear-free zone including parts or all of the United States, the Soviet Union, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland (extending approximately as far south as latitude 60 degrees north). She notes that, unlike other NFZ's already in existence, the Arctic NFZ would require the dismantlement of major military facilities by both superpowers; however, she proposes that the zone allow free transit of nuclear-armed surface ships and submarines. [COPYRIGHT: Izdatelstvo "Nauka", "SShA-ekonomika, politika, ideologiya", 1988.]

GDR TO HOST MEETING TO LOBBY FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

East Berlin ADN International Service in German transmits on 18 February a report on a meeting in East Berlin of the GDR National Preparatory Committee, chaired by GDR Peace Council President Dr. H. C. Guenther. On the same day, ADN transmits the text of an "Appeal of the GDR National Committee for the Preparation of an International Meeting for Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones," to be held in Berlin 20-22 June 1988.

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SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES IN THE UN

Nothing significant to report.

U.S. MILITARY BASES, PORT CALLS

PHILIPPINES COALITION SEEKS U.S. WITHDRAWAL

Moscow TASS in English transmits on 26 February a report by TASS correspondent A. Kiselev on the annual national conference of the Coalition for a Nuclear-Free Philippines, "devoted to the campaign for eliminating the U.S. military presence on the Philippine archipelago." Kiselev describes the coalition as a "mass organization uniting representatives of farmer, trade union, youth, women's organizations, academic quarters and the Catholic Church." Among the speakers at the conference were Bishop Antonio Nepomuseno and Philippine National Assembly member Florencio Abad.

CAMPAIGNS IN EAST ASIA

IOJ SPONSORS JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE IN VIETNAM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian for 5 February 1988 carries on page 5 a report by own correspondent B. Vinogradov on an international journalists roundtable on Asia-Pacific regional problems, organized by the Association of Journalists of Vietnam under the sponsorship of the International Organization of Journalists. It met in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Among roundtable participants, Vinogradov mentions Burkanudin Mohamad Diah, publisher and chief editor of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA; Hong Chuoung, Vietnamese publicist; S. Mukerji, Indian journalist; R. Moseyev, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists; and James Pring, American journalist. Vinogradov states that 20 national journalists unions and "several" international organizations sent delegations; journalists from India, Japan, the United States, Australia, Malaysia and other countries participated. Conference delegates met with Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and Kampuchean Deputy Foreign Minister Long Visalo. A 2-day excursion to Phnom Penh and Siem Reap was available.

GENERAL DISINFORMATION

RDF SAID TO BE EQUIPPED WITH BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian for 20 January 1988 publishes on page 3 an editorial cartoon indicating that the U.S. "interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces" will be equipped with binary chemical weapons. Unspecified "newspapers" are given as the source of information.

SUBJECT: Active Measures Update No. 3

U.S. MILITARY BLAMED FOR VIRUS OUTBREAK IN ARGENTINA.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian for 3 February 1988 publishes on page 1 a brief item by Buenos Aires correspondent V. Nestorov alleging that unauthorized experiments conducted 10 months previously by American virusologists from the Vistar Institute with a cattle vaccine against rabies has led to the spread of an "unknown virus" among the animal and human population of the Buenos Aires area. Nestorov claims "journalists have not excluded the possibility that the U.S. military department is behind the American experimenters." He reports that the Health Secretariat has prepared a document demanding that international organizations take action to "study and liquidate the consequences of unauthorized research by American geneticists in Argentina."

SWEDISH WRITER SAID INVESTIGATING 'ETHNIC WEAPON' ALLEGATIONS

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 10, dated 4 March 1988, carries on page 44 a brief item by own correspondent A. Polyukhov on the activities of Sara Lidman, a Swedish writer who is said to be "trying to throw light on the problem of the creation of weapons which act only on certain genotypes of people." The item quotes Lidman as noting a French television documentary by Roland Girard alleging that experiments on human fetuses, obtained from a South Korean abortion clinic, were used as experimental material at Fort Detrick. Lidman cites British biology professor Steven Rowes that such "'material' may be necessary to create binary chemical weapons." She continues, "It is known that American scientists are working on the solution to a problem: to make it possible to kill people of a certain race without harming others. We are speaking of the ethnic weapon. One can suggest that the interest in importing fetuses from Asia is called forth by the attempt to create a weapon which will kill Asians but not Europeans." Lidman concludes by noting that the shipments from South Korea to Fort Detrick were banned in 1976 and then asking, "Perhaps other Asian countries have taken South Korea's place as supplier?"

U.S. BAPTIST GROUP VISITS USSR, CRITICIZES DISSIDENTS

Kiev (USSR) RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian for 5 February 1988 publishes on page 3 a short interview with three Americans: Vasiliy Shakov and George Boltnev, chairman and secretary of the U.S. Russian-Ukrainian Baptist Brotherhood; and Anatoliy Ageyev, a pastor of the California Baptist Society. The three are leading a delegation of the brotherhood to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians. They are reported as expressing admiration for the extent of personal and religious liberty in the Soviet Union, and as criticizing Soviet dissident Baptist leader Georgiy Vins and his calls for Soviet Baptists to refuse to register with the government.

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CIA SAID TO CARRY OUT 'ECONOMIC WAR' AGAINST FOREIGN STATES

Riga (USSR) SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian for 7 February 1988 carries on page 3 a 500-word APN dispatch by A. Mitin alleging that the CIA contains a "group for waging economic war, which is part of the department of so-called strike operations... The group can concern itself with the creation of disruptions in key sectors of the economies of any country." Mitin goes on to blame a 1971 outbreak of swine fever in Cuba on the activities of this group. He then alleges "With the intensification of the United States' competitive struggle against West Europe and Japan, at the beginning of the 1980's the CIA was set the qualitatively new task of undermining the competitiveness of these countries' corporations." Mitin concludes that U.S. attempts to limit dual-use technology exports to the Soviet bloc involve giving the CIA "responsibility to exert control over the activities of many West European companies" and are really "Washington's striving to put its competitors' foreign trade activity under strict control."

U.S. ACTIONS ON PANAMA LAID TO NORIEGA'S INDEPENDENCE

Frankfurt (Oder, GDR) NEUER TAG in German for 15 February carries an article by Horst Trippler claiming that the U.S. has placed Panama on a "hit list" and engaged in "cheap revenge actions" against Panama because of that country's refusal to cooperate in an invasion of Nicaragua in 1985 and because of Panamanian sabotaging of a CIA plot to implicate Nicaragua in smuggling arms to the Salvadoran rebels. On 16 February the same paper carries an article by Burkhard Keil comparing the U.S. "destabilization" campaign against Panama with the one conducted against the Allende regime in Chile. Keil claims that U.S. actions are motivated by Noriega's efforts to achieve peace in Central America and his participation in the Contadora process.

INTERVIEW WITH PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT SOLIS PALMA

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian for 1 March 1988 publishes on page 3 a 700-word account of an interview by APN correspondent M. Baklanov with Manuel Solis Palma, the pro-Noriega acting president of Panama. Baklanov claims that his is the first interview by any journalist with the "new president." He cites Solis Palma as saying that the crisis is the result of U.S. attempts to perpetuate its military presence in Panama and to dictate the "role of the armed forces in Panamanian society." Solis Palma says there was a split within the government between those who want to make "concessions" to the United States, and those who want to "strengthen the country's sovereignty," to "return to the principles of governing proclaimed by Omar Torrijos," and to "return to an active policy within the nonaligned movement." He goes on to claim that U.S. troops in the canal area are in a "state of heightened combat alert."

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U.S., FRG OFFICIAL COMPLICITY IN BERLIN DOCUMENT THEFTS ALLEGED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian publishes two short reports by its correspondent V. Lapskiy on the disappearance of Third Reich documents from the Berlin Document Center [BDC] in the American sector of West Berlin. Lapskiy, in a 17 February 1988 dispatch, cites allegations that the thefts were the work of blackmailers; writing the next day, he cites a statement by the "Association of Persons Who Suffered Under Nazism-Union of Antifascists" that "American and West German special services" were "directly involved," seeking to protect the secrets of ex-Nazis in their employ. A long report by PRAVDA correspondent S. Zyubanov [PRAVDA 22 February] on the affair claims that American authorities have long restricted access to the BDC in order to protect "war criminals" from "those who demand a just trial" for them. Zyubanov goes on to repeat Lapskiy's blackmail allegations and to claim that the BDC contains "compromising reports on several FRG politicians." He also states that the U.S. occupation authorities in Berlin have "direct responsibility" for the document thefts.

CIA 'IRAN-CONTRA' OPERATION SAID INVOLVED IN DRUG SMUGGLING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian for 25 February 1988 publishes on page 5 a dispatch from Managua correspondent P. Bogomolov claiming that "dozens of correspondents are on the track of the international crime tightly connecting the Colombian 'cocaine barons' with the Nicaraguan Contras and the most highly placed figures in Washington's corridors of power." Bogomolov claims that the "Irangate" investigations are developing evidence that U.S. and CIA supply operations for the Contras became involved in shipping cocaine from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras to Miami, where "those same CIA agents, who were funnelling weapons to the Somocist bandits, received bags of 'white death' in Florida."

CIA SAID TO FUND 'TERRORIST' SEPARATISTS IN PUNJAB

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian for 1 March 1988 carries on pages 1 and 4 a 500-word article by N. Paklin describing an interview with Jagjit Singh Anand, chief newspaper of the Punjabi newspaper NAWAN ZAMANA. Paklin quotes Anand as accusing Sikh separatists, seeking an independent state of Khalistan, of pursuing "mass terror" and as stating: "The terrorists receive their main support from abroad. Rich Sikhs living in the West donate money to them, and they also receive financial support from Western special services, in the first place the CIA."

BABY-PARTS ALLEGATIONS SURFACE IN COSTA RICA

San Jose (Costa Rica) LA NACION in Spanish for for 10 March 1988 carries on page 10A the following: "The Department of Minor Offenses of

SUBJECT: Active Measures Update No. 3

the Judicial Police is making inquiries regarding Costa Rican children adopted by foreigners and brought to the United States and Europe. Judicial agents have received reports that organs were taken from some of these children... American Embassy employees are working with agents of the Judicial Investigation Organization to verify whether such things have happened to Costa Rican children, as have occurred in other Central American countries."

Timothy J. O'Leary

File:
Soviet
Active Measures

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

2343

March 28, 1988

~~Lisa J.
Just in case you
don't have a
copy~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: ROBERT W. DEAN *rw*

SUBJECT: Director Wick re Soviet Disinformation

Charlie Wick has written (Tab B) to inform you that, in spite of assurance given at the Washington Summit, the Soviets continue in their disinformation practices, including on AIDS and "ethnic biological weapons." Attached to Charlie's memo are transcripts of two pieces offered as examples.

Attached at Tab A is a reply thanking Charlie for keeping you informed and encouraging him to continue his pressure on the Soviets on this issue.

FE
Fritz Ermarth concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Charlie Wick at Tab I.

Attachments

- Tab A Reply for your signature
- Tab B Incoming memo from Director Wick, March 22, 1988

Prepared by: Jeremy *J. Curtin*

ZV

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2343

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE CHARLES Z. WICK

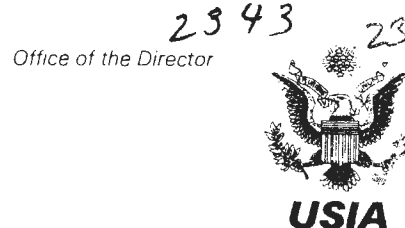
SUBJECT: Soviet Disinformation: Recent Developments

Thank you for your memorandum of March 22. If not surprising, it is regrettable that the Soviets continue their disinformation campaigns against us. As you underscore well in your letters to Yakovlev, such behavior is unacceptable and runs counter to efforts to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Keep the pressure on; perhaps the Soviets will realize how seriously we take this matter.

Regards.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547



March 22, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Colin L. Powell
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *CZW*
Director

SUBJECT: Soviet Disinformation: Recent Developments

During the last few months the Soviet media have begun to repeat several of the disinformation themes which they had used before the Washington Summit -- for instance, accusing the United States of creating AIDS as a biological weapon, and of attempting to create "ethnic biological weapons".

In late February, and again this week, I sent letters to Alexander Yakovlev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to question the reappearance of these disinformation activities.

Copies of the letters, and reports we have of the specific activities, are enclosed for your information.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Office of the Director



Washington, D C 20547

March 22, 1988

Dear Mr. Yakovlev:

Our conversations about an end to disinformation provide an opportunity to communicate frankly about issues that disturb the U.S. government.

I am sorry to have to report to you that Soviet organs, coordinated and supervised by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, continue to spread disinformation stories. The latest example of AIDS disinformation is particularly offensive to us. Radio Moscow's March 11 World Service in English broadcast repeated the false charge that the United States government created the AIDS virus in our laboratories. Boris Belitsky said that:

"Several U.S. administration officials, such as USIA Director Charles Wick, have accused the Soviet Union of having invented this theory for propaganda purposes. But actually it is not Soviet scientists at all who first came up with this theory. It was first reported in Western journals by Western scientists, such as Dr. John Seale, a specialist on venereal diseases at two big London hospitals and one of the first scientists to point to the viral nature of AIDS" (See TAB 1).

In fact, Dr. Seale has charged that the Soviet Union developed AIDS as a "biological war weapon" (see TAB 2 for excerpts from Dr. Seale's article). His charge is, of course, false. We recognize that the Soviet Union did not create AIDS, and neither did the United States. As leading Soviet scientists reported in the October 30, 1987 issue of Izvestia, AIDS is not a man-made but a natural disease.

The latest false story also contradicts earlier false stories on this subject in the Soviet media. In the March 11 Radio Moscow broadcast, the false charge was made that AIDS was created by the West German corporation OTRAG on behalf of the Pentagon, and released in San Francisco, California. But on February 13, 1988, Radio Moscow domestic service claimed that AIDS had been created at Fort Detrick, and released in New York (TAB 3).

Mr. Alexander Yakovlev
Secretary
Central Committee of the CPSU
Staraya Ploschad, 4
Moscow USSR


We were also disturbed by the reiteration of "ethnic weapons" disinformation in the January issue of the Novosti Military Bulletin (TAB 4), on Radio Moscow's February 5 English-language broadcast to South Africa (TAB 5) -- and, as I have previously communicated to Mr. Ivanko of the Novosti press agency (TAB 6), on TASS on January 9 (TAB 7). These charges are groundless.

Especially disingenuous was the fact that the Novosti Military Bulletin cited a quotation by Dr. Richard Hammerschlag stating his concern about the possibility of ethnic weapons being created, while ignoring his conclusion that "we have no 'story,' no hard evidence that ethnic weapons are or even have been under consideration by the Department of Defense" (TAB 8). Such misleading use of selective quotations has no place in the profession of responsible journalism. Relations between our two countries would be better served by truth rather than such false charges.

Unfortunately, despite assurances that these kinds of stories would end under the new spirit, they continue.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Charles Z. Wick
Director

cc: The Honorable
George P. Shultz
Secretary of State

The Honorable
Colin Powell
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

The Honorable
Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff
The White House

26
FEB 29 1988

Dear Mr. Yakovlev:

The December summit brought us a long way toward a better climate of communication and the elimination of disinformation. I was very encouraged when General Secretary Gorbachev told me, "I just want you to know -- I told my people that we have got to make this work. No more lies; no more disinformation." Of course, this has also been the viewpoint you have communicated to me. I felt that now both sides were in agreement on this issue.

I am writing to advise you of some recent items in the Soviet media that concern me. On February 13, 1988, the Soviet media once again repeated the false accusation that the U.S. government created the AIDS virus, in an interview with East German biologist Jacob Segal on Radio Moscow's domestic service (Tab A). As you know, the world scientific community dismisses this allegation, as did prominent Soviet academicians Reol'd Sagadyev and Vitaly Gol'densky in the official Soviet government newspaper Izvestia on October 30, 1987. Since Soviet scientists have condemned the false charges circulated by Dr. Segal, it is especially disheartening to see them appear once again in the Soviet media.

The Cubans also have continued to spread the AIDS falsehood. In addition, this month, the Canadian magazine Northern Neighbors, which is closely associated with the Soviet embassy in Canada, sent out a two-page reprint of the false story (Tab B).

Also, on January 20, Literaturnaya Gazeta printed an article falsely suggesting that the FBI had murdered Martin Luther King (Tab C). Even worse, the article could legitimize the charge only by attributing it to James Earl Ray, the convicted murderer of Dr. King. Given the gravity of the charge, it is inflammatory to put forward such an accusation without an iota of credible evidence.

Another recent disinformation story appeared in Izvestia on February 6, 1988 (Tab D). It falsely accused Armando Valladares,

Mr. Alexander Yakovlev
Secretary
Central Committee of the CPSU
Staraya Ploshchad, 4
Moscow USSR

the head of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Human Rights conference, of having engaged in terrorist acts in Cuba. As you noted in your letter to me last May, "to live in peace one must build a climate of mutual trust." You said that the Soviet public objects to information activities "that sow misconception or hatred among peoples." Surely the stories about the United States I have listed in this letter serve only to create misconceptions and hatred. During our June meeting in Moscow you emphasized that both sides should be free to express sharp differences of opinion -- that this could be "constructive", but that these exchanges "should exclude disinformation." It is because of your commitment to these principles that I feel confident that bringing these recent stories to your attention will have a positive effect.

On January 29, I sent a letter to Ambassador Dubinin making some specific proposals for regular contact between our two governments to discuss academic, cultural and information issues, which is the approach that Secretary Gorbachev and you confirmed at the White House luncheon on December 18. My proposals reflected your own suggestion regarding a possible February time frame for the first meeting -- I proposed February or March for the initial gathering. I continue to believe that such a forum would provide both of us the opportunity to resolve conflicts without confrontations. Unfortunately I have not yet received any response to my letter. I would appreciate hearing your reaction to my proposals.

Best personal regards.

X

Sincerely,

Charles I. Wick
Director

INDEX TO TABS

- 1) Radio Moscow World Service, in English; March 11, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 2) Excerpt from paper by John Seale, M.D.
- 3) Radio Moscow Domestic Service, in Russian; February 13, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 4) Novosti Military Bulletin, January 1988
- 5) Radio Moscow to Africa in English; February 5, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 6) CZW letter to Ivanko, January 27, 1988
- 7) TASS; January 9, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 8) Excerpts from Dr. Richard Hammerschlag article on "Ethnic Weapons."

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NO FURTHER PROCESSING PLANNED.

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IS THE AIDS VIRUS A SOVIET, FIRST-STRIKE,
STRATEGIC, BIOLOGICAL WAR WEAPON?

A Free-Ranging Bio-War-Game Exercise.

JOHN SEALE MD

28 December 1985

This paper was completed two days after Moscow Radio, in an English-language news broadcast, claimed, on December 26, 1985, at 21.00 GMT, that Dr. Seale's studies supported "the view that the AIDS epidemic has been caused by experiments with humans, carried out in the USA as part of the development of new biological weapons". (see Enclosure C).

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.01-580 0766

INTRODUCTION

The Government of the USSR announced to the world shortly before Christmas that the Aids virus was man-made as a biological war weapon. The statement was made in a series of foreign-language broadcasts by Moscow radio.

The properties of the virus make it the molecular biological equivalent of the nuclear bomb. It is a slow virus; nearly all people infected by it develop slowly progressive disorders of the immune system, the brain, and of the lungs, and eventually most die from it. Once infected, each person remains potentially infectious to others during the silent incubation period which lasts from one to, perhaps, twenty years, before the onset of terminal symptoms.

The genetic code of the virus is integrated into the DNA of brain cells of its victims, thereby ensuring there can be no permanent cure or antidote. Continuing antigenic drift of the protein coat of the virus within each infected person, guarantees that all vaccines will fail to protect effectively against infection, thereby ensuring that the entire population of a country can be infected.

AN AMERICAN BIOLOGICAL WAR WEAPON? SOVIET ALLEGATIONS

On 30 October 1985 the weekly journal of the Soviet Writers' Union, Literaturnaya Gazeta, published an article by Valentin Zapevalov entitled, "Panic in the West, or What is Really Behind the Sensationalism of Aids." Zapevalov concluded that; "All the victims of Aids suffered as the result of the latest monstrous (American) experiment." American scientists, he wrote, working for "the Pentagon and CIA,.... succeeded in creating yet another type of biological weapon.... the Aids virus.... which, in the course of experiments, was transfused into unsuspecting patients during surgery and other operations. Special experiments were conducted in Haiti, a US satellite country, and among certain groups of the US population - above all, society's pariahs - drug addicts, homosexuals and the homeless."

The Soviet allegation that the Aids epidemic in the USA and Western Europe, was caused by incompetence within biological war research establishments of the US Defence Department, was widely circulated by the media throughout the world in the three weeks prior to the Geneva Summit Conference in November.

On 20 December, the medical correspondent of The Guardian, Andrew Veitch, reviewed the Soviet allegations against the Americans. He wrote that; "The biological warfare expert, Dr. Alastair Hay, of Leeds University, who has been investigating such a possibility for a year, said yesterday he had found no evidence that the US Department of Defense had been developing such a weapon."

The Soviet allegations are so important, and so plausible, that they should be taken very seriously indeed. There are three entirely distinct facets to their assertions; first, the Aids virus was man-made as a weapon of biological war by infecting human guinea-pigs with a lethal animal virus; second, the virus was created in American laboratories; third, the Aids epidemic started in America and is spreading rapidly through the populations of America, her NATO allies, and of other countries with US military bases, while the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations are spared.

Most scientists studying Aids, particularly those from Africa, South America, and Australasia, wholeheartedly agree with the third allegation of the Soviets, that the epicentre of the Aids epidemic is the USA, probably New York City. It is widely accepted as fact that Aids started in America, and that infected Americans have spread the virus across the world.

However, scientists outside the USSR dismiss with contempt the hypothesis that the Aids virus was man-made. They seem to consider it more likely that the virus arrived on a meteorite, sent by God to smite the wicked. Most American scientists in fact believe that the Aids virus (which they call HTLV 111) evolved spontaneously from HTLV 1 or HTLV 11, in the rich, microbiological, brew of promiscuous male homosexuality. The Soviet scientists advising Literaturnaya Gazeta do not concur: they assert as fact that the Aids virus was man-made as a war weapon.

Western scientists who dismiss the Soviet claim as preposterous, are, perhaps, rather arrogant. Soviet military technology has frequently surpassed that of the West; Sputnik and Yuri Gagarin were just two of many examples. A highly plausible explanation for repeated Soviet assertions that the Aids virus was man-made as a war weapon, is that they know that it is true, because their own scientists developed it precisely for this purpose. It could be yet another spectacular "first" in Soviet military technology. However, Moscow's assertion that it was made by American scientists, who then infected their own population by mistake, is fanciful.

What is the circumstantial evidence that the Aids virus was made by Soviet scientists, and launched against the United States and Western Europe as a first-strike strategic, biological war weapon?

A SOVIET BIOLOGICAL WAR? RESEARCHERS AND COMMANDERS

Medical If the Soviets made the Aids virus as a war weapon, it was developed in the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Novosibirsk, in cooperation with the Ivanovsky Institute of Virology in Moscow, and the Sukhumi Primate Centre. Soviet scientists involved in its development would have included the virologists D.I. Ivanovsky, P.A. Bektimirov, V.M. Zhdanov, B. Lapin and N.A. Farber, and the immunologists V.P. Lozovoy and R.M. Khaitov, most of whom have researched intensively lymphotropic viruses and their transmission between animal species.

If the Aids virus had been developed as a weapon of strategic offensive warfare during a twenty-year research and development plan, several American citizens in New York City could have been infected with the virus in about 1976. This would have been part of a meticulously prepared and executed act of undeclared war. It could have been designed to disarm NATO countries of their nuclear and conventional defences by depopulating most of North America and Western Europe.

The certainty that most people in Africa, South America, and non-Soviet Asia, would also be killed by the virus, would not necessarily have deterred the Soviet Government from unleashing its devastating biological weapon, and accelerating its spread throughout the last decade, because it is Soviet belief that the ends of the Soviet State justify the means. In fact, about ten million people in Central Africa, and two million in South America, seem to have been infected already by the virus.

By 1985, the military task force speeding up the spread of the Aids virus outside the borders of the Warsaw Pact nations, would be commanded by Dr. Sergei K. Litvinov, Assistant Director General of the World Health Organisation (WHO), who has controlled its Communicable Diseases Division since 1983. Other commanders would be Dr. T.A. Bektimirov, who heads WHO's Virus Diseases Division which coordinates all WHO Collaborating Centres on the Aids virus globally; and Dr. Berczenko, Director of WHO's European Region, which was recently expanded to include the entire Soviet Union. They would be assisted by V.P. Sergeev and G.P. Zaroubin at the Ministry of Health in Moscow; and by the Bulgarian, Dr. Yablensky, Head of WHO's Division of Psychosocial Aspects of Epidemics, and Dr. Morosov, Director of its Division of Biological Psychiatry.

Bektimirov is not only a member of the Soviet team of virologists who could have developed the Aids virus in Novosibirsk and Moscow, he also functions as a special deputy to Litvinov, his Commanding Officer. Litvinov, although Assistant Director General of WHO, is still a senior official of the Soviet Federal Ministry of Health, whose direct superior is Dr. Yevgenii Chazov.

Chazov is Soviet Deputy Minister of Health, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, was the personal physician of Breshnev and Andropov, and has just received the Nobel Peace Prize as co-founder of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Chazov reports directly to Gorbachev.

A BIOLOGICAL WEAPON? ITS LIMITATIONS AND POTENTIAL

If the Aids virus is a Soviet weapon, a biological war plan would have been built upon the properties of the Aids virus, and the pattern of the disease it causes. These are very similar to maedi-visna, a naturally occurring slow virus disease of sheep. The Aids virus could have been developed into a human pathogen by injecting maedi-visna virus into humans, as the Soviets themselves have suggested. As the maedi-visna virus was first isolated in 1949, these experiments could have been started under the direct orders of Stalin, and then continued under Krushev.

The Aids virus in humans, like the maedi-visna virus in sheep, is not highly infectious. If it was transmitted as easily as smallpox or influenza viruses, it would never have been developed as a strategic war weapon; because with present scientific knowledge, the development of a vaccine, or of a cure, are theoretically impossible—which would make the virus uniquely attractive to Soviet military strategists.

What the Aids virus lacks in high infectivity for a short time, it makes up for by persisting for life with low infectivity. This makes it an ideal strategic, first-strike, biological weapon for use by the Soviet Union, which is protected by tightly controlled frontiers. The vast majority of the Soviet population has no contact with people of the rest of the world; and the few who do, have only transient contact of short duration which is rarely close, rendering infection unlikely. There has been no major increase in the movement of people into, or out of, the USSR in the thirty years during which the Aids virus would have been developed, and then released into the West. The Aids epidemic can easily sweep across the globe, but still be held in check at the Soviet frontiers.

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(h1)USSR: GDR Biologist Claims Pentagon Created AIDS
(s1)LD171321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT
13 Feb 88

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{txt}[Text] A profound understanding of the reasons behind the emergence of AIDS should to no mean degree promote a successful outcome in the campaign against the disease. Incidentally there are various suppositions and opinions on this score. One of them was voiced in an interview for Moscow Radio by GDR biologist Jacob Segal.

[Begin Segal recording] The origin of AIDS was explained 1 or 2 years ago when the structure of the hereditary apparatus of the HIV virus which produces AIDS was defined more clearly. This virus is obviously made up of two parts which belong to two completely independent families. These two parts cannot occur in one organism. This combination cannot arise naturally. They are as far from each other as, let's say a dog is from a cat. Hitherto scientific workers have been unable to propose a single theory on the natural origin of this virus, whereas it is very easy using genetic technology to unite two parts of completely independent viruses--indeed they do not necessarily have to be closely related. We can unite genetic parts of bacteria with human cells. Nowadays that is not a conjuring trick. So it would be very easy to create for a not very [words indistinct] to create this sort of complex virus.

Who would be interested in this? The military, of course. Back in 1969 a Pentagon representative (?announced) that it would soon possess a virus for which there is no immune defense. This matter has been somewhat delayed, but nonetheless 10 years later this new disease appeared. In 1977 a special top security laboratory, the so-called P-4 laboratory was set up at the Fort Detrick laboratory, which is the Pentagon's central biological laboratory. One year later the first virus appeared, and one year after that in 1979 the first cases of aids occurred in the United States, in New York City. How it occurred precisely at this moment and how the virus managed to get out of this secret, hush-hush laboratory is quite easy to understand. everyone knows that prisoners are used for military experiments in the United States. They are promised their freedom if they come out of the experiment alive.

There were special conditions in the case of AIDS. The initial illness comes 1 or 2 weeks after infection with slight Diarrhoea, a slightly raised temperature, a bit of eczema on the skin. And 2 or 3 weeks later the patient recovers and apparently has no further symptoms. This can go on for months and years. In other words, in these experiments a very innocuous disease which disappeared very quickly occurred. They reckoned that this virus was no use to them, that is was safe. They released their guinea pigs, and one year later the first cases of AIDS occurred.

There is excellent proof of the first part of what I am telling you. It is as proven as a biological theory can be. The second part is an explanation, a highly probable explanation against which we have yet to encounter a single argument. BUT it is not proof from the scientific viewpoint. All the same it is a serious argument which must be taken into account. [end recording]

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Commentary by Military Bulletin

JAN. 1958

ETHNIC WEAPONS: FANTASY?

...Way back in the 16th century the inventor of logarithms John Napier tried to develop a weapon of discriminatory action. He wanted to build a cannon which would destroy with one shot the "enemies of the one true faith".

...In the 20th century, on the eve and during World War

42
II Japanese general Shiro Ishii tested different biological agents on a broad scale. During such tests he tried to establish what effect they produced on POWs of different races and nationalities.

~~When the Americans took him prisoner in 1945, they got the results of real experiments on humans and the samples of the "best" biological agents produced in his laboratory. They were most of all interested in the comparative data obtained by Ishii about the influence of aerosols of dangerous germs on POWs of American, Russian, and other nationalities.~~

Taking the recommendations of Shiro Ishii into account, on July 31, 1952, the US produced a special directive, CMLRE-B -- 2.729.3 entitled "Use of Human Subjects in Hazardous Tests". The directive dealt with a procedure of testing biological agents on humans (volunteers or guinea-pigs who were not in the know of things) in biological centres of the US Army.

~~No one knows for certain what stage this work had reached. But, there is no doubt that the modern level of the development of molecular biology and gene engineering makes it possible to conduct purposeful research into the problem of discriminatory suppression of man's immune system. Concern over it in the US itself began to grow in the early and middle 1970s, even before the US signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. In 1974 prominent American scientist, Professor R. Hammer, stressed in his report at a session of the American chemical society: "It is imperative for a ripple of awareness to spread through both the community of scientists engaged in this research and through the general public of the possible exploitation of this work for the development of ethnic warfare agents... Too often in the past the scientific community has learned to its horror the ends to which its seemingly 'basic' research efforts had been directed by the~~

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military, and the all too few voices of protests were then heard after the fact. It is imperative that a concerted voice be raised now, before the spectre of ethnic warfare materializes out of the military's Pandora's box of weaponry."

Commenting on Professor Hammerschlag's speech, the magazine "Chemical and Engineering Views" (April 8, 1974, vol.52, N4) wrote that it had lit a red light to ethnic weapons.

The concern over a possibility of civilian research landing in the hands of the military (which is common for the United States) was voiced in the autumn of 1987 in connection with the signing of the agreement on the production and testing of new vaccines between India and the United States. The Press Trust of India stressed in this context that the technology used for the production of medicines may be used for the development of bacteriological weapons, and that the Pentagon was funding about 40 per cent of projects in the field of gene engineering exactly for this purpose.

In the process of his inquiry Professor Hammerschlag established that civilian programmes on the study of albumins in blood were partially financed by ARPA under the AGILE project. This project is called upon to control US opportunities in the conduct of local wars, while ARPA belongs to the system of the US Department of Defense. The American scientist vainly tried to get ARPA's directive N580 to the US Department of Health, which was not classified, as he was told by the Department of State.

Yet, apart from indirect evidence and a theoretically calculated possibility of the emergence of ethnic weapons, alarming facts surface from time to time. Here are just two of them.

The fourth issue of magazine "Abstracts on Hygiene" for April 1980 (vol.55) carried on page 378 a digest of the article by N.M. FLYNN et al (1979) entitled "An Unusual Outbreak of Windborne Coccidioidomycosis." It wrote that

4/4
every hundredth resident of Sacramento contracted the disease. The magazine stressed that of special interest was the fact that the difference in both the acute and mild forms of this disease between the Whites and the Blacks were statistically significant.

In the early 1980s the US press wrote about an epidemics which afflicted 61 students of a school training officers for the reserves. Out of this number 58 were Blacks, two Latin Americans, and just one White. It was noted that Black students voiced apprehensions to the effect that they had fallen victim to an experiment conducted under the programme of research into the biological methods of warfare.

Indicatively, a biological laboratory of the US Navy which takes a special interest in some forms of directed action of coccidiomycosis, is located in Oakland, not far from Fort Ord.

There is no information about the official explanations of what happened.

Military Bulletin Information

WHAT ARE BINARY BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS?

British scientist J.PERRY ROBINSON, an author of well-known publications on chemical and biological weapons, in 1975 took note of the fact that under a contract with the US Air Force - N AF 08(635)-4824 - Avco Corporation carried out an investigation on the theme "Binary Biological Weapons". The results of the research were summed up in a report in two parts, submitted to the clients in 1966-67. It was also reported that Avco Corp., on a contract with the US Air Force, developed a binary version of an aircraft spray tank for chemical agent VX.

No publications on this theme appeared in the subsequent years. The content of binary technology and its essence have been classified.

As specialists believe, there cannot be full analogy between binary chemical and biological weapons. Nonetheless, they share some features in common. These consist in that neither ammunition contains a lethal agent before the moment of actual use. When binary chemical shells or bombs are fired or dropped, components are mixed and chemical synthesis of toxic agents is effected.

Following the binary concept, the safe content of a biological piece of ammunition must also be converted to a killing agent. This is possible, in particular, if the initial charge represents a sterile nutrient medium on which rapid growth of a pathogenic organism can be ensured. Before actual use an inoculant (mother or seed material) is introduced into the culture medium. The raising of a pathogen in the shell of an ammunition piece - the fermenter - can be effected within one or three days before combat use. To do so, the casing must incorporate devices for mixing and aerating the medium. Such a complex biological ammunition does not lend itself easily to miniaturisation. This explained the enhanced interest in binary biological weapons, on the part of the US Air Force in the first place.

As distinct from binary chemical ammunition, both components of which can be stored without changing their properties for a long period of time, the binary biological variant can preserve only the nutrient medium. The second ingredient - the inoculant - must be renewed by regularly reseeding mother material to new portions of nutrient medium. This presupposes direct or indirect contact between operator and the culture of the disease agent.

~~The sudden appearance in areas of US air bases of infectious diseases not typical for their locations, is probably an indication that the bases store biological weapons, including their binary version.~~

~~In this context, it is worthwhile to analyse the appearance in 1955-59 of mass infection of people with "atypical" pneumonitis in Spain in the areas of American air,~~

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bases in Torrejon de Ardos near Madrid and in the area of the military test range San Gregorio in the vicinity of Zaragoza. (See Military Bulletin No.14 (20), 1987). The possibility of American Sergeant Marcelo Perez in 1979 contracting the disease as a result of contact with biological weapons at the Torrejon de Ardoz base cannot be precluded. The confirmation of this is provided by the sending to Spain of specialists for biological weapons from Fort Detrick, refusal by American military authorities to declare the diagnosis of the disease and their unwillingness to admit Spanish doctors to examine the patient.

The outbreak of mass-scale "atypical pneumonia", which took place in 1981 and which also began from the area of Torrejon de Ardoz, has so far left the main questions unanswered. The symptoms observed in people, despite the attempt to explain the disease by denatured additions to rape oil, were not experimentally reproduced either by toxicologists from Spain, the US and Britain, or by WHO representatives.

The facts cited above cannot but set one on guard in the light of the commitments assumed by states signatories to the Biological Convention and the efforts of the international community to strengthen its regime.

Readers whose subscription is about to expire, please remember that this is your last issue of the Military Bulletin.

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Editorial Board

the civil administration of that reservation for the Africans set up by the Pretoria rulers within the framework of the apartheid policy. According to the radio, the "coup" was a bloodless one. "President" Lucas Mangope has been arrested. The local population has been ordered not to report to work and stay at home.

Bophuthatswana is one of the four Bantustans proclaimed by the South African authorities as "independent states" to create an illusion of a resolution of the racial problem in the country. None of them have so far been recognized by a single state in the world.

Last year, a similar "change of power" was staged by the Pretoria authorities in another Bantustan — Transkei.

RSA, U.S. Accused of Chemical Warfare

*MB060635 Moscow Radio in English to South Africa
1800 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Commentary by Vladisev Ilinar]

[Text] The South African newspaper, SUNDAY TIMES, and, following it, the Western news agencies, report that Angolan troops use chemical weapons against the anti-government grouping, UNITA. What lies behind the accusation—facts or vicious concoctions? I can remind listeners that evidence has been quoted in the press of African countries on many occasions that it is the racist South African regime that uses chemical weapons against patriots.

For example, last summer information became available that South Africa manufactures, under American licenses, components for chemical and biological arms, and that it had already made use in Namibia of phosphorous bombs, napalm, and the Agent Orange defoliant. The Accra-based newspaper GHANANIAN TIMES wrote recently that Pretoria is supplied toxic chemicals to its mercenaries in Angola and Mozambique. (?It has also) been reported that South Africa secretly cooperates with the United States in developing ethnic weapons, which have already been tried on human beings in the Oshakati concentration camp in Namibia. That report caused great irritation in Washington but was not refuted.

Now, all of a sudden, there appear accusations by South Africa against Angola which allegedly uses chemical weapons. This is an old trick of ascribing to others what one is doing oneself. It is enough to recall the provocation with the so-called yellow rain made by Washington several years ago. The idea was to accuse the Soviet Union of using warfare chemicals—and in southeast Asia into the bargain—which the United States had used during its aggression as a proving ground for chemical weapons. The Americans had dropped there millions of tons of the Agent Orange defoliant, the effects of which are still felt by residents of (Japan). As it is known, the yellow rain operation was a flop.

It comes to my mind, in view of the tales spread by the South African racists, I would say that in this case the apartheid regime has borrowed the American experience not only in developing methods to kill silently with chemical arms, but also in conducting loud campaigns of slander.

Gromyko Receives Mali's Traore

*LD082104 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1903 GMT 8 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb—Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met today with Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on an unofficial visit. The eminent guest was accompanied by Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, Mali's ambassador to the USSR. They exchanged views on a broad range of international issues, primarily on problems in African politics. The sides also discussed bilateral Soviet-Malian relations.

In the view of M. Traore, the tasks of the eastern, central, and western African countries consist in defusing all conflict between the countries of these regions and directing all their energies toward economic development. The African countries are particularly concerned about their debts. They are obliged to pay off most of their debts with raw materials, and the prices for these raw materials are fixed by others.

A.A. Gromyko said: You are describing the situation precisely. And this is the fundamental matter.

M. Traore said: The Soviet Union's position differs from this fundamentally. I consider bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and African countries to be brilliant. The USSR respects their independence and tries to promote economic development.

The Malian president described the explosive situation in southern Africa. The RSA is openly threatening Angola. The African states are continuing the struggle to protect the independence of Angola and against linking the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola with granting independence to Namibia. The people of this African territory must be granted the opportunity to determine their own destiny.

It was noted on the Soviet side that the dispatch of a contingent of Cuban troops to Angola is a noble action on the part of the Latin American state. As concerns Namibia, the matter of its independence, of course, is of independent significance. But by virtue of the geographic proximity of Angola and Namibia, their political problems are organically connected. The Soviet Union immutably advocates Namibian independence and the inviolability of the Angolan borders.



Washington, D.C. 20547

January 27, 1988

Dear Mr. Ivanko:

Thank you for your recent letter responding to my letter of October 19, 1987.

I was disappointed by your defense of the "ethnic weapons" and other disinformation. And, although it does not directly concern your press agency, I was deeply distressed to see that on January 9 TASS carried a story repeating the "ethnic weapons" disinformation. This, of course, conflicts with the "No More Disinformation" assurance General Secretary Gorbachev and Politburo member Aleksandr Yakovlev gave me at the summit.

The arguments you cite in defense of publishing disinformation are faulty in several regards. With regard to the AIDS disinformation, a variety of reputable viewpoints should, of course, be published. But what Moscow News presented was a charge that leading Soviet Academicians Roal'd Sagdeyev and Viktor Gol'dansky denounced as false on October 29, 1987. This is not a matter of various points of view; this is a matter of scientific evidence.

With regard to the Jonestown book, a tape recording of the final moments of the settlement exists in which its deranged leader Jim Jones orders his followers to kill themselves. There is no evidence whatever that the U.S. government had any responsibility for the tragedy.

On the "ethnic weapons" allegations, you cite Dr. Hammerschlag's concern about the possibility of such a weapon being created, but you ignore his conclusion that "we have no 'story,' no evidence that ethnic weapons are or even have been under consideration by the Department of Defense."

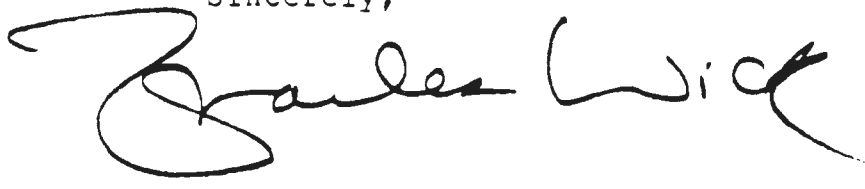
You also cite a U.S. Communist Party paper, People's World, as a disinterested source for these allegations. This is disingenuous because publications of the Communist Party of the United States reflect the policy positions of the USSR. As you well know, the CPUSA receives Soviet support and direction, and has been one of the most loyal communist parties in emulating Soviet positions.

Mr. Sergei Ivanko
First Deputy Chairman
Novosti Press Agency
Zubovskii Bul'var 4
Moscow 119021
USSR

As these and other disinformation charges have been made in the Soviet press, and through Novosti's offices been circulated worldwide, I would like to respond in detail in the same forum. I suggest that, in line with your statement that "the exposition of various points of view on any question is the function of a democratic press," that the Novosti press agency carry a series of articles by me which would respond to the disinformation charges that Novosti has reported. I think such a forum is the only way to "let the people judge" where the truth lies in such matters.

I look forward to an early response to my proposal. I think you will agree that Novosti has nothing to fear from an open exchange of facts and points of view on these issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Charles Z. Wick". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "C" and a long, sweeping tail.

Charles Z. Wick
Director

Sub-Saharan Africa

RSA Owes Chemical Weapon Development to U.S.
LD091456 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT
9 Jan 88

["USA Helps South Africa in Developing Chemical Weapons"—TASS headline]

[Text] Accra January 9 TASS—The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa uses chemical weapons, including nerve gases, napalm, and defoliants in aggressive attacks against "Frontline" states and the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

The GHANAIAN TIMES newspaper writes that Pretoria has handed over large batches of chemical weapons to MNR rebels in Mozambique and to UNITA in Angola. South African advisers train the rebels in handling the weapons.

The newspaper stresses that the regime of apartheid owes the development and stockpiling of its chemical and bacteriological arsenals, to the United States, in the first place. Under the Reagan Administration the South African military got access to some Pentagon and CIA laboratories for the development of chemical weapons.

Thus, on September 5, 1986, Richard Ambrosio, South Africa's leading geneticist, visited the Fort Detrick laboratory which engages in the development of bacteriological weapons as well as gene engineering and its military applications.

The GHANAIAN TIMES writes that American specialists, for their part, became frequent guests in the Republic of South Africa. At an air base near Pretoria, the United States and South Africa jointly work on developing binary shells for the 155 mm howitzers which were supplied to the Republic of South Africa through CIA channels at the end of the 1970s.

The newspaper emphasizes that the greatest danger to Africa is posed by U.S.-South African experiments with ethnic weapons which possess selectivity in killing only people with dark colour of skin. Top secret experiments in this field were started in a naval laboratory at Oakland, California, in the 1970s. The Republic of South Africa has been participating in the programme since 1981 despite the congressional ban on military contacts with Pretoria.

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A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON CHEMISTRY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND U.S. PUBLIC POLICY

A symposium sponsored jointly by the American Chemical Society's Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs, and the Scientists' Committee on Chemical and Biological Warfare, and held April 1, 1974, in Los Angeles, California, during the 167th National Meeting of the Society.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY



1155 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

that area in which the pupils would be "killed" Dr. Mrak replied. "I can think of about six of them." In other words, the rabbit died of *natural* causes, not nerve gas.

One final point: Buzz Moss, being a humane man and knowing the first predator would tear the rabbit apart, *killed* the rabbit to put it out of its misery. But that wasn't what NBC's program said. The dialogue was, "The rabbit died, yes." What happened was Dr. Osgu-

thorpe borrowed the film from Buzz Moss and turned it over to NBC. NBC, without checking, included it in the "First Tuesday" program. Millions of Americans were led to believe the Army was deliberately lying, and the program wins an Emmy.

As before, I documented this episode and sent it out in the form of a news release. I not only failed to get a reply from NBC; neither CBS nor ABC would touch it.

Such experiences are why I've been

grateful for the opportunity to speak with you for a few minutes of some of the problems I've had in trying to get this story to the public and with the hope that you will change your position. Hopefully, after you have listened to both sides here today, the American Chemical Society will reverse its position and again take a strong position against ratification of the Geneva Protocol.

Remember, ladies and gentlemen, the country you save may be your own.

Ethnic Weapons

Richard Hammerschlag

Division of Neurosciences

City of Hope National Medical Center

Duarte, Calif.

Inherent in the strategy and tactics of war is an intention of destroying members of certain nations or ethnic groups. Put in crude terms, this has been manifested historically by psyching up soldiers to believe in the inferiority of the enemy. In modern warfare this is manifested not only in preparation of the soldier but also in the strategic design and use of weapons. Examples range from the destruction of food crops of a specific population, as was carried out in Vietnam, to the currently existing potential of several nations for immunization of their own troops prior to initiating a biological warfare attack and to the theoretical use of specific agents directed against the genetic make-up of a target population.

This last concept, conceived in terms of "ethnic weapons," is that a new class of both chemical and biological warfare agents might be designed to exploit naturally existing differences in gene frequencies among specific population groups. In theory, such weapons would possess a capability of incapacitating or killing a selected "enemy" population to a significantly greater extent than a preselected population of "friendly" forces. The concept is based on a growing number of findings that many proteins exist in several different genetically controlled forms in human populations. The best known examples of these multiple-form proteins—called polymorphisms—are the blood group substances ABO and Rh and the existence of a variant hemoglobin molecule that causes sickle-cell anemia. These polymorphisms exist in different frequencies among different population groups. As an example, blood group type B is practically absent in many tribes of American Indians, while it ap-

pears in highest frequency (30 to 40%) in several population groups of Southeast Asia and Southern India.

My awareness of this concept dates from last summer, when I was attending an international meeting on neurochemistry in Tokyo. During a group discussion of social issues in the neurosciences dealing in part with implications of the new binary nerve gases, a British colleague raised the possibility of ethnic weapons development. Few present had ever heard of this potential exploitation of human genetics for warfare, and no one had information as to whether any serious consideration had been given to this possibility by any military establishment. I therefore decided to find out what I could. If such agents were in an early developmental stage, it seemed highly unlikely that I would obtain any frank

admissions, but what I could do as a scientist was to examine the published literature on human genetic variability and assess the feasibility of such warfare. The results of this survey will be presented today.

That such a survey might already have been carried out within the Defense Department is evidenced by an article that appeared in the November 1970 issue of *Military Review*, which is subtitled "The Professional Journal of the U.S. Army." This issue carried an article called simply "Ethnic Weapons." It was written by Carl A. Larson, head of the Department of Human Genetics at the University of Lund, Sweden.

Using many military analogies to describe biochemical processes, Larson sketched a relatively few number of polymorphisms and clearly implied, while stopping short of suggesting specific approaches, that the development of chemical agents to exploit these and other polymorphisms can be expected within the immediate future.

When questioned as to why he came to write the article, Larson replied, "There was, to my knowledge, no other way to bring this threatening development out into the open in such a way that civilian and military authorities can say 'No, we won't have chemical weapons, selective or otherwise; they are simply suicidal.'" Surely Larson must appreciate that few



Dr. Richard Hammerschlag
is an associate research scien-

tist at the City of Hope National Medical Center. He has degrees in chemistry and in humanities and science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Brandeis University in 1967 and has conducted research at University College in London as a U.S. National Institutes of Health postdoctoral fellow. He has also been a visiting fellow at University College Medical School, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Dr. Hammerschlag is a neurochemist involved in the study of amino acids and calcium in nervous system function.

authorities in the field. I then learned of recent legislation called The Freedom of Information Act, which ensures that abstracts of all nonclassified government supported research are a matter of public record. A computer bank of the abstracts is maintained in Washington by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, so I was able to find out that the Army funds were supporting a project during fiscal 1972 "to prepare maps portraying the geographic distribution of human blood groups and other inherited blood characters." It is not my intention to imply anything necessarily sinister in relating this particular finding, and I hasten to add that the abstract states the maps will form part of a book that is in preparation for publication. But it is a clear example of the Trojan Horse potential of Defense Department sponsored research, and I submit that investigators receiving such funding should *expect* to be questioned by their peers concerning any possible military applications of their work.

ARPA Funding

My next example illustrates this position. Reviewing the acknowledgements of published studies on human population genetics showed, as expected, that the overwhelming majority of work in the area is sponsored by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, by similar governmental organizations in other countries, and by the World Health Organization of the United Nations. However, one series of large-scale screenings of blood proteins in various Asian populations acknowledged partial support from the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA)/Project AGILE with funds "monitored" by the U.S. Public Health Service under ARPA Order 580. This was doubly disturbing: first, since ARPA is an agency within the Department of Defense (DOD), and second, because DOD funds were being channeled through the civilian PHS. To be more specific, according to House of Representatives hearings in 1971, ARPA is "an elite group of civilian scientists conducting high-risk research and development of a revolutionary nature in areas where defense technology in the United States appears to be falling behind or in areas where we cannot afford the risk of falling behind." Within ARPA is Project AGILE, a counterinsurgency research program responsible for "opening up" limited warfare technologies. During McNamara's tenure as Secretary of Defense, ARPA established a panel of 40 physicists and engineers called the Jason Group to advise the Defense Department how modern technology would best be applied to the theatre of war. Jason is best known for its recommendations on electronic warfare and remote sensing devices for use in

Vietnam. In 1963, ARPA Order 424 directed the Department of Agriculture to begin a program on the evaluation of new herbicides and defoliation techniques for killing tropical and subtropical vegetation. A final example, listed in "Science and Technology Research in Progress" under social sciences, is a range of grants from ARPA to RAND Corp. for such software studies as "U.S. Military Options in the Third World." Also on the list, ironically, is a grant to a D. Ellsberg entitled "Lessons of Rebellion." Perhaps only through another Daniel Ellsberg, who gains a new concept of the lessons of rebellion, will we be able to find out if indeed the military has been studying ethnic weapons development.

I conveyed the sense of my concern about ARPA being associated with human genetics research in two letters, one to a former head of the ARPA/Project AGILE advisory committee (he was listed in an index of federal advisory committees recently published by the Senate Government Operations Committee) and the other to the head of the laboratory in which the ARPA-supported population screening studies had been carried out. I also mentioned the article in *Military Review*, and I added that it was not my intent to imply that either had any personal involvement in studies on potential ethnic weapons. I asked for clarification. The former ARPA advisor shared my concern, had never heard the concept of ethnic weapons discussed within ARPA, and had recently contributed to a book on the horrors of future wars that also never considered the concept. In short, a seeming dead end, except that at the bottom of the letter was typed "cc: Dr. S. J. Lukasik," and this spurred me to do what I had not previously considered. I assumed that the understanding was that I would know the identity of Dr. S. J. Lukasik. I did not, but I found out. He is the current head of ARPA, and so I did what I'm sure no citizen can do without some trepidation—I phoned the Defense Department. Dr. Lukasik was out of the country, and the file on ARPA Order 580 "has been retired." In fact, they were amazed the order was still being cited, since the five-year funding period had ended in 1969. They would retrieve the file from the archives and phone back, which they did within a week.

Nutrition Research

In response to my request, they were sorry but a copy of the abstract could not be sent to me. Not because it was classified, but simply that it would be establishing a precedent. But it could be read to me over the phone, slowly enough so that I could copy it. ARPA Order 580 "monitored" by the Nutrition Program, National Center for Chronic Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service, was:

To establish technological and scientific bases for national nutrition in order to enhance the capability of the Armed Forces of friendly developing countries and of the United States, and to guide maximum utilization of food resources.

Adequate nutrition is the basic need not only of the Armed Forces but of all people. Food and its use has been and is the tool of governments, of politics of war and of conquest. With the presently occurring population explosion the maximum use of science in the feeding of the population becomes one of the world's greatest needs.

ARPA suggested that I contact the Public Health Service for specific details but hoped this would satisfy me about the general nature of the program, adding that "everybody was starry-eyed about how to help friendly nations with respect to food in those days." ARPA had seemed sincerely helpful, and I was satisfied, but only after I suggested that ARPA was not exactly a benign organization and explained that "those days," which were 1964-69, included the specific period when ARPA was funding the Department of Agriculture to develop methods for the deliberate destruction of crops and that the "starry-eyed" abstract in its view of food as a "tool of governments and of conquest" appeared to be a justification for the military use of herbicides.

Shortly thereafter I received a detailed letter from the head of the laboratory where the studies citing ARPA support had been carried out. I had made a "completely erroneous assumption," and he regretted that "It is apparently in current fashion to interpret all actions of people in the worst light and not to assume that people may act with only good intentions." He explained that the research on blood proteins of Asian ethnic groups was a personal interest of his and that he had received funds from the ARPA-supported Nutrition Program to purchase laboratory equipment, including several automated Amino Acid Analyzers to carry out these studies. The actual surveys were not funded by ARPA. I thanked him for his candid account and reminded him that in my first letter I had explained why ARPA funding could justifiably be suspected and that I had explicitly stated that I was not suggesting he had knowingly contributed to any form of genetic warfare. If I knew Latin, I would create a motto: "Let he who has Defense Department funding be ready for the questions from his peers."

Finally, a phone call to the Director of Public Information of the National Institutes of Health revealed that "monitoring" of funds from the Department of Defense is a rare occurrence.

So we have no "story," no hard evidence that ethnic weapons are or even have been under consideration by the

Department of Defense. We have only the article in *Military Review*: the data on polymorphic gene frequencies showing that differences do exist among population groups that live in widely separate geographic regions as well as among population groups currently sharing the same territory; and knowledge that genetic differences exist between populations that have been engaged in armed struggles known either as Wars of Liberation or Counterinsurgency. How these differences in gene frequencies might be exploited for purposes of war can only be imagined, but it must be remembered that

the field of human polymorphisms has barely been hoed, and future studies may unearth genetic differences that may be even more vulnerable to chemical or biological attack.

The major conclusion at this time is that while the understanding and prevention of hereditary diseases is a generally laudable goal of human genetics research, it is imperative for a ripple of awareness to spread through both the community of scientists engaged in this research and through the general public of the possible exploitation of this work for the development of ethnic warfare

agents. This awareness must spread, just as the existing awareness of the potential for biological warfare once spread among both bacterial geneticists and the public at large.

Too often in the past the scientific community has learned to its horror the ends to which its seemingly "basic" research efforts had been directed by the military, and the all too few voices of protest were then heard only after the fact. It is imperative that a concerted voice be raised now, before the spectre of ethnic warfare materializes out of the military's Pandora's box of weaponry.

Morning Session Question and Answer Period

Dr. Neillands: We have somewhat more than an hour for a widely ranging discussion, and we'll have inputs from the panel and from the floor.

Member of the audience: When members of the panel mentioned retaliation this morning, it seemed at the time that escalation might be an appropriate term. I can envision a situation in which the U.S. could become involved in a war somewhat similar to that in Vietnam only somewhat more sophisticated in that we would suddenly find ourselves facing a nation having a chemical but not a nuclear capability. It bothers me that if we did not have a chemical capability then our only choice would be to launch a nuclear attack. Is this reasoning considered valid?

Col. Dismore: I feel it is valid, because having a chemical capability does increase the flexibility in situations as you describe them.

Rep. Owens: The question I have tried to raise, and to which I haven't been able to get an answer, is why the assumption is made that retaliation must be in kind, if in fact retaliation in kind would not have any, or any substantive, overpowering effect? For example, if Russia were to attack us in Europe with chemical weapons, its attacking troops would have a better defensive capability than we would have to defend ourselves. Therefore, a response in kind would have no impact unless we could, say, lob our nerve gas into Moscow.

Member of the audience: Let's not consider a total, all-out war with the Soviet Union or China but a brush-fire war similar to the one in Vietnam. The supposition is Americans are there, and they suddenly are attacked with chemical weapons. The attackers have the offensive ability, but we have only a defensive ability and a defensive ability that is not very good against a nerve gas attack.

Rep. Owens: Your defensive ability may not be good if you are surprised, but it is very good indeed if you are equipped.

Member of the audience: Well, I suppose you could argue that.

Rep. Owens: No, it's not an argument. I think Col. Dismore will also say that. The point is, if the Soviets fire chemical weapons at us, they are going to be equipped to defend themselves. Retaliation in kind will only slow them down. I think the military admits that.

Member of the audience: Suppose, then, we are fighting in a country in the Sahara Desert where the temperature is 110°, and we have to put our people into rubber suits. Doing so would really put them at a disadvantage. If we couldn't put the enemy at the same disadvantage, then it seems to me under strong attacks we'd either have to disengage completely or escalate, and the only way we could escalate would be to nuclear weapons. To me that would be so much worse of an escalation that there would be a big value to having chemical weapons. Such weapons would give us a little more flexibility to tune our retaliation to whatever is necessary.

Rep. Owens: But why response in kind if the only effective result of response in kind is to slow the attackers down because they have to put on difficult clothing? Besides, they are going to have the clothing on before they launch their attack. Why not use some more destructive firepower?

Col. Dismore: I think we are somewhat hung up on the concept of retaliation in kind. I should point out that when we say the U.S. should have the ability to retaliate in kind what we really mean is if it is to our advantage to do so. Thus, chemical weapons should be one of the options the President should have at his discretion for responding to that kind of attack.

You can analyze the problem further and look at it from the other side: Suppose we don't have the capability to respond? If we don't, then we would be at a severe disadvantage vis-a-vis the

enemy that initiated the attack. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of degradation involved in wearing protective gear. It is also true that we can provide good protection against nerve gases, as Mr. Owens has suggested. Consider what would happen if we didn't have that option, however.

Member of the audience: First of all, did our ability to use riot control agents in Vietnam deter the Viet Cong from using riot control agents? I suggest we consider what situations might arise when we would use chemical weapons. Chemical weapons are the terrorist's supreme weapons. Guerrilla forces know where the government forces are at all times, but—as we discovered in Vietnam—our intelligence was woefully inadequate when it came to determining where the Viet Cong was. In the event that U.S. forces were subjected to a nerve gas attack in a brush-fire situation, would nerve gas be an appropriate response? I submit that in most cases a nerve gas response would be militarily inappropriate. The perpetrators of the attack would flee the vicinity, and the U.S. response in kind would hit the trees, the land, and possibly even civilians.

The question I'd like to put to the panel, therefore, is this: What is the probability that the U.S. would become involved in a situation in which retaliation with nerve gas or use of nerve gas would be the best single military option as opposed to the widescale use of conventional antipersonnel weapons? Furthermore, what are the probabilities that maintaining a chemical weapons capability will increase the likelihood that others will also choose to do so?

Col. Dismore: You impose a very complex scenario. First, remember that we are not obligated to retaliate in kind. That is not part of U.S. policy. U.S. policy only says we must have the capability to do so. In no way are we obligated, so we can put aside that part of the scenario.

Lisa ERMARATH 55
For clearance/comment.

2343

File:
Gov.
Active
Measures

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 28, 1988

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: ROBERT W. DEAN

SUBJECT: Director Wick re Soviet Disinformation

Charlie Wick has written (Tab B) to inform you that, in spite of assurance given at the Washington Summit, the Soviets continue in their disinformation practices, including on AIDS and "ethnic biological weapons." Attached to Charlie's memo are transcripts of two pieces offered as examples.

Attached at Tab A is a reply thanking Charlie for keeping you informed and encouraging him to continue his pressure on the Soviets on this issue.

Fritz Ermarth concurs. ✓

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Charlie Wick at Tab I.

Attachments

- Tab A Reply for your signature
- Tab B Incoming memo from Director Wick, March 22, 1988

Prepared by: Jeremy Curtin
y5830

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2343

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE CHARLES Z. WICK

SUBJECT: Soviet Disinformation: Recent Developments

Thank you for your memorandum of March 22. If not surprising, it is regrettable that the Soviets continue their disinformation campaigns against us. As you underscore well in your letters to Yakovlev, such behavior is unacceptable and runs counter to efforts to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Keep the pressure on; perhaps the Soviets will realize how seriously we take this matter.

Regards.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

2343
67
Office of the Director



March 22, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Colin L. Powell
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *CZW*
Director

SUBJECT: Soviet Disinformation: Recent Developments

During the last few months the Soviet media have begun to repeat several of the disinformation themes which they had used before the Washington Summit -- for instance, accusing the United States of creating AIDS as a biological weapon, and of attempting to create "ethnic biological weapons".

In late February, and again this week, I sent letters to Alexander Yakovlev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to question the reappearance of these disinformation activities.

Copies of the letters, and reports we have of the specific activities, are enclosed for your information.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D C 20547

Office of the Director



March 22, 1988

Dear Mr. Yakovlev:

Our conversations about an end to disinformation provide an opportunity to communicate frankly about issues that disturb the U.S. government.

I am sorry to have to report to you that Soviet organs, coordinated and supervised by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, continue to spread disinformation stories. The latest example of AIDS disinformation is particularly offensive to us. Radio Moscow's March 11 World Service in English broadcast repeated the false charge that the United States government created the AIDS virus in our laboratories. Boris Belitsky said that:

"Several U.S. administration officials, such as USIA Director Charles Wick, have accused the Soviet Union of having invented this theory for propaganda purposes. But actually it is not Soviet scientists at all who first came up with this theory. It was first reported in Western journals by Western scientists, such as Dr. John Seale, a specialist on venereal diseases at two big London hospitals and one of the first scientists to point to the viral nature of AIDS" (See TAB 1).

In fact, Dr. Seale has charged that the Soviet Union developed AIDS as a "biological war weapon" (see TAB 2 for excerpts from Dr. Seale's article). His charge is, of course, false. We recognize that the Soviet Union did not create AIDS, and neither did the United States. As leading Soviet scientists reported in the October 30, 1987 issue of Izvestia, AIDS is not a man-made but a natural disease.

The latest false story also contradicts earlier false stories on this subject in the Soviet media. In the March 11 Radio Moscow broadcast, the false charge was made that AIDS was created by the West German corporation OTRAG on behalf of the Pentagon, and released in San Francisco, California. But on February 13, 1988, Radio Moscow domestic service claimed that AIDS had been created at Fort Detrick, and released in New York (TAB 3).

Mr. Alexander Yakovlev
Secretary
Central Committee of the CPSU
Staraya Ploschad, 4
Moscow USSR

We were also disturbed by the reiteration of "ethnic weapons" disinformation in the January issue of the Novosti Military Bulletin (TAB 4), on Radio Moscow's February 5 English-language broadcast to South Africa (TAB 5) -- and, as I have previously communicated to Mr. Ivanko of the Novosti press agency (TAB 6), on TASS on January 9 (TAB 7). These charges are groundless.

Especially disingenuous was the fact that the Novosti Military Bulletin cited a quotation by Dr. Richard Hammerschlag stating his concern about the possibility of ethnic weapons being created, while ignoring his conclusion that "we have no 'story,' no hard evidence that ethnic weapons are or even have been under consideration by the Department of Defense" (TAB 8). Such misleading use of selective quotations has no place in the profession of responsible journalism. Relations between our two countries would be better served by truth rather than such false charges.

Unfortunately, despite assurances that these kinds of stories would end under the new spirit, they continue.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

cc: The Honorable
George P. Shultz
Secretary of State

The Honorable
Colin Powell
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

The Honorable
Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff
The White House

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FEB 29 1988

Dear Mr. Yakovlev:

The December summit brought us a long way toward a better climate of communication and the elimination of disinformation. I was very encouraged when General Secretary Gorbachev told me, "I just want you to know -- I told my people that we have got to make this work. No more lies; no more disinformation." Of course, this has also been the viewpoint you have communicated to me. I felt that now both sides were in agreement on this issue.

I am writing to advise you of some recent items in the Soviet media that concern me. On February 13, 1988, the Soviet media once again repeated the false accusation that the U.S. government created the AIDS virus, in an interview with East German biologist Jacob Segal on Radio Moscow's domestic service (Tab A). As you know, the world scientific community dismisses this allegation, as did prominent Soviet academicians Leonid Bagadyev and Vitaly Gol'densky in the official Soviet government newspaper Izvestia on October 30, 1987. Since Soviet scientists have condemned the false charges circulated by Dr. Segal, it is especially disheartening to see them appear once again in the Soviet media.

The Cubans also have continued to spread the AIDS falsehood. In addition, this month, the Canadian magazine Northern Neighbors, which is closely associated with the Soviet embassy in Canada, sent out a two-page reprint of the false story (Tab B).

Also, on January 20, Literaturnaya Gazeta printed an article falsely suggesting that the FBI had murdered Martin Luther King (Tab C). Even worse, the article could legitimize the charge only by attributing it to James Earl Ray, the convicted murderer of Dr. King. Given the gravity of the charge, it is inflammatory to put forward such an accusation without an iota of credible evidence.

Another recent disinformation story appeared in Izvestia on February 6, 1988 (Tab D). It falsely accused Armando Valladares,

Mr. Alexander Yakovlev
Secretary
Central Committee of the CPSU
Staraya Ploshchad, 4
Moscow USSR

the head of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Human Rights conference, of having engaged in terrorist acts in Cuba. As you noted in your letter to me last May, "to live in peace one must build a climate of mutual trust." You said that the Soviet public objects to information activities "that sow misconception or hatred among peoples." Surely the stories about the United States I have listed in this letter serve only to create misconceptions and hatred. During our June meeting in Moscow you emphasized that both sides should be free to express sharp differences of opinion -- that this could be "constructive", but that these exchanges "should exclude disinformation." It is because of your commitment to these principles that I feel confident that bringing these recent stories to your attention will have a positive effect.

On January 29, I sent a letter to Ambassador Dubinin making some specific proposals for regular contact between our two governments to discuss academic, cultural and information issues, which is the approach that Secretary Gorbachev and you confirmed at the White House luncheon on December 19. My proposals reflected your own suggestion regarding a possible February time frame for the first meeting -- I proposed February or March for the initial gathering. I continue to believe that such a forum would provide both of us the opportunity to resolve conflicts without confrontations. Unfortunately I have not yet received any response to my letter. I would appreciate hearing your reaction to my proposals.

Best personal regards.

X

Sincerely,

Charles E. Wick
Director

INDEX TO TABS

- 1) Radio Moscow World Service, in English; March 11, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 2) Excerpt from paper by John Seale, M.D.
- 3) Radio Moscow Domestic Service, in Russian; February 13, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 4) Novosti Military Bulletin, January 1988
- 5) Radio Moscow to Africa in English; February 5, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 6) CZW letter to Ivanko, January 27, 1988
- 7) TASS; January 9, 1988 [FBIS translation]
- 8) Excerpts from Dr. Richard Hammerschlag article on "Ethnic Weapons."

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 RUETIAM/PC FT GEO G MEADE MD
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SUBJ SU 067 075

<> USSR: BELITSKIY ON HOW, WHERE <>>AIDS<>> VIRUS ORIGINATED
 LD112309

((EDITORIAL REPORT)) MOSCOW WORLD SERVICE IN ENGLISH AT 1031
 GMT ON 11 MARCH BROADCASTS AN ITEM DURING WHICH BORIS

BELTSKIY ANSWERS THE LATEST BATCH OF LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ABOUT

<> <>>AIDS<>>. THE QUESTIONS ARE READ BY AN UNIDENTIFIED ANNOUNCER.

BELTSKIY REPLIES TO A U.S. LISTENERS QUESTION ON HOW MANY

<> CASES OF <>>AIDS<>> EXIST IN THE USSR, SAYING: "SOME 200

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BUT ACTUALLY IT IS NOT SOVIET SCIENTISTS AT ALL WHO FIRST CAME UP
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THE ANNOUNCER ASKS IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY NEW EVIDENCE LATELY
 TO SUPPORT THIS THEORY. BELITSKIY SAYS: "JUST RECENTLY A SOVIET

UNCLASSIFIED

JOURNALIST IN ALGERIA, ALEKSANDR ZHUKOV, MANAGED TO INTERVIEW A EUROPEAN PHYSICIAN AT THE HOUSTAPHA HOSPITAL THERE, WHO MADE SOME RELEVANT DISCLOSURES ON THE SUBJECT. IN THE EARLY SEVENTIES, THIS PHYSICIAN AND IMMUNOLOGIST WAS WORKING FOR THE WEST GERMAN OTRAC CORPORATION IN ZAIRE. HIS LABORATORY HAD BEEN GIVEN THE ASSIGNMENT TO CULTIVATE VIRUSES ORDINARILY AFFECTING ONLY ANIMALS BUT CONSTITUTING A POTENTIAL DANGER TO MAN. THEY WERE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN CERTAIN UNKNOWN VIRUSES ISOLATED FROM THE AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY, AND CAPABLE OF SUCH RAPID REPLICATION THAT THEY COULD COMPLETELY DESTABILIZE THE IMMUNE SYSTEM. THESE VIRUSES, HOWEVER, WERE QUITE HARMLESS FOR HUMAN BEINGS AND THE LAB'S ASSIGNMENT WAS TO DEVELOP A MUTANT VIRUS THAT WOULD BE A HUMAN KILLER."

THE ANNOUNCER ASKS: "DID THEY SUCCEED?"

BELITSKIY REPLIES: "TO A LARGE EXTENT, YES. BUT WHEN THEY INNOCULATED THE INHABITANTS OF SEVERAL JUNGLE VILLAGES WITH SUCH A MUTANT VIRUS ON THE PRETEXT OF GIVING SHOTS AGAINST CHOLERA, THIS DID NOT PRODUCE THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS REQUIRED OF THE LAB.

<> NOW, IT IS WELL-KNOWN THAT PEOPLE INFECTED WITH THE <><>AIDS<><> VARUS CAN LIVE FOR SEVERAL YEARS WITHOUT DEVELOPING THE DISEASE BUT AT THE SAME TIME THE RESULT WAS SUMMED UP AS PROVING THE UNSUITABILITY OF THE VIRUS AS A BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENT.

THE LAB WAS ORDERED TO WIND UP THE PROJECT AND TURN THE RESULTS OVER TO CERTAIN U.S. RESEARCHERS, WHO HAD BEEN FOLLOWING THIS WORK WITH KEEN INTEREST, TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT SOME OF THE RESEARCHERS BELIEVED THEY WERE IN REALITY WORKING NOT FOR THE WEST GERMAN OTRAC CORPORATION BUT FOR THE PENTAGON. IN FACT TWO U.S. ASSISTANTS HAD BEEN WITH THE LAB THROUGHOUT THE WORK ON THIS PROJECT. SEVERAL YEARS AFTER THE LAB HAD TURNED OVER ITS FINDINGS TO THE

<> AMERICANS, BACK CAME THE NEWS OF THE FIRST <><>AIDS<><> CASES IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE RESEARCHER BELIEVES THAT THE PENTAGON HAD TESTED THE MUTANT VIRUS ON CONVICTS IN CALIFORNIA."

NO FURTHER PROCESSING PLANNED.

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IS THE AIDS VIRUS A SOVIET, FIRST-STRIKE,
STRATEGIC, BIOLOGICAL WAR WEAPON?

A Free-Ranging Bio-War-Game Exercise.

JOHN SEALE MD

28 December 1985

This paper was completed two days after Moscow Radio, in an English-language news broadcast, claimed, on December 26, 1985, at 21.00 GMT, that Dr. Seale's studies supported "the view that the AIDS epidemic has been caused by experiments with humans, carried out in the USA as part of the development of new biological weapons". (see Enclosure C).

Address:

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.01-580 0766

INTRODUCTION

The Government of the USSR announced to the world shortly before Christmas that the Aids virus was man-made as a biological war weapon. The statement was made in a series of foreign-language broadcasts by Moscow radio.

The properties of the virus make it the molecular biological equivalent of the nuclear bomb. It is a slow virus; nearly all people infected by it develop slowly progressive disorders of the immune system, the brain, and of the lungs, and eventually most die from it. Once infected, each person remains potentially infectious to others during the silent incubation period which lasts from one to, perhaps, twenty years, before the onset of terminal symptoms.

The genetic code of the virus is integrated into the DNA of brain cells of its victims, thereby ensuring there can be no permanent cure or antidote. Continuing antigenic drift of the protein coat of the virus within each infected person, guarantees that all vaccines will fail to protect effectively against infection, thereby ensuring that the entire population of a country can be infected.

AN AMERICAN BIOLOGICAL WAR WEAPON? SOVIET ALLEGATIONS

On 30 October 1985 the weekly journal of the Soviet Writers' Union, Literaturnaya Gazeta, published an article by Velentin Zapevalov entitled, "Panic in the West, or What is Really Behind the Sensationalism of Aids." Zapevalov concluded that; "All the victims of Aids suffered as the result of the latest monstrous (American) experiment." American scientists, he wrote, working for "the Pentagon and CIA,.... succeeded in creating yet another type of biological weapon.... the Aids virus.... which, in the course of experiments, was transfused into unsuspecting patients during surgery and other operations. Special experiments were conducted in Haiti, a US satellite country, and among certain groups of the US population - above all, society's pariahs - drug addicts, homosexuals and the homeless."

The Soviet allegation that the Aids epidemic in the USA and Western Europe, was caused by incompetence within biological war research establishments of the US Defence Department, was widely circulated by the media throughout the world in the three weeks prior to the Geneva Summit Conference in November.

On 20 December, the medical correspondent of The Guardian, Andrew Veitch, reviewed the Soviet allegations against the Americans. He wrote that; "The biological warfare expert, Dr. Alastair Hay, of Leeds University, who has been investigating such a possibility for a year, said yesterday he had found no evidence that the US Department of Defense had been developing such a weapon."

The Soviet allegations are so important, and so plausible, that they should be taken very seriously indeed. There are three entirely distinct facets to their assertions; first, the Aids virus was man-made as a weapon of biological war by infecting human guinea-pigs with a lethal animal virus; second, the virus was created in American laboratories; third, the Aids epidemic started in America and is spreading rapidly through the populations of America, her NATO allies, and of other countries with US military bases, while the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations are spared.

Most scientists studying Aids, particularly those from Africa, South America, and Australasia, wholeheartedly agree with the third allegation of the Soviets, that the epicentre of the Aids epidemic is the USA, probably New York City. It is widely accepted as fact that Aids started in America, and that infected Americans have spread the virus across the world.

However, scientists outside the USSR dismiss with contempt the hypothesis that the Aids virus was man-made. They seem to consider it more likely that the virus arrived on a meteorite, sent by God to smite the wicked. Most American scientists in fact believe that the Aids virus (which they call HTLV 111) evolved spontaneously from HTLV 1 or HTLV 11, in the rich, microbiological, brew of promiscuous male homosexuality. The Soviet scientists advising Literaturnaya Gazeta do not concur: they assert as fact that the Aids virus was man-made as a war weapon.

Western scientists who dismiss the Soviet claim as preposterous, are, perhaps, rather arrogant. Soviet military technology has frequently surpassed that of the West; Sputnik and Yuri Gagarin were just two of many examples. A highly plausible explanation for repeated Soviet assertions that the Aids virus was man-made as a war weapon, is that they know that it is true, because their own scientists developed it precisely for this purpose. It could be yet another spectacular "first" in Soviet military technology. However, Moscow's assertion that it was made by American scientists, who then infected their own population by mistake, is fanciful.

What is the circumstantial evidence that the Aids virus was made by Soviet scientists, and launched against the United States and Western Europe as a first-strike strategic, biological war weapon?

A SOVIET BIOLOGICAL WAR? RESEARCHERS AND COMMANDERS

Medical If the Soviets made the Aids virus as a war weapon, it was developed in the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Novosibirsk, in cooperation with the Ivanovsky Institute of Virology in Moscow, and the Sukhumi Primate Centre. Soviet scientists involved in its development would have included the virologists D.I. Ivanovsky, T.A. Bektimirov, V.M. Zhdanov, B. Lapin and N.A. Farber, and the immunologists V.P. Lozovoy and R.M. Khaitov, most of whom have researched intensively lymphotropic viruses and their transmission between animal species.

If the Aids virus had been developed as a weapon of strategic offensive warfare during a twenty-year research and development plan, several American citizens in New York City could have been infected with the virus in about 1976. This would have been part of a meticulously prepared and executed act of undeclared war. It could have been designed to disarm NATO countries of their nuclear and conventional defences by depopulating most of North America and Western Europe.

The certainty that most people in Africa, South America, and non-Soviet Asia, would also be killed by the virus, would not necessarily have deterred the Soviet Government from unleashing its devastating biological weapon, and accelerating its spread throughout the last decade, because it is Soviet belief that the ends of the Soviet State justify the means. In fact, about ten million people in Central Africa, and two million in South America, seem to have been infected already by the virus.

By 1985, the military task force speeding up the spread of the Aids virus outside the borders of the Warsaw Pact nations, would be commanded by Dr. Sergei K. Litvinov, Assistant Director General of the World Health Organisation (WHO), who has controlled its Communicable Diseases Division since 1983. Other commanders would be Dr. T.A. Bektimirov, who heads WHO's Virus Diseases Division which coordinates all WHO Collaborating Centres on the Aids virus globally; and Dr. Berczenko, Director of WHO's European Region, which was recently expanded to include the entire Soviet Union. They would be assisted by V.P. Sergeev and G.P. Zaroubin at the Ministry of Health in Moscow; and by the Bulgarian, Dr. Yablensky, Head of WHO's Division of Psychosocial Aspects of Epidemics, and Dr. Morosov, Director of its Division of Biological Psychiatry.

Bektimirov is not only a member of the Soviet team of virologists who could have developed the Aids virus in Novosibirsk and Moscow, he also functions as a special deputy to Litvinov, his Commanding Officer. Litvinov, although Assistant Director General of WHO, is still a senior official of the Soviet Federal Ministry of Health, whose direct superior is Dr. Yevgenii Chazov.

Chazov is Soviet Deputy Minister of Health, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, was the personal physician of Breshnev and Andropov, and has just received the Nobel Peace Prize as co-founder of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Chazov reports directly to Gorbachev.

A BIOLOGICAL WEAPON? ITS LIMITATIONS AND POTENTIAL

If the Aids virus is a Soviet weapon, a biological war plan would have been built upon the properties of the Aids virus, and the pattern of the disease it causes. These are very similar to maedi-visna, a naturally occurring slow virus disease of sheep. The Aids virus could have been developed into a human pathogen by injecting maedi-visna virus into humans, as the Soviets themselves have suggested. As the maedi-visna virus was first isolated in 1949, these experiments could have been started under the direct orders of Stalin, and then continued under Kruschev.

The Aids virus in humans, like the maedi-visna virus in sheep, is not highly infectious. If it was transmitted as easily as smallpox or influenza viruses, it would never have been developed as a strategic war weapon; because with present scientific knowledge, the development of a vaccine, or of a cure, are theoretically impossible— which would make the virus uniquely attractive to Soviet military strategists.

What the Aids virus lacks in high infectivity for a short time, it makes up for by persisting for life with low infectivity. This makes it an ideal strategic, first-strike, biological weapon for use by the Soviet Union, which is protected by tightly controlled frontiers. The vast majority of the Soviet population has no contact with people of the rest of the world; and the few who do, have only transient contact of short duration which is rarely close, rendering infection unlikely. There has been no major increase in the movement of people into, or out of, the USSR in the thirty years during which the Aids virus would have been developed, and then released into the West. The Aids epidemic can easily sweep across the globe, but still be held in check at the Soviet frontiers.

UNCLAS 3U/PMU

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{h1}USSR: GDR Biologist Claims Pentagon Created AIDS
{s1}LD171321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT
13 Feb 88

{txt}[Text] A profound understanding of the reasons behind the emergence of AIDS should to no mean degree promote a successful outcome in the campaign against the disease. Incidentally there are various suppositions and opinions on this score. One of them was voiced in an interview for Moscow Radio by GDR biologist Jacob Segal.

[Begin Segal recording] The origin of AIDS was explained 1 or 2 years ago when the structure of the hereditary apparatus of the HIV virus which produces AIDS was defined more clearly. This virus is obviously made up of two parts which belong to two completely independent families. These two parts cannot occur in one organism. This combination cannot arise naturally. They are as far from each other as, let's say a dog is from a cat. Hitherto scientific workers have been unable to propose a single theory on the natural origin of this virus, whereas it is very easy using genetic technology to unite two parts of completely independent viruses--indeed they do not necessarily have to be closely related. We can unite genetic parts of bacteria with human cells. Nowadays that is not a conjuring trick. So it would be very easy to create for a not very [words indistinct] to create this sort of complex virus.

Who would be interested in this? The military, of course. Back in 1969 a Pentagon representative (?announced) that it would soon possess a virus for which there is no immune defense. This matter has been somewhat delayed, but nonetheless 10 years later this new disease appeared. In 1977 a special top security laboratory, the so-called P-4 laboratory was set up at the Fort Detrick laboratory, which is the Pentagon's central biological laboratory. One year later the first virus appeared, and one year after that in 1979 the first cases of aids occurred in the United States, in New York City. How it occurred precisely at this moment and how the virus managed to get out of this secret, hush-hush laboratory is quite easy to understand. everyone knows that prisoners are used for military experiments in the United States. They are promised their freedom if they come out of the experiment alive.

FEB 17 1988 P12:13

There were special conditions in the case of AIDS. The initial illness comes 1 or 2 weeks after infection with slight Diarrhoea, a slightly raised temperature, a bit of eczema on the skin. And 2 or 3 weeks later the patient recovers and apparently has no further symptoms. This can go on for months and years. In other words, in these experiments a very innocuous disease which disappeared very quickly occurred. They reckoned that this virus was no use to them, that is was safe. They released their guinea pigs, and one year later the first cases of AIDS occurred.

There is excellent proof of the first part of what I am telling you. It is as proven as a biological theory can be. The second part is an explanation, a highly probable explanation against which we have yet to encounter a single argument. BUT it is not proof from the scientific viewpoint. All the same it is a serious argument which must be taken into account. [end recording]

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News 77

JAN. 1988

Commentary by Military Bulletin

ETHNIC WEAPONS: FANTASY?

...Way back in the 16th century the inventor of logarithms John Napier tried to develop a weapon of discriminatory action. He wanted to build a cannon which would destroy with one shot the "enemies of the one true faith".

...In the 20th century, on the eve and during World War

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II Japanese general Shiro Ishii tested different biological agents on a broad scale. During such tests he tried to establish what effect they produced on POWs of different races and nationalities.

~~When the Americans took him prisoner in 1945, they got the results of real experiments on humans and the samples of the "best" biological agents produced in his laboratory. They were most of all interested in the comparative data obtained by Ishii about the influence of aerosols of dangerous germs on POWs of American, Russian, and other nationalities.~~

Taking the recommendations of Shiro Ishii into account, on July 31, 1952, the US produced a special directive, CMLRE-B -- 2.729.3 entitled "Use of Human Subjects in Hazardous Tests". The directive dealt with a procedure of testing biological agents on humans (volunteers or guinea-pigs who were not in the know of things) in biological centres of the US Army.

~~No one knows for certain what stage this work had reached. But there is no doubt that the modern level of the development of molecular biology and gene engineering makes it possible to conduct purposeful research into the problem of discriminatory suppression of man's immune system. Concern over it in the US itself began to grow in the early and middle 1970s, even before the US signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. In 1974 prominent American scientist, Professor R. Hammerschlag stressed in his report at a session of the American chemical society: "It is imperative for a ripple of awareness to spread through both the community of scientists engaged in this research and through the general public of the possible exploitation of this work for the development of ethnic warfare agents... Too often in the past the scientific community has learned to its horror the ends to which its seemingly 'basic' research efforts had been directed by the~~

REPRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

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military, and the all too few voices of protests were then heard after the fact. It is imperative that a concerted voice be raised now, before the spectre of ethnic warfare materializes out of the military's Pandora's box of weaponry."

Commenting on Professor Hammerschlag's speech, the magazine "Chemical and Engineering Views" (April 8, 1974, vol.52, N4) wrote that it had lit a red light to ethnic weapons.

The concern over a possibility of civilian research landing in the hands of the military (which is common for the United States) was voiced in the autumn of 1987 in connection with the signing of the agreement on the production and testing of new vaccines between India and the United States. The Press Trust of India stressed in this context that the technology used for the production of medicines may be used for the development of bacteriological weapons, and that the Pentagon was funding about 40 per cent of projects in the field of gene engineering exactly for this purpose.

In the process of his inquiry Professor Hammerschlag established that civilian programmes on the study of albumins in blood were partially financed by ARPA under the AGILE project. This project is called upon to control US opportunities in the conduct of local wars, while ARPA belongs to the system of the US Department of Defense. The American scientist vainly tried to get ARPA's directive N580 to the US Department of Health, which was not classified, as he was told by the Department of State.

~~Yet, apart from indirect evidence and a theoretically calculated possibility of the emergence of ethnic weapons, alarming facts surface from time to time.~~ Here are just two of them.

The fourth issue of magazine "Abstracts on Hygiene" for April 1980 (vol.55) carried on page 378 a digest of the article by N.M. FLYNN et al (1979) entitled "An Unusual Outbreak of Windborne Coccidiomycosis." It wrote that

every hundredth resident of Sacramento contracted the disease. The magazine stressed that of special interest was the fact that the difference in both the acute and mild forms of this disease between the Whites and the Blacks were statistically significant.

In the early 1980s the US press wrote about an epidemics which afflicted 61 students of a school training officers for the reserves. Out of this number 58 were Blacks, two Latin Americans, and just one White. It was noted that Black students voiced apprehensions to the effect that they had fallen victim to an experiment conducted under the programme of research into the biological methods of warfare.

Indicatively, a biological laboratory of the US Navy which takes a special interest in some forms of directed action of coccidiomycosis, is located in Oakland, not far from Fort Ord.

There is no information about the official explanations of what happened.

Military Bulletin Information

WHAT ARE BINARY BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS?

British scientist J.PERRY ROBINSON, an author of well-known publications on chemical and biological weapons, in 1975 took note of the fact that under a contract with the US Air Force - N AF 08(635)-4824 - Avco Corporation carried out an investigation on the theme "Binary Biological Weapons". The results of the research were summed up in a report in two parts, submitted to the clients in 1966-67. It was also reported that Avco Corp., on a contract with the US Air Force, developed a binary version of an aircraft spray tank for chemical agent VX.

No publications on this theme appeared in the subsequent years. The content of binary technology and its essence have been classified.

As specialists believe, there cannot be full analogy between binary chemical and biological weapons. Nonetheless, they share some features in common. These consist in that neither ammunition contains a lethal agent before the moment of actual use. When binary chemical shells or bombs are fired or dropped, components are mixed and chemical synthesis of toxic agents is effected.

Following the binary concept, the safe content of a biological piece of ammunition must also be converted to a killing agent. This is possible, in particular, if the initial charge represents a sterile nutrient medium on which rapid growth of a pathogenic organism can be ensured. Before actual use an inoculant (mother or seed material) is introduced into the culture medium. The raising of a pathogen in the shell of an ammunition piece - the fermenter - can be effected within one or three days before combat use. To do so, the casing must incorporate devices for mixing and aerating the medium. Such a complex biological ammunition does not lend itself easily to miniaturisation. This explained the enhanced interest in binary biological weapons, on the part of the US Air Force in the first place.

As distinct from binary chemical ammunition, both components of which can be stored without changing their properties for a long period of time, the binary biological variant can preserve only the nutrient medium. The second ingredient - the inoculant - must be renewed by regularly reseeding mother material to new portions of nutrient medium. This presupposes direct or indirect contact between operator and the culture of the disease agent.

~~The sudden appearance in areas of US air bases of infectious diseases not typical for their locations, is probably an indication that the bases store biological weapons, including their binary version.~~

~~In this context, it is worthwhile to analyze the appearance in 1973-75 of mass infection of people with "atypical" pneumonia in Spain in the areas of American air~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

bases in Torrejon de Ardoz near Madrid and in the area of the military test range San Gregorio in the vicinity of Zaragoza. (See Military Bulletin No.14 (20), 1987). The possibility of American Sergeant Marcelo Perez in 1979 contracting the disease as a result of contact with biological weapons at the Torrejon de Ardoz base cannot be precluded. The confirmation of this is provided by the sending to Spain of specialists for biological weapons from Fort Detrick, refusal by American military authorities to declare the diagnosis of the disease and their unwillingness to admit Spanish doctors to examine the patient.

The outbreak of mass-scale "atypical pneumonia", which took place in 1981 and which also began from the area of Torrejon de Ardoz, has so far left the main questions unanswered. The symptoms observed in people, despite the attempt to explain the disease by denatured additions to rape oil, were not experimentally reproduced either by toxicologists from Spain, the US and Britain, or by WHO representatives.

The facts cited above cannot but set one on guard in the light of the commitments assumed by states signatories to the Biological Convention and the efforts of the international community to strengthen its regime.

Readers whose subscription is about to expire, please remember that this is your last issue of the Military Bulletin.

If you wish to receive the Military Bulletin in 1988, do not forget to renew your subscription and send the enclosed order-commitment to Novosti Press Agency.

If you subscribe for two years before the end of January, you will be eligible for a 25-per-cent rebate.

Editorial Board

the civil administration of that reservation for the Africans set up by the Pretoria rulers within the framework of the apartheid policy. According to the radio, the "coup" was a bloodless one. "President" Lucas Mangope has been arrested. The local population has been ordered not to report to work and stay at home.

Bophuthatswana is one of the four Bantustans proclaimed by the South African authorities as "independent states" to create an illusion of a resolution of the racial problem in the country. None of them have so far been recognized by a single state in the world.

Last year, a similar "change of power" was staged by the Pretoria authorities in another Bantustan — Transkei.

RSA, U.S. Accused of Chemical Warfare

*MB060635 Moscow Radio in English to South Africa
1800 GMT 5 Feb 88*

[Commentary by Vladisev Ilinar]

[Text] The South African newspaper, SUNDAY TIMES, and, following it, the Western news agencies, report that Angolan troops use chemical weapons against the anti-government grouping, UNITA. What lies behind the accusation—facts or vicious concoctions? I can remind listeners that evidence has been quoted in the press of African countries on many occasions that it is the racist South African regime that uses chemical weapons against patriots.

For example, last summer information became available that South Africa manufactures, under American licenses, components for chemical and biological arms, and that it had already made use in Namibia of phosphorous bombs, napalm, and the Agent Orange defoliant. The Accra-based newspaper GHANANIAN TIMES wrote recently that Pretoria is supplied toxic chemicals to its mercenaries in Angola and Mozambique. (?It has also) been reported that South Africa secretly cooperates with the United States in developing ethnic weapons, which have already been tried on human beings in the Oshakati concentration camp in Namibia. That report caused great irritation in Washington but was not refuted.

Now, all of a sudden, there appear accusations by South Africa against Angola which allegedly uses chemical weapons. This is an old trick of ascribing to others what one is doing oneself. It is enough to recall the provocation with the so-called yellow rain made by Washington several years ago. The idea was to accuse the Soviet Union of using warfare chemicals—and in southeast Asia into the bargain—which the United States had used during its aggression as a proving ground for chemical weapons. The Americans had dropped there millions of tons of the Agent Orange defoliant, the effects of which are still felt by residents of (Japan). As it is known, the yellow rain operation was a flop.

It comes to my mind, in view of the tales spread by the South African racists, I would say that in this case the apartheid regime has borrowed the American experience not only in developing methods to kill silently with chemical arms, but also in conducting loud campaigns of slander.

Gromyko Receives Mali's Traore

*LD082104 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1903 GMT 8 Feb 88*

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb—Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met today with Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on an unofficial visit. The eminent guest was accompanied by Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, Mali's ambassador to the USSR. They exchanged views on a broad range of international issues, primarily on problems in African politics. The sides also discussed bilateral Soviet-Malian relations.

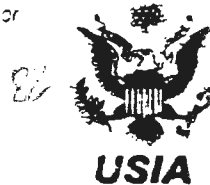
In the view of M. Traore, the tasks of the eastern, central, and western African countries consist in defusing all conflict between the countries of these regions and directing all their energies toward economic development. The African countries are particularly concerned about their debts. They are obliged to pay off most of their debts with raw materials, and the prices for these raw materials are fixed by others.

A.A. Gromyko said: You are describing the situation precisely. And this is the fundamental matter.

M. Traore said: The Soviet Union's position differs from this fundamentally. I consider bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and African countries to be brilliant. The USSR respects their independence and tries to promote economic development.

The Malian president described the explosive situation in southern Africa. The RSA is openly threatening Angola. The African states are continuing the struggle to protect the independence of Angola and against linking the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola with granting independence to Namibia. The people of this African territory must be granted the opportunity to determine their own destiny.

It was noted on the Soviet side that the dispatch of a contingent of Cuban troops to Angola is a noble action on the part of the Latin American state. As concerns Namibia, the matter of its independence, of course, is of independent significance. But by virtue of the geographic proximity of Angola and Namibia, their political problems are organically connected. The Soviet Union immutably advocates Namibian independence and the inviolability of the Angolan borders.



January 27, 1988

Dear Mr. Ivanko:

Thank you for your recent letter responding to my letter of October 19, 1987.

I was disappointed by your defense of the "ethnic weapons" and other disinformation. And, although it does not directly concern your press agency, I was deeply distressed to see that on January 9 TASS carried a story repeating the "ethnic weapons" disinformation. This, of course, conflicts with the "No More Disinformation" assurance General Secretary Gorbachev and Politburo member Aleksandr Yakovlev gave me at the summit.

The arguments you cite in defense of publishing disinformation are faulty in several regards. With regard to the AIDS disinformation, a variety of reputable viewpoints should, of course, be published. But what Moscow News presented was a charge that leading Soviet Academicians Roal'd Sagdeyev and Viktor Gol'dansky denounced as false on October 29, 1987. This is not a matter of various points of view; this is a matter of scientific evidence.

With regard to the Jonestown book, a tape recording of the final moments of the settlement exists in which its deranged leader Jim Jones orders his followers to kill themselves. There is no evidence whatever that the U.S. government had any responsibility for the tragedy.

On the "ethnic weapons" allegations, you cite Dr. Hammerschlag's concern about the possibility of such a weapon being created, but you ignore his conclusion that "we have no 'story,' no evidence that ethnic weapons are or even have been under consideration by the Department of Defense."

You also cite a U.S. Communist Party paper, People's World, as a disinterested source for these allegations. This is disingenuous because publications of the Communist Party of the United States reflect the policy positions of the USSR. As you well know, the CPUSA receives Soviet support and direction, and has been one of the most loyal communist parties in emulating Soviet positions.

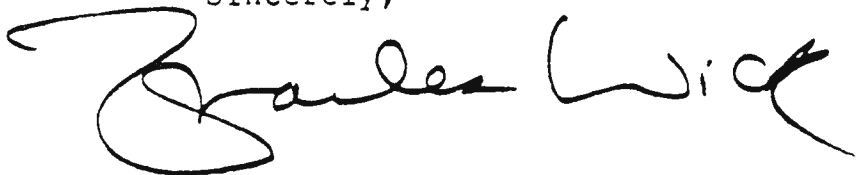
Mr. Sergei Ivanko
First Deputy Chairman
Novosti Press Agency
Zubovskii Bul'var 4
Moscow 119021
USSR

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As these and other disinformation charges have been made in the Soviet press, and through Novosti's offices been circulated worldwide, I would like to respond in detail in the same forum. I suggest that, in line with your statement that "the exposition of various points of view on any question is the function of a democratic press," that the Novosti press agency carry a series of articles by me which would respond to the disinformation charges that Novosti has reported. I think such a forum is the only way to "let the people judge" where the truth lies in such matters.

I look forward to an early response to my proposal. I think you will agree that Novosti has nothing to fear from an open exchange of facts and points of view on these issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Charles Z. Wick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "C" and a long, horizontal tail.

Charles Z. Wick
Director

Sub-Saharan Africa

RSA Owes Chemical Weapon Development to U.S.

LD091456 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT

9 Jan 88

[“USA Helps South Africa in Developing Chemical Weapons”—TASS headline]

[Text] Accra January 9 TASS—The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa uses chemical weapons, including nerve gases, napalm, and defoliants in aggressive attacks against “Frontline” states and the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

The GHANAIAN TIMES newspaper writes that Pretoria has handed over large batches of chemical weapons to MNR rebels in Mozambique and to UNITA in Angola. South African advisers train the rebels in handling the weapons.

The newspaper stresses that the regime of apartheid owes the development and stockpiling of its chemical and bacteriological arsenals, to the United States, in the first place. Under the Reagan Administration the South African military got access to some Pentagon and CIA laboratories for the development of chemical weapons.

Thus, on September 5, 1986, Richard Ambrosio, South Africa’s leading geneticist, visited the Fort Detrick laboratory which engages in the development of bacteriological weapons as well as gene engineering and its military applications.

The GHANAIAN TIMES writes that American specialists, for their part, became frequent guests in the Republic of South Africa. At an air base near Pretoria, the United States and South Africa jointly work on developing binary shells for the 155 mm howitzers which were supplied to the Republic of South Africa through CIA channels at the end of the 1970s.

The newspaper emphasizes that the greatest danger to Africa is posed by U.S.-South African experiments with ethnic weapons which possess selectivity in killing only people with dark colour of skin. Top secret experiments in this field were started in a naval laboratory at Oakland, California, in the 1970s. The Republic of South Africa has been participating in the programme since 1981 despite the congressional ban on military contacts with Pretoria.

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A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON CHEMISTRY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND U.S. PUBLIC POLICY

A symposium sponsored jointly by the American Chemical Society's Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs, and the Scientists' Committee on Chemical and Biological Warfare, and held April 1, 1974, in Los Angeles, California, during the 167th National Meeting of the Society.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY



1155 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

that area in which the pupils would be "killed?" Dr. Mrak replied, "I can think of about six of them." In other words, the rabbit died of *natural* causes, not nerve gas.

One final point: Buzz Moss, being a humane man and knowing the first predator would tear the rabbit apart, *killed* the rabbit to put it out of its misery. But that wasn't what NBC's program said. The dialogue was, "The rabbit died, yes." What happened was Dr. Osgu-

thorpe borrowed the film from Buzz Moss and turned it over to NBC. NBC, without checking, included it in the "First Tuesday" program. Millions of Americans were led to believe the Army was deliberately lying, and the program wins an Emmy.

As before, I documented this episode and sent it out in the form of a news release. I not only failed to get a reply from NBC; neither CBS nor ABC would touch it.

Such experiences are why I've been

grateful for the opportunity to speak with you for a few minutes of some of the problems I've had in trying to get this story to the public and with the hope that you will change your position. Hopefully, after you have listened to both sides here today, the American Chemical Society will reverse its position and again take a strong position against ratification of the Geneva Protocol.

Remember, ladies and gentlemen, the country you save may be your own.

Ethnic Weapons

Richard Hammerschlag

Division of Neurosciences

City of Hope National Medical Center

Duarte, Calif.

Inherent in the strategy and tactics of war is an intention of destroying members of certain nations or ethnic groups. Put in crude terms, this has been manifested historically by psyching up soldiers to believe in the inferiority of the enemy. In modern warfare this is manifested not only in preparation of the soldier but also in the strategic design and use of weapons. Examples range from the destruction of food crops of a specific population, as was carried out in Vietnam, to the currently existing potential of several nations for immunization of their own troops prior to initiating a biological warfare attack and to the theoretical use of specific agents directed against the genetic make-up of a target population.

This last concept, conceived in terms of "ethnic weapons," is that a new class of both chemical and biological warfare agents might be designed to exploit naturally existing differences in gene frequencies among specific population groups. In theory, such weapons would possess a capability of incapacitating or killing a selected "enemy" population to a significantly greater extent than a preselected population of "friendly" forces. The concept is based on a growing number of findings that many proteins exist in several different genetically controlled forms in human populations. The best known examples of these multiple-form proteins—called polymorphisms—are the blood group substances ABO and Rh and the existence of a variant hemoglobin molecule that causes sickle-cell anemia. These polymorphisms exist in different frequencies among different population groups. As an example, blood group type B is practically absent in many tribes of American Indians, while it ap-

pears in highest frequency (30 to 40%) in several population groups of Southeast Asia and Southern India.

My awareness of this concept dates from last summer, when I was attending an international meeting on neurochemistry in Tokyo. During a group discussion of social issues in the neurosciences dealing in part with implications of the new binary nerve gases, a British colleague raised the possibility of ethnic weapons development. Few present had ever heard of this potential exploitation of human genetics for warfare, and no one had information as to whether any serious consideration had been given to this possibility by any military establishment. I therefore decided to find out what I could. If such agents were in an early developmental stage, it seemed highly unlikely that I would obtain any frank

admissions, but what I could do as a scientist was to examine the published literature on human genetic variability and assess the feasibility of such warfare. The results of this survey will be presented today.

That such a survey might already have been carried out within the Defense Department is evidenced by an article that appeared in the November 1970 issue of *Military Review*, which is subtitled "The Professional Journal of the U.S. Army." This issue carried an article called simply "Ethnic Weapons." It was written by Carl A. Larson, head of the Department of Human Genetics at the University of Lund, Sweden.

Using many military analogies to describe biochemical processes, Larson sketched a relatively few number of polymorphisms and clearly implied, while stopping short of suggesting specific approaches, that the development of chemical agents to exploit these and other polymorphisms can be expected within the immediate future.

When questioned as to why he came to write the article, Larson replied, "There was, to my knowledge, no other way to bring this threatening development out into the open in such a way that civilian and military authorities can say 'No, we won't have chemical weapons, selective or otherwise; they are simply suicidal.'" Surely Larson must appreciate that few



Dr. Richard Hammerschlag
is an associate research scien-

tist at the City of Hope National Medical Center. He has degrees in chemistry and in humanities and science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Brandeis University in 1967 and has conducted research at University College in London as a U.S. National Institutes of Health postdoctoral fellow. He has also been a visiting fellow at University College Medical School, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Dr. Hammerschlag is a neurochemist involved in the study of amino acids and calcium in nervous system function.

authorities in the field. I then learned of recent legislation called The Freedom of Information Act, which ensures that abstracts of all nonclassified government supported research are a matter of public record. A computer bank of the abstracts is maintained in Washington by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, so I was able to find out that the Army funds were supporting a project during fiscal 1972 "to prepare maps portraying the geographic distribution of human blood groups and other inherited blood characters." It is not my intention to imply anything necessarily sinister in relating this particular finding, and I hasten to add that the abstract states the maps will form part of a book that is in preparation for publication. But it is a clear example of the Trojan Horse potential of Defense Department sponsored research, and I submit that investigators receiving such funding should expect to be questioned by their peers concerning any possible military applications of their work.

ARPA Funding

My next example illustrates this position. Reviewing the acknowledgements of published studies on human population genetics showed, as expected, that the overwhelming majority of work in the area is sponsored by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, by similar governmental organizations in other countries, and by the World Health Organization of the United Nations. However, one series of large-scale screenings of blood proteins in various Asian populations acknowledged partial support from the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA)/Project AGILE with funds "monitored" by the U.S. Public Health Service under ARPA Order 580. This was doubly disturbing: first, since ARPA is an agency within the Department of Defense (DOD), and second, because DOD funds were being channeled through the civilian PHS. To be more specific, according to House of Representatives hearings in 1971, ARPA is "an elite group of civilian scientists conducting high-risk research and development of a revolutionary nature in areas where defense technology in the United States appears to be falling behind or in areas where we cannot afford the risk of falling behind." Within ARPA is Project AGILE, a counterinsurgency research program responsible for "opening up" limited warfare technologies. During McNamara's tenure as Secretary of Defense, ARPA established a panel of 40 physicists and engineers called the Jason Group to advise the Defense Department how modern technology would best be applied to the theatre of war. Jason is best known for its recommendations on electronic warfare and remote sensing devices for use in

Vietnam. In 1963, ARPA Order 424 directed the Department of Agriculture to begin a program on the evaluation of new herbicides and defoliation techniques for killing tropical and subtropical vegetation. A final example, listed in "Science and Technology Research in Progress" under social sciences, is a range of grants from ARPA to RAND Corp. for such software studies as "U.S. Military Options in the Third World." Also on the list, ironically, is a grant to a D. Ellsberg entitled "Lessons of Rebellion." Perhaps only through another Daniel Ellsberg, who gains a new concept of the lessons of rebellion, will we be able to find out if indeed the military has been studying ethnic weapons development.

I conveyed the sense of my concern about ARPA being associated with human genetics research in two letters, one to a former head of the ARPA/Project AGILE advisory committee (he was listed in an index of federal advisory committees recently published by the Senate Government Operations Committee) and the other to the head of the laboratory in which the ARPA-supported population screening studies had been carried out. I also mentioned the article in *Military Review*, and I added that it was not my intent to imply that either had any personal involvement in studies on potential ethnic weapons. I asked for clarification. The former ARPA advisor shared my concern, had never heard the concept of ethnic weapons discussed within ARPA, and had recently contributed to a book on the horrors of future wars that also never considered the concept. In short, a seeming dead end, except that at the bottom of the letter was typed "cc: Dr. S. J. Lukasik," and this spurred me to do what I had not previously considered. I assumed that the understanding was that I would know the identity of Dr. S. J. Lukasik. I did not, but I found out. He is the current head of ARPA, and so I did what I'm sure no citizen can do without some trepidation—I phoned the Defense Department. Dr. Lukasik was out of the country, and the file on ARPA Order 580 "has been retired." In fact, they were amazed the order was still being cited, since the five-year funding period had ended in 1969. They would retrieve the file from the archives and phone back, which they did within a week.

Nutrition Research

In response to my request, they were sorry but a copy of the abstract could not be sent to me. Not because it was classified, but simply that it would be establishing a precedent. But it could be read to me over the phone, slowly enough so that I could copy it. ARPA Order 580 "monitored" by the Nutrition Program, National Center for Chronic Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service, was:

To establish technological and scientific bases for national nutrition in order to enhance the capability of the Armed Forces of friendly developing countries and of the United States, and to guide maximum utilization of food resources.

Adequate nutrition is the basic need not only of the Armed Forces but of all people. Food and its use has been and is the tool of governments, of politics of war and of conquest. With the presently occurring population explosion the maximum use of science in the feeding of the population becomes one of the world's greatest needs.

ARPA suggested that I contact the Public Health Service for specific details but hoped this would satisfy me about the general nature of the program, adding that "everybody was starry-eyed about how to help friendly nations with respect to food in those days." ARPA had seemed sincerely helpful, and I was satisfied, but only after I suggested that ARPA was not exactly a benign organization and explained that "those days," which were 1964-69, included the specific period when ARPA was funding the Department of Agriculture to develop methods for the deliberate destruction of crops and that the "starry-eyed" abstract in its view of food as a "tool of governments and of conquest" appeared to be a justification for the military use of herbicides.

Shortly thereafter I received a detailed letter from the head of the laboratory where the studies citing ARPA support had been carried out. I had made a "completely erroneous assumption," and he regretted that "It is apparently in current fashion to interpret all actions of people in the worst light and not to assume that people may act with only good intentions." He explained that the research on blood proteins of Asian ethnic groups was a personal interest of his and that he had received funds from the ARPA-supported Nutrition Program to purchase laboratory equipment, including several automated Amino Acid Analyzers to carry out these studies. The actual surveys were not funded by ARPA. I thanked him for his candid account and reminded him that in my first letter I had explained why ARPA funding could justifiably be suspected and that I had explicitly stated that I was not suggesting he had knowingly contributed to any form of genetic warfare. If I knew Latin, I would create a motto: "Let he who has Defense Department funding be ready for the questions from his peers."

Finally, a phone call to the Director of Public Information of the National Institutes of Health revealed that "monitoring" of funds from the Department of Defense is a rare occurrence.

So we have no "story," no hard evidence that ethnic weapons are or even have been under consideration by the

Department of Defense. We have only the article in *Military Review*: the data on polymorphic gene frequencies showing that differences do exist among population groups that live in widely separate geographic regions as well as among population groups currently sharing the same territory; and knowledge that genetic differences exist between populations that have been engaged in armed struggles known either as Wars of Liberation or Counterinsurgency. How these differences in gene frequencies might be exploited for purposes of war can only be imagined, but it must be remembered that

the field of human polymorphisms has barely been hoed, and future studies may unearth genetic differences that may be even more vulnerable to chemical or biological attack.

The major conclusion at this time is that while the understanding and prevention of hereditary diseases is a generally laudable goal of human genetics research, it is imperative for a ripple of awareness to spread through both the community of scientists engaged in this research and through the general public of the possible exploitation of this work for the development of ethnic warfare

agents. This awareness must spread, just as the existing awareness of the potential for biological warfare once spread among both bacterial geneticists and the public at large.

Too often in the past the scientific community has learned to its horror the ends to which its seemingly "basic" research efforts had been directed by the military, and the all too few voices of protest were then heard only after the fact. It is imperative that a concerted voice be raised now, before the spectre of ethnic warfare materializes out of the military's Pandora's box of weaponry.

Morning Session Question and Answer Period

Dr. Nellands: We have somewhat more than an hour for a widely ranging discussion, and we'll have inputs from the panel and from the floor.

Member of the audience: When members of the panel mentioned retaliation this morning, it seemed at the time that escalation might be an appropriate term. I can envision a situation in which the U.S. could become involved in a war somewhat similar to that in Vietnam only somewhat more sophisticated in that we would suddenly find ourselves facing a nation having a chemical but not a nuclear capability. It bothers me that if we did not have a chemical capability then our only choice would be to launch a nuclear attack. Is this reasoning considered valid?

Col. Dismore: I feel it is valid, because having a chemical capability does increase the flexibility in situations as you describe them.

Rep. Owens: The question I have tried to raise, and to which I haven't been able to get an answer, is why the assumption is made that retaliation must be in kind, if in fact retaliation in kind would not have any, or any substantive, overpowering effect? For example, if Russia were to attack us in Europe with chemical weapons, its attacking troops would have a better defensive capability than we would have to defend ourselves. Therefore, a response in kind would have no impact unless we could, say, lob our nerve gas into Moscow.

Member of the audience: Let's not consider a total, all-out war with the Soviet Union or China but a brush-fire war similar to the one in Vietnam. The supposition is Americans are there, and they suddenly are attacked with chemical weapons. The attackers have the offensive ability, but we have only a defensive ability and a defensive ability that is not very good against a nerve gas attack.

Rep. Owens: Your defensive ability may not be good if you are surprised, but it is very good indeed if you are equipped.

Member of the audience: Well, I suppose you could argue that.

Rep. Owens: No, it's not an argument. I think Col. Dismore will also say that. The point is, if the Soviets fire chemical weapons at us, they are going to be equipped to defend themselves. Retaliation in kind will only slow them down. I think the military admits that.

Member of the audience: Suppose, then, we are fighting in a country in the Sahara Desert where the temperature is 110°, and we have to put our people into rubber suits. Doing so would really put them at a disadvantage. If we couldn't put the enemy at the same disadvantage, then it seems to me under strong attacks we'd either have to disengage completely or escalate would be to nuclear weapons. To me that would be so much worse of an escalation that there would be a big value to having chemical weapons. Such weapons would give us a little more flexibility to tune our retaliation to whatever is necessary.

Rep. Owens: But why response in kind if the only effective result of response in kind is to slow the attackers down because they have to put on difficult clothing? Besides, they are going to have the clothing on before they launch their attack. Why not use some more destructive firepower?

Col. Dismore: I think we are somewhat hung up on the concept of retaliation in kind. I should point out that when we say the U.S. should have the ability to retaliate in kind what we really mean is if it is to our advantage to do so. Thus, chemical weapons should be one of the options the President should have at his discretion for responding to that kind of attack.

You can analyze the problem further and look at it from the other side: Suppose we don't have the capability to respond? If we don't, then we would be at a severe disadvantage vis-a-vis the

enemy that initiated the attack. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of degradation involved in wearing protective gear. It is also true that we can provide good protection against nerve gases, as Mr. Owens has suggested. Consider what would happen if we didn't have that option, however.

Member of the audience: First of all, did our ability to use riot control agents in Vietnam deter the Viet Cong from using riot control agents? I suggest we consider what situations might arise when we would use chemical weapons. Chemical weapons are the terrorist's supreme weapons. Guerrilla forces know where the government forces are at all times, but—as we discovered in Vietnam—our intelligence was woefully inadequate when it came to determining where the Viet Cong was. In the event that U.S. forces were subjected to a nerve gas attack in a brush-fire situation, would nerve gas be an appropriate response? I submit that in most cases a nerve gas response would be militarily inappropriate. The perpetrators of the attack would flee the vicinity, and the U.S. response in kind would hit the trees, the land, and possibly even civilians.

The question I'd like to put to the panel, therefore, is this: What is the probability that the U.S. would become involved in a situation in which retaliation with nerve gas or use of nerve gas would be the best single military option as opposed to the widescale use of conventional antipersonnel weapons? Furthermore, what are the probabilities that maintaining a chemical weapons capability will increase the likelihood that others will also choose to do so?

Col. Dismore: You impose a very complex scenario. First, remember that we are not obligated to retaliate in kind. That is not part of U.S. policy. U.S. policy only says we must have the capability to do so. In no way are we obligated, so we can put aside that part of the scenario.