

A PHYSICIST'S VIEW OF Gulf War Syndrome and Systemic Corruption in the Federal Government

Part Two of Four Part Article

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In part 1 more questions were raised than answered about what Gulf War Syndrome is and how our troops got it. In this part 2 we are first going to focus in on the chemical weapons used by the Iraqi military on our troops and their long term affects and how long our military has been aware of these affects. Then we are going to begin looking for the possible and probable sources of the mycoplasma fermentans (incognitus strain) bacterial infection, which is infecting the majority of Gulf War Syndrome sufferers.

VICTIMS PUT THE LIE ON THE DOD

Let us look at some eyewitness accounts of those who were direct victims of Iraqi chemical attacks or came in contact with Iraqi chemical weapons during the war. Keep in mind that these witnesses are good representative examples

of what happened to thousands upon thousands of soldiers. These soldiers were not individually isolated somewhere out in the desert. Remember, we had well over a half million soldiers on the ground. What we will see is a consistent pattern of symptoms after the attacks and enforced official lying coming down the command chain from the "General's" command headquarters.

The following accounts are quoted directly or tightly paraphrased from the *Riegle Report* of May 25, 1994, pages 287 through 313.

January 17, 1991,
early morning hours,
Cement City



Mr. Willie Hicks, then with the 644th Ordinance Company, was serving as the non-commissioned officer in charge of arms and ammunitions shipments. Staff Sergeant Hicks has testified before the Senate Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee for Force Structure and Personnel that, at about 2:30 a.m. on January 17, 1991, he heard a loud explosion, which was followed by a

sounding of alarms. As Hicks was running to the bunker, his face began to burn. One member of the unit "just dropped." About ten minutes later, according to Hicks, the unit's first sergeant came by and told members of the unit to go the highest level of alert. The unit remained at that level for 24 hours.

Two or three days later, Hicks began feeling ill and noticed blood in his urine. Several other members of the unit began experiencing "problems" with their rectums. Hicks testified that when members of the unit began to ask what had happened, they were ordered by their commanding officer not to discuss it. Of the unit's 110 soldiers, 85 now suffer from medical problems, and one, Staff Sergeant Bayle, who Hicks described as having been in good physical shape, had inexplicably died. Hicks described another member of the unit, Staff Sergeant Heal, as being seriously incapacitated.

Hicks, a former teacher and Vietnam veteran, carries a notebook with him everywhere. He claims to have a severe problem with memory loss. He quit his job because he kept passing out and getting lost on the way to work. Other symptoms being suffered by Mr. Hicks include headaches, blood in his urine, insomnia, joint and muscle pain,

