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ЭТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОРУЖИЯ

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ETHICAL ASPECTS OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS HANDLING

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Резюме. Статья посвящена изучению этики использования биологического оружия. Показаны случаи использования биологического оружия в мировой истории, раскрыты этические аспекты разработки, испытания и использования биологического оружия. Делаются выводы о том, что использование такого типа оружия неэтично, его изобретение должно контролироваться мировым сообществом и находиться под запретом.

Ключевые слова: правила войны, биологическое оружие, заражение, этика войны, оружие массового поражения.

Resume. The article is devoted to the study of the using biological weapons ethics. The biological weapons use cases in the world history are shown. The development, testing and use of biological weapons ethical aspects are disclosed. It is concluded that this type weapon use is unethical, its invention should be controlled by the world community and banned.

Keywords: war rules, biological weapons, contamination, war ethics, mass destruction weapons.

Relevance. The problem of mass destruction weapons circulation is one of the most discussed in the world scientific community. The war rules, its forms, means and methods have taken their place in the philosophical and cultural discourse. The main discussion questions are the following: 1) if the war is ethical; 2) whether there are war laws, including moral ones; 3) ethical weapon possibility. All this proves the given topic importance and relevance, requiring more detailed consideration. This topic is of practical importance and its further development will allow the world community to develop approaches to resolving and preventing military conflicts.

Aim: to reveal the ethical problems associated with the invention, the biological weapons testing and use in armed conflict and open confrontation absence.

Tasks: to consider:

- the biological weapons use cases in history (biological weapons in history);
- the biological weapons ethical aspect;
- ethical issues associated with biological weapons.

Material and methods. In the research methods of literature analysis, generalization of the material and its comparative characteristics were used. The study was conducted taking into account the following principles: chronological, objectivity, situational modeling.

Results and its discussion. The topic key concept is the biological weapons concept. In science, the following definition is the most often used: a biological weapon is

pathogenic microorganisms or their spores, viruses, bacterial toxins that infect humans and animals intended for mass destruction of enemy troops and population, farmland and animals, food contamination and water sources, also damage some types of military equipment and military materials.

The biological weapons use in the confrontation has been recorded by historians for a long time. Available documents have confirmed the biological agents use. As a rule, it was the infected animals or humans corpses' primitive use, disputes with the bubonic plague, diphtheria, cholera, smallpox and other diseases. The facts are the following: in the 14th century BC Hittites sent tularemia infected sheep in enemy cities; in the 4th century BC Scythians poisoned arrows, plunging them into decomposing bodies. [1] Cases of struggle non-traditional methods with the enemy were used more recently in Europe. So, in 1155 Barbarossa poisons the wells of rotting corpses in Tortona (Italy); Lithuanian army catapulted infected corpses into the city Karolstein (Czech Republic) during the siege in 1422; Spanish wine mixed with lepers blood was sold for the French army in 1495 in Naples (Italy). To infect with viral diseases the enemy army was effective in 1763, when British officers handed out blankets to Native Americans infected with smallpox, and in 1863, when the Confederates were selling clothes sick of yellow fever and smallpox to the Union troops during the Civil War in the United States. [5]

The biological weapons were widely used during World War II. We were flooded, drained swamps earlier, in the south of Italy (September 1943), followed by the launch of mosquito larvae, malaria carriers. Presumably, this special operation was implemented to deter enemy forces (the UK and the US), but the result was an epidemic among the civilian population in the south of Italy. With the use purpose in biological agents war the experiments on humans on the island of Alderney (United Kingdom) and biological experiments on the island Gryuinard (Scotland, 1942) were conducted. The most active this weapon type was used by the Germans. Nazi doctors infested artificially the people-prisoners in the concentration camps and studied the body reaction in response to infection, tracked anatomical and physiological pattern caused by these pathogens. These experiments main purpose was to create in the subsequent biological weapons to destroy enemy small material forces. [4]

Humanity can not abandon the armed conflict, but it has been working out the warfare rules and principles since then for a long time. These biological weapons rules are not suitable in some given conditions. It should be noted that the weapons invention, testing and use violates the war rules.

The first ethical problem surrounding biological weapons is its invention. It is difficult to distinguish between the biological experiment, which aims to create weapons and biological experiment for the vaccines production. It is still not clear whether the results are used "for the good" or "evil."

Following the ethical controversy is testing on humans. A person is not fully aware of and does not know this experiment possible consequences. So, we consider it to be a real impact on the physical, mental and moral state. Despite the fact that biological experiments on human beings are very informative, they show the microbiological agents impact complete picture and demonstrate the mechanisms by which the bacteria and

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viruses invade the human body. The question under concern is if it is possible to be sure of the uniquely favorable experiments course on human beings.

The problem is compounded by the fact that the microbiology laboratories, studying bacteria and viruses officially today for peaceful purposes exclusively, can hide a lab to create biological weapons under the scientific discoveries bright name for the mankind benefit.

The biological weapons ethical issue is leaked from the laboratory microbes. In the open armed confrontation absence between nations or peoples, biological weapons begin to work (to kill). Creating the artificial virus or the pathogenic bacteria modification to the modern science is not too difficult. Leak of the virus from the lab can be both accidental and intentional. The mystery is still remaining whether SARSCoV2 is naturally or artificially modified virus.

The biological experiments immorality is evident: the biological weapons creation is not to destroy the enemy and his reserves and increase the pharmaceutical companies sales. The desire to earn making bioweapons in the creators' hands is even more dangerous. The final product is received by the one who pays more. Pharmaceutical companies get a huge orders number for drugs during epidemics. They allocate more money for the vaccines production, and hence GDP growing enterprises. The equity principle in the war in this case does not work.

The biological weapons danger is compounded by a number of features. For example, uncontrolled infection: the innocent civilians' death, the flora and fauna destruction, delayed to unknown time from the defeat beginning.

Uncontrollability defeat turns war into violence. It is known there are plenty of mass destruction ethical ways, e.g. chemical weapon nerve agents action, precision weapons, unmanned weapons, kiberarmy use, etc. At the same time destroyed enemy's military forces, civilians and communication remain intact. Bacteria and viruses transform the conflict into the civilians' painful death. [7]

It is the selectivity defeat, where biological weapons may act differently, depending on race, sex, age and other criteria. The proof is SARSCoV2, hitting the Caucasoid race, and almost threating Mongoloid and Negroid. In other words, the biological weapons creators can specify search criteria goals.

Morality in the military conflict conduct can't be met in the biological weapons case, because there is no long-term protection from it. War involves the hostilities conduct for the enemy defeating purpose with the personnel loss minimum. In the biological weapons case to ensure the reserve forces safety and security is practically impossible.

Search guilty in conflict with biological weapons is not always possible, largely due to the fact that the data are carefully hidden. Doctors' trial of the Third Reich has shown that, despite the careful hearing recording, not all records can be find easily. With the exception of the Nuremberg trials archival documents provided by Stanford University (75 years later!), a huge number of protocols for conducting experiments are being missed. [6]

Biological weapons are not total. The ethical dilemma lies in the fact that, on the one hand, death does not occur overnight: the dying process is extended in time and is accompanied by torment (ethics against martyrdom), and on the other hand, a person struck by a biological weapon can be cured and his life will be saved.

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Conclusions: thus, despite the fact that the war, at first glance, does not pertain to the phenomenon ethics, it still has moral principles. War can be fair, aimed at combating the scourge. The arming means are also divided into humane and inhumane. War should not turn into violence. In the biological weapons case, we have a conflict, contrary to ethical norms. Biological weapons are unethical because of the following reasons: 1) a laboratory for its development is camouflaged under biological research; 2) people participating in the experiment are not aware of until the study purpose end and its implications; 3) material leakage from the experiment places may be intentional; 4) the biological weapons development is carried out with the commercial purpose, and not for the enemy defeating purpose; 5) people can't control such weapons validity area and period; 6) the destruction purposes, as a rule, are civilians, animals, groundwater, vegetation, etc., not only the enemy, but an ally; 7) from the biological weapons is no long-term protection; 8) to bring the perpetrators to justice is not possible because its use fact is carefully concealed; 9) biological weapons are not total. They are considerably reduced since the death is converted into a disease, sometimes chronic, with the same quality of life.

The world political community, led by the international authoritative organizations, should strengthen the control over the scientific research level in the biotechnology field. Creating a legal framework and control special organs, in our opinion, would prevent such dangerous weapon establishment for mankind. If humanity can't do without the armed conflict, the politicians' task is not to turn the war into the violence and eliminate the biological weapons use.

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