

Part 32:
Former Nazi germ warfare scientist
‘developed idea to build Plum Island’

This is Carroll’s own summary of his research findings, published in 2004, that were gleaned from his seven years of research into Lab 257. (“Lab 257”: William Morrow, 2004; Harper, 2005)

“[H]ard facts are indeed facts: the Army and the USDA [United States Department of Agriculture] conducted numerous outdoor biological warfare experiments within the United States borders; the Army and the USDA were cooperating in a germ warfare laboratory built on Plum Island; the U.S. recruited the key architect of Nazi Germany's germ warfare program who worked directly for Heinrich Himmler; after Fort Detrick and the CIA interrogated him, the Nazi scientist developed the idea to build Plum Island, modeled after his own germ warfare lab on Insel Riems; the USDA borrowed this Nazi scientist to work in its Washington, D.C. area laboratories; and this very Nazi scientist is now confirmed to have been on Plum Island on at least three occasions.” (“Lab 257.” 2005, p. 22)

The scientist, Erich Traub, was recruited by the U.S. as part of postwar recruitment of Nazis code-named Operation Paperclip.

Carroll wrote, “Ironically, Traub spent the prewar period of his scientific career on a fellowship at the Rockefeller Institute in Princeton, New Jersey, perfecting his skills in viruses and bacteria under the tutelage of American [U.S.] experts before returning to Nazi Germany on the eve of war.”

The author described Traub as chief of the secret Nazi biological warfare laboratory in the Baltic Sea—another island lab—and that Traub worked for Hitler’s second-in-command SS chief Heinrich Himmler on live germ trials. Traub “packaged weaponized foot-and-mouth disease virus, which was dispersed from a Luftwaffe bomber onto cattle and reindeer” in occupied Russia [Soviet Union—L.F.]”

Traub himself reportedly didn’t hide his 1930s U.S. membership in “Camp Sigfried,” which Carroll described: “Just thirty miles west of Plum Island in Yaphank, Long Island, Camp Sigfried was the national headquarters of the American Nazi movement. Over 40,000 people throughout the New York region arrived by train, bus, and car to participate in Nuremberg-like rallies.

“Each weekend they marched in lockstep divisions, carrying swastika flags, burning Jewish U.S. congressmen in effigy, and singing anti-Semitic songs. Above all, they solemnly pledged their allegiance to Hitler and the Third Reich.” (p. 8)

Carroll detailed more of Traub's reported germ warfare history. He also detailed Traub's role during WWII: "He was also a member of NSKK, the Nazi Motorists Corps, a powerful Nazi organization that ranked directly behind the SA (Storm Troopers) and the SS (Elite Corps)."

Carroll stated: "Records detailing a fraction of Erich Traub's activities are now available to the public, but most are withheld by Army intelligence and the CIA on grounds of national security. But there's enough of a glimpse to draw quite a sketch." (p. 11)

Next: Carroll describes Traub as 'a founding father of Plum Island'