18. BÖLÜM

Kimyasal Saldırı Ajanları

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Giriş

İnsanlar, hayvanlar ve bitkiler üzerine doğrudan toksik etkileri nedeni ile kullanılan her türlü kimyasal madde, kimyasal savaş ajanı olarak kabul edilir. Bu ajanlar katı, sıvı ve gaz halde olabilirler (1). Kimyasal savaş ajanları arasında klor, sülfür hardal, siyanojen klorid, hidrojen siyanid, kloropikrin, fosgen, VB ($C_{11}H_{26}NO_2PS$), tabun, sarin, soman gazları, BZ ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_3$) ve CS ($C_{10}H_5ClN_2$) gibi ajanlar sayılabilir (2). Bu ajanlar geleneksel silahların yanında hedefi öldürmek amacıyla kullanılabildiği gibi, sakat bırakma, güçsüz düşürme amacıyla da bu maddelere başvurulabilmektedir (3).

Kimyasal Ajanların Tarihçesi

Zehirlerin savaşlarda kullanımı, oldukça eskiye dayanmaktadır. Yılan zehrine batırılmış oklar, uyuşturucuyla zehirlenmiş su ve yanıcı silahlar için gizli formüllere dair anlatılar mevcuttur. Bu öğelerin varlığı, yaklaşık MÖ 750'den itibaren Homerus tarafından kaydedilen Yunan mitleriyle ve daha sonraki Yunan tarihçilerinin kurgusal nitelik taşımayan anlatılarıyla desteklenmiştir (4). Kimyasal zehirlerin savaşlarda asıl kullanımları ise 18. yüzyılın sonlarında ve 19. yüzyılın başlarında olmuştur (3). Bu buluşların çeşitlenmesiyle paralel ola-

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