Stop
U.S. Germ Warfare!

Part III.

STATEMENTS MADE BY—

Various Commission Members, Scientists and Eyewitnesses, Chinese and Foreign Journalists, P.O.W.'s and Spies Captured in North Korea.

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace

Peking 1952

EMINENT CHINESE SCIENTISTS TESTIFY AGAINST BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR

Chinese entomologists, bacteriologists, physicians and pathologists, speaking from personal experience and the results of their own research, have exposed the crime of the American and British imperialists in waging bacteriological warfare, demolishing science and civilisation and preparing the slaughter of the people all over the world.

The specialists are Li Pei-lin, pathologist; Chu Chi-min, bacteriologist; Chen Shih-hsiang, entomologist; Lu Pao-lin, entomologist; Hsu Ying-kwei, neurologist; Chang Hsueh-teh, epidemiologist; Chin Yao-ting, entomologist; Wu Chih-chung, Doctor of Science; Hsin Chun, Doctor of Medicine; and Ching Kuan-hua, bacteriologist, who gave evidence before the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers during their investigation of U.S. bacteriological warfare in Northeast China. They expressed their unanimous support for the just statements of the Commission and bitterly condemned the American bacteriological war criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of the people.

LI PEI-LIN, pathologist, who received his doctor's degree from the University of London and was a member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, said:

"As I know, the American and British imperialists have prepared for bacteriological warfare for a long time. The ruling classes of these countries make scientists serve them by means of coercion and inducement. In recent years, the United States has organized scientists to do research work on a type of acute anterior poliomyelitis virus. All the results of the research have to be handed over to military medical institutions. If they are only for prevention, then why is it necessary to deliver the fruits of scientific research to military organisations?

"During the Second World War, when I was living in England, I refused their request to instal me in the service of a military medical

organization. I knew at the time that they were doing research on bacteriological and poison-gas warfare under the pretext of 'defence.' These facts prove that the British imperialists are accomplices of the American imperialists in carrying on bacteriological warfare.

"We have already established that a type of germ-infected insect dropped by American imperialists have given rise to encephalitis. This type of encephalitis has never occurred in our country before. We have obtained identical results from examinations of animals implanted with these infected insects and from post-mortem examinations of infected victims. This proves that this type of encephalitis is caused by insects infected with the virulent virus dropped by the American imperialists. The virulence of this type of encephalitis is very great. The intention of the American imperialists is to wipe out our nation and all mankind. We scientific workers have the glorious responsibility of protecting the health of the people. We are determined to contribute all our ability in the battle against bacteria until the bacteriological war criminals are brought to justice and have paid their blood debt to the people of China and Korea."

CHU CHI-MIN, bacteriologist, who holds a doctor's degree from the Cambridge University, England, and was a research fellow in the National Institute of Medical Research in England, said:

"The great amount of factual and scientific evidence which the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has collected in Northeast China should, through their report, enable people throughout the world to see more clearly the true face of the American murderers. In the vicious American scheme to prepare and conduct bacteriological warfare, the British imperialists have played the role of an accomplice. There is a place in England called Porton where there is a 'Microbiology Research Institute.' This organisation is actually doing research work in bacteriological warfare. This is an open secret in England."

CHEN SHIH-HSIANG (Dr. Sicien H. Chen), entomologist, who received his doctor's degree at the Paris University and did research work in British and French museums and in the German Entomological Research Institute, said:

"I deem it a great privilege to be able to take part in the research work against bacteriological warfare, and in giving evidence in the investigation of America's bacteriological war crime. Preliminary research done on the infected insects recently dropped by U.S. planes

has made me realise clearly that the methods used by the American imperialists in carrying out bacteriological warfare are extremely sly and vicious.

"The germ-carrying insects discovered in different places in the Northeast, include, apart from such well-known pests as mosquitoes and flies, many insects which are considered unimportant in entomology, such as the black flies that I identified. Under ordinary conditions, they are not considered pests, neither do they arouse suspicion in medical circles. But this type of black fly has considerable body down, and its larvae grow on vegetables. The American imperialists use such flies as carriers of the bacteria of contagious diseases, turning them into infected vermin harmful to man.

"Although the American imperialists want to use such tricks to cover up their crime, or to dull our vigilance, their actions prove how fiendish their intentions are. Now all the people of the Northeast have risen to take part in the struggle against bacteriological warfare. All the more, we scientific workers should stand at the forefront of this campaign. We should contribute our technical knowledge to our country and to the people. No matter how viciously the American imperialists may act, I believe we are assured of final victory in this struggle against bacteriological warfare."

ENTOMOLOGIST LU PAO-LIN said:

"I have examined some of the insect specimens sent here recently from various parts of Northeast China. These insects do not normally appear in the local climatic, geographical and other conditions. Moreover, bacteriologists have found bacteria on the bodies of these insects Military organisations have confirmed that American aircraft have intruded over these places. This proves that these infected insects have been dropped from American aircraft.

"No matter how cunningly the American imperialists may try to prevaricate, these facts remain indisputable. We entomologists, working for the people's welfare, cannot on any account tolerate this crime committed by American imperialism. I want to devote all my abilities to the task of combating bacteria. I hope all entomologists throughout the country will rise up and smash the plot of American aggressors to kill peace-loving peoples with these vermin."

HSU YING-KUEI, neurologist and psychiatrist, who once taught at the Peking Union Medical College and did research work at the Department of Neurology, the University of Chicago, U.S.A., said:

"All the peoples of the world are protesting against the criminal acts of American imperialism in waging bacteriological warfare. We scientific workers are all the more furious at their blood-thirsty and barbarous behaviour.

"As scientific workers, our aim is to eliminate fatal insects and vermin for the sake of human well-being; but American imperialism and its hired 'scientists' use science as a means of achieving its aggressive purposes and killing peace-loving people. This is the basest and most brazen conduct.

"We now have ample scientific evidence to establish and expose the crime of American imperialists in waging bacteriological warfare. We must call the serious attention of peace-loving peoples throughout the world to this crime so that they may rise up unanimously and punish the U.S. germ war criminals."

CHANG HSUEH-TEH, an epidemiologist who received his M.A. degree at the University of Illinois, U.S.A., said:

"When I was in America, I saw with my own eyes the frequent use of living persons by American institutions as experimental subjects for testing certain drugs.

"In America, institutions of hygienic sciences, both state-owned and private, are all under the control of two organs: the big capitalist drug monopolies and the military organisations. There is practically no freedom for American scientific workers. Even private practitioners are often ordered by the military to do research work for them. Taking part in the investigation of encephalitis virus, I have been filled with profound indignation. I am determined to make good use of my scientific knowledge to fight against bacteriological war now being waged by American imperialism.

ENTOMOLOGIST CHIN YAO-TING said: "I fully endorse the conclusion presented in the March 28 telegram of the Investigating Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Their objective views are in complete accord with the facts. American imperialism has recently clamoured for the "International Committee of the Red Cross" to come to China and Korea for an investigation. The mission of the "investigation" by this notorious organisation in the exclusive service of American imperialism is the same as that of the U.S. and Chiang secret agents captured at the Korean front a few days ago. They want to investigate the effect of the bacteriological warfare for their American master. We now have proof of the facts described

by local inhabitants as well as the scientists' conclusions based on research. Like the Investigating Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, peace and justice-loving peoples throughout the world can all be our witnesses. The American imperialists can by no means evade by denial their crime of bacteriological warfare."

WU CHIH-CHUNG, Doctor of Science, who was a fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (Great Britain) and did research at Guy's Hospital, London University, and the Tuberculosis Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., made the following statement:

"The bacteriological warfare carried on so blatantly by the United States imperialists, over such a wide area and on such a large scale, with the use of so many types of germ-laden insects, is unparalleled in the history of war.

"In an article in the U.S. *Journal of Immunology* for May, 1947, Professor Theodore Rosebury of Columbia University, who took part in the manufacture of bacteriological weapons at Camp Detrick, Maryland, had the effrontery to declare that of all the bacteriological warfare of the past, including 'the use of bacterial warfare by Japan in China'.... none seems more than a tentative or even amateurish performance.' Rosebury also said: 'It is considered a military axiom that any weapon is judged useful if it can be expected to accomplish a military purpose, that is, the destruction or immobilisation of men or of essential productive and military equipment and materials, without excessive risk to the user.'

"These words fully expose the vicious ambition of the American imperialists to carry on bacteriological warfare on a large scale. I hope that all peace-loving scientific workers throughout the world who have any conscience will rise to curb this monstrous crime of American imperialism. Those 'scientists' whose senses are dulled by profit and whose conscience permits them to be accomplices of the imperialists in murder should immediately withdraw their hands that are already sullied by blood, otherwise they will never escape that just punishment of humanity."

BACTERIOLOGIST HSIN CHUN, who received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Nagoya University, Japan, said:

"The data that I have studied prove conclusively that the American imperialists have employed bacteriological weapons on Chinese

territory. The criminal nature of these bacteriological weapons stems from the fact that they are an attempt at the wholesale annihilation of mankind. This is a most barbarous, callous and inhuman act. By making this criminal act of American imperialism public to the whole world, the Investigating Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has certainly made a great contribution to the cause of world peace. I think the American imperialists are suffering from a complete illusion in trying to use bacteriological weapons to avoid defeat, because they are completely ignorant of the great strength of our scientific technique, linked with the masses of the people. The people of Northeast China have already acquired rich experience in wiping out various epidemics. The American imperialist conspiracy to wage biological warfare will certainly end in complete bankruptcy."

BACTERIOLOGIST CHING KUAN-HUA said:

"I was born in the Northeast. In my early years, I suffered oppression under the yoke of Japanese imperialism. I therefore have all the more hatred for the American imperialist crime of acting in collusion with the bacteriological war criminals of Japan. When I gave evidence before the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, I was moved by the grievances of the past and the present and felt bitterly indignant. At the same time, I also feel privileged to have the opportunity of accusing the American and Japanese bacteriological war criminals before the peoples of the world.

"The American imperialist crime of using bacteriological weapons is an extremely grave one, because such weapons are a serious menace not only to the front but also to the rear, not only for the present but also for the future, not only to Korea and China but also to other countries.

"For long years many famous scientific workers throughout the world have dedicated their lives, with the spirit of martyrs, to conducting bacteriological research. But the fruit of their scientific research has been stolen by the American imperialists for use in destroying mankind. This enrages the people.

"I am grateful that the Commission has been able to report to the world the results of its present investigation, so that the peace-loving people of the world may rise and curb the pernicious crime of the American imperialists."

CHINESE MEDICAL EXPERTS CONDEMN U.S. GERM WARFARE

Medical experts who are members of the Chinese Volunteers' Epidemic Prevention Team in Korea issued a joint statement on March 30 condemning the grave crime of U.S. germ warfare in Korea and urging all peace-loving people and fair-minded medical workers throughout the world to rise up as one man to curb the American aggressors' attempt to destroy mankind and pervert science. The full text follows:

We are medical workers of New China. The science we have learned is designed to improve human health and reduce and eliminate epidemic diseases. Originally we were all serving in various health and academic institutions in our country and working for the welfare and health of the Chinese people. On January 28, the American aggressors spread large numbers of bacteria-carrying insects and infected objects over the frontline positions and the rear in Korea. They want to use science to kill mankind and employ bacteriological warfare to save them from defeat. As scientists of New China, we felt obliged to rush to the front like our beloved volunteers and fight side by side with them resolutely to crush this shameful scheme of the enemy. Thus we came voluntarily and in separate groups to various parts of the Korean front and engaged in epidemic prevention work. In the course of our work, we have discovered from the facts we have seen and the tests we have made, a mass of evidence which proves that the American aggressors have used, and are continuing to use, bacteriological warfare in contravention of international law, against the Korean people, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers who are resisting aggression and defending peace.

We want to expose and condemn this inhuman crime of the American aggressors before the scientific workers and other sections of the people throughout the world who uphold justice. However, in view of the fact that the American bacteriological war criminals are making every effort to obtain intelligence reports on the effects of

the bacteria which they have spread and even going to such lengths as dropping secret agents for this purpose, we therefore find it inappropriate at this time to publish all the data and evidence we have in our hands. Nevertheless, the following facts confirm beyond any doubt the crime of the American aggressors in conducting bacteriological warfare.

We have seen the various containers which the American aggressors used to spread bacteria, such as a bomb-shaped iron vessel one metre long divided into four compartments; a paper cylinder attached to a parachute; a conical tube made of a chemical substance, and a soft container with holes throughout its body attached to a netting. We have also seen vermin and infected objects—fleas, snow fleas, mosquitoes, flies, birds, rats, dead fish, cotton, foodstuffs—dropped by American aircraft.

The temperature in North Korea from February to early March varies generally between zero and 19 degrees below Centigrade. On the icy and snowy ground in such cold weather, it is impossible for large numbers of insects to make their appearance under natural conditions. However, in early February, we suddenly discovered large numbers of flies and various types of insects concentrated in areas over which the American aircraft had just passed. These insects were spread over areas of a specific length and width and in a specific density. Furthermore on the bodies of these insects, we have time and again discovered various types of disease bacteria, and have discovered among them some disease bacteria or viruses which either have never occurred in Korea or do not occur at this temperature. By examination of the vermin and infected objects we have also found virulent disease-infecting germs which were developed only by artificial means. Consider, for example, *pasteurella pestis*. According to the *Epidemiology of the Diseases of Naval Importance in Korea* published by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, in 1946, Korea is an area where there has been no plague for many years. Now that we have found *pasteurella pestis* through examination of the bodies of the large numbers of fleas and rats dropped by American aircraft, is not this conclusive proof that American imperialism has waged bacteriological warfare?

Bacteriological warfare, which Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese fascists had not dared to use on a large scale has today been unscrupulously carried out by the American aggressors.

That the American beasts are conducting bacteriological warfare cannot be denied by any sophistry.

We are medical workers. We have confirmed with our own eyes and hands the monstrous crime of American imperialism. We are the witnesses who have confirmed on the Korean front the American aggressors' bacteriological war crime—and our statement rests on our scientific investigation. Under the American imperialist bombing and strafing for days and nights on end, we, relying on the facilities provided by the Korean people at the cost of their blood, and by means of microscope, culture slide and laboratory, have collected conclusive evidence which the American aggressors cannot deny.

We are loyal to the noble ethics and obligations of scientific workers. For the security and welfare of all mankind, we want to denounce this brutal crime of the American imperialists. We call on all the peace-loving people throughout the world to rise up as one man to curb this crime and to punish this group of criminals.

We hereby issue this solemn call to all the scientific workers devoted to the cause of human welfare throughout the world to prevent the American brigands from misusing the fruits of science for the crime of the wholesale massacre of mankind. Scientists should raise their voices in opposition to continuation by the American aggressors of bacteriological warfare.

We especially admonish those scientists who have been utilised by the American warmongers: Science is designed to bring happiness to mankind, but you are being used for the slaughter of mankind; science is used to eliminate diseases, but you are being utilised to create calamities for mankind. We make this solemn appeal to you! You have already been set on the road of crime by the American aggressors! We urge you to stop your murderous activities immediately and join with us in opposing bacteriological warfare and those who use it—for the cause of world peace, human happiness and the dignity of science.

We medical workers of New China are united. Under the leadership of the Chinese people's leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we are carrying out, with complete confidence and strength, the solemn work of defeating the American aggressors' bacteriological warfare. We urge all the scientists throughout the world who love peace and oppose aggressive war to unite and join with us for the cause of the security

and peaceful happy life of mankind and for the use of science to create happiness for mankind, in striving resolutely to defeat the bacteriological warfare carried out by the American imperialists.

The statement is signed by Professor of Bacteriology Wei Hsi, D.M.; Professor of Parasitology Wu Kuang, D.Sc.; Professor of Entomology Liu Chih-ying, M.Sc.; Professor of Entomology Ho Chi, D.Sc.; Professor of Bacteriology Fang Po; Bacteriologist Hsieh Chih-mu, D.M.; specialist in *rickettsia prowazeki* Liu Wei-tung, D.M.; Professor of Bacteriology Kuo Cheng-chou; Pathologist Yen Chia-kuei, D.M.; Epidemiologist Yu Huan-wen, D.M.; Public Hygienist Ho Kuan-ching; Dietitian Yang En-fu, Doctor of Chemistry; Bacteriologist Shen Ting-hung; Bacteriologist Yang Shu-ya and Parasitologist Pao Ting-cheng.

ENTOMOLOGIST GIVES EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

The crime committed by the American interventionists in waging inhuman bacteriological warfare in Korea and China is fully established by Dr. Chen Shih-hsiang (Sicien H. Chen), director of the Laboratory of Entomology, Academia Sinica, as the result of his research work into the available evidence. Dr. Chen has personally taken part in examining some of contaminated insects and other materials dropped by American aircraft. The following is a summary of his article published in Peking's People's Daily of April 13, 1952.

Disease-carrying insects spread by the Americans are of many kinds. Here I will only comment on the Anthomyiid flies, house flies, non-biting stable flies, sun-flies, Aedes, locusts, springtails and spiders.

The Anthomyiid fly belongs to the genus Hylemyia (s.l.). It resembles the house fly in size. It is black in colour, has shining wings and its thick covering of hairs makes it very suitable for carrying and spreading pathogenic organisms. In certain parts of Korea and Northeast China, it was mostly Anthomyiid flies that were discovered, after U.S. aircraft had flown over, in icy, snowy weather with a temperature of 10 degree below zero The circumstances were such as made it impossible for them to have been disseminated except by American aircraft. Moreover, from specimens of these Anthomyiid flies we isolated bacillus anthracis.

The house fly is a common insect. It cannot make its appearance naturally in below-zero temperatures. Masses of house flies were suddenly discovered on the snow in the village of Szepinghsiang in Northeast China after American aircraft flew past. There was no doubt whatever that the insects were dropped by U.S. aircraft. That the house fly is a disease-carrying insect is well known to medical science. It transfers such diseases as typhoid, dysentery, cholera, anthrax, etc.

The non-biting stable fly is bigger than the house fly and is also well known as a disease-carrying insect. This insect was discovered

in various parts of Northeast China in large numbers in circumstances somewhat similar to those in which the house fly was found. We isolated Salmonellae typhosa from specimens of this insect.

The sunfly belongs to the dipterous family Helomyzidae. Large numbers were suddenly discovered on the snow in certain areas after enemy aircraft passed over. They were obviously dropped from the aircraft. We isolated Salmonellae paratyphi from this insect.

Of the Aedes, several species are already known to be vectors of Encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue fever, and the vicious purpose of the American imperialists in using dangerous insects of this kind can be deduced from this fact.

The migratory locust had done serious damage to crops in China in the past. It passes the winter in the egg stage. In the Northeast, the adult insect, after laying its eggs, dies off in late autumn. The eggs are hatched the following May. It is impossible for nymphs or adult locusts to appear before April. Nevertheless in the present instance, a group of adult locusts were found in Mukden, near the staff quarters of the Trade Department of the Northeast People's Government. The only explanation for their presence is that they were dropped from U.S. aircraft.

The black springtail is a small wingless insect belonging to the family Entomobryidae. Some species of this family can live on the surface of snow. Generally, it is not harmful. But it can resist cold and live on the surface of snow and for this reason, apparently, the American imperialists have chosen to breed it in the bacteria factories and disseminate it in large numbers in China and Korea. We have proved that these insects carry Rickettsiae. Suspension of the ground insect was injected subcutaneously into guinea pigs. They died eight days after injection.

Spiders are another kind of the disease-carrying insects dropped by the American imperialists in large numbers. They were discovered in places over which U.S. aircraft had flown. We isolated bacillus anthracis from these spiders.

The many abnormal circumstances attendant on the appearance of the various types of disease-carrying insects provide authentic and irrefutable evidence of the American imperialist crime of disseminating infected insects.

(1) The time of the year when these insects appeared is abnormal. In late February and early March, temperatures in Korea and Northeast China are regularly below zero. It is a matter of common sense, quite apart from the affirmation of the local people, that the appearance of so many insects at such a time of the year is extraordinary. For instance, house flies only begin to appear in mid-April, yet in mid-March full-grown male and female house flies were discovered in large number in the city of Szeping. The Aedes normally appear in late May at the earliest, but full-grown male and female Aedes were discovered on March 4 in Tiehling, Liaosi Province. Spiders are not active before April, yet masses of them were discovered on March 3 in Chenkiangshan and Antung city. Locusts that normally emerge in May were discovered near the staff quarters of the Trade Department of the Northeast People's Government at Mukden on March 15. These are some of the instances demonstrating that the time of the appearance of the various insects was abnormal and much earlier than the native insects naturally emerge.

(2) The places where these insects appeared are abnormal. For instance, black springtails were discovered on a concrete grandstand six metres high in the race course in Fushun. Locusts were discovered in cold mid-March on an open veranda on the second floor of the Trade Department of the Northeast People's Government at Mukden. Many flies and mosquitoes were found on sand banks, hilly ground or completely exposed farm land in Kwantien County and Antung City, or even on snow. Normally it is impossible for these insects to appear at such places.

(3) The manner in which these insects were assembled is abnormal. According to the report of the Northeast Group of the Commission for Investigating the American Crime of Bacteriological Warfare, these insects appeared in sections and close assemblage; moreover, many different kinds of insects were mixed in one place, differing fundamentally from the local, naturally appearing insects.

(4) The distribution of these insects is abnormal. The localities in which they were discovered are in all cases areas over which U.S. aircraft had intruded or the vicinity of such areas. In other places of the same latitude, temperature and similar geographical conditions, with the exception of springtails, no such insects have been discovered, up to the present time.

(5) The high percentage of infected insects in a non-epidemic area is abnormal. The pathogens carried are varied and insect vectors are most extraordinary. For instance, Anthomyiid flies and springtails are normally not recognised as insect of medical importance, but have now been proved to carry dangerous pathogens.

The whole series of abnormal phenomena can only be explained by their being dropped by American planes. The Americans are now disseminating not only bacteria-infected insects, but also baseless rumours. They are trying to deny and cover up their crime. But in face of these conclusive evidences, their denial is entirely futile.

No matter how numerous the infected insects the American imperialists may scatter, we Chinese people are firm in our confidence and ability to wipe them out. Locusts and paddy borers, the two most injurious agricultural pests in China, have been successfully controlled under the leadership of the People's Government by organised mass preventive measures. With the same determination and mass effort we will speedily and thoroughly exterminate the infected insects now being distributed by the American imperialists.

FACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN AMERICAN SOPHISTRY

Interviewed by the Mukden correspondent of the Hsinhua News Agency, members of the Northeast China Group of the Commission for Investigating the American Crime of Bacteriological Warfare expressed their views on the crimes committed by the American imperialists in dropping germ bombs and spreading bacteria in Kwantien County, Liaotung Province.

PENG TSE-MIN, representative of the Red Cross Society of China, said: "Since coming to Liaotung, we have obtained considerable evidence through on-the-spot investigations, which should close the mouths of Acheson and Ridgway. I believe that when we publish our evidence of the bacteriological war crimes perpetrated by American imperialism, it will arouse still greater public indignation throughout the world."

FANG SHIH-SHAN, a leading member of the Chinese Medical Association, said: "We have personally examined the germ bomb and the infected insects and other materials dropped from American aircraft. Our anger at this American crime knows no bounds. We have also seen how the people of Liaotung Province are united to wipe out the germs. Their effective organisation shows that the strength of the masses is unlimited and invincible."

MEI JU-AO, world-renowned jurist, said: "In the course of a week's investigation, we have gathered statements of eyewitnesses and other material evidence which proves that the American imperialists have spread germ-laden insects over certain parts of Northeast China and particularly over areas along the Yalu River. The remains of the germ bomb discovered east of Kwantien County, and the depositions of the eyewitnesses leave no room for doubt that the American imperialists have in fact committed this monstrous crime. From a legal standpoint, this is evidence which the American imperialists cannot possibly shrug off. The work of investigating

germ warfare is obviously not easy, because the American aggressors themselves are well aware that bacteriological warfare is a grave crime against international law and against humanity. They, therefore, employ the most crafty and disguised methods of bacteriological warfare. However, our hard work of the past few days has yielded adequate authentic and reliable data which made it quite clear that the American imperialists have repeatedly committed, and are still committing, this disgraceful, vicious crime. The American bacteriological war criminals certainly cannot escape the severest condemnation at the bar of world opinion."

ENTOMOLOGIST LIU CHUNG-LO said: "The germ-laden insects which we have seen have laid bare the American imperialists' utterly vicious crime before the people throughout the world."

BOTANIST SHEN CHI-YI said: "Even while we ourselves were in Antung, American aircraft spread infected tree leaves and feathers in the area. We have examined witnesses and material evidence which prove beyond reasonable doubt that the American imperialists have been carrying on this inhuman bacteriological warfare on our territory. We natural scientists have a particular obligation to participate in this just fight against germ war."

WU MAO-SUN, Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, who was a delegate to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, said: "We have seen how the people deal with the large numbers of infected insects that have been dropped from American aircraft. The Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw defined aggression, called for the unconditional prohibition of all atomic and bacteriological weapons and demanded that any State first using such weapons must be declared war criminals. In defiance of the just demand of the people of the world, American imperialism has dared to step forward as the enemy of the people. There is not the least doubt that they have committed this crime against peace and against humanity. We ask that in accordance with the resolution of the Warsaw Congress, the World Peace Council take immediate and effective measures to check this blood-thirsty crime of American imperialism."

TIEN TEH-MIN, Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, said: "The germ bomb dropped by American military aircraft over Kwantien County is one of many proofs of American imperialism's germ war crime. It is a fact which cannot be denied by Truman and

Acheson. On behalf of the youth and students of China, I strongly protest against this monstrous American imperialist crime and call on all peace-loving youth throughout the world to form a common front to stop this inhuman bacteriological warfare."

WANG JUN-FENG, a representative of the All-China Federation of Labour, said: "Speaking for the organised workers of China, I pledge on their behalf that we will take practical action by vigorously increasing production and supporting the Chinese and Korean people's forces as our answer to the American imperialists who have unleashed germ war."

CHU TAN, epidemiologist of the Medical College of Peking University, said that insects infected with bacteria had been found in all places where American planes had flown over, although the weather is very cold. "Degenerate members of American scientific circles have lost all vestige of human conscience and have turned the results of scientific research into weapons for the imperialists to slaughter mankind. We must ensure that the bacteriological war criminals nourished by Wall Street big business, whose hands are stained with the blood of many victims, are put on trial as soon as possible."

SUN HSI-PU, professor at the China Medical University, said: "The American germ bomb we examined is very similar to the 'Ishii bomb' which the Japanese bacteriological war criminals used against China. This in itself is a clear enough exposure of all the American imperialist sophistry and denials."

A CLEAR CASE OF WAR CRIME

At a reception given in Peking in their honour on March 23, the eight members of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers who had come direct from investigating crimes committed by the American interventionists in Korea spoke of their experiences.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, BRANDWEINER, declared: "We have especially investigated the allegation that American forces have instituted bacteriological warfare in Korea. We have obtained evidence, which in our opinion is corroborated, that flies and other insects of a character hitherto unknown in Korea have been found in the last weeks in many districts in circumstances as to temperature, grouping, type of soil and other factors and following the visit of circling aircraft in those districts and the finding of remains of containers that indicate that these insects were deposited in groups or clusters from the air. . . . We are horrified beyond measure at the facts we have ascertained, but in our opinion, they are indisputable. At the same time, speaking as a professor of international law, I must say that this is, in my view, a clear case of a war crime and a crime against humanity. Bacteriological warfare is explicitly forbidden by international law—the Hague Regulations forbid the use of poisoned weapons and the Geneva Protocol of 1925 expressly prohibited bacteriological weapons. As a member of the World Peace Council I must also say that the peace movement representing the common will of peace-loving mankind went on record for the prohibition of bacteriological weapons. Such a crime was recognised also by the Nuremberg and Far East International Military Tribunals and confirmed by the Genocide Convention of 1948. We hope that our findings will be a contribution to the struggle of the heroic Korean people and the great Chinese people in their fight for peace, freedom and justice."

THE ITALIAN LAWYER CAVALIERI stated: "Among the most serious crimes committed in Korea by the military commanders responsible for the conduct of actual war . . . is the crime committed by the barbarous invaders in Korea in the use of asphyxiating and toxic

gas, expressly forbidden by morality and international law. These facts, established and objectively documented not only by competent Korean authorities, but also by numerous eyewitnesses show that the forces of the United Nations, incapable of relying on manpower and ordinary arms have not hesitated, probably also with the view of Genocide, to prepare and employ the most severely forbidden weapons."

THE BRAZILIAN LAWYER, DE BRITTO, made this statement: "The most important conclusion of our legal work in Korea on the war is that American imperialist aggression against the people of Korea means the menace of general aggression against all Asia. . . . In the territory of Korea they have committed aggression that is total war with the use of all methods—the most barbarous, and the most bestial crimes—against humanitarian conventions, against international rights. It is a war of monstrous brigandage . . . These are the methods of atomic diplomacy camouflaged under the flag of the United Nations. In this moment, so serious for the life and the future of humanity, we democratic lawyers must unite our strength with that of democratic forces of the world to struggle to bring about peace."

GASTER, THE BRITISH LAWYER, asserted: "I have seen in Korea enough of horror and brutality and savagery for a lifetime. But to see is not enough. For unless the civilised peoples of the whole world rise up and stay the hands of the criminals, the horror and savagery will spread. Korea is not an incident. It is part of a world-wide plan of dangerous madmen."

JACQUIER, THE FRENCH MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION, said: "We have questioned numerous witnesses of the atrocities committed by American troops from the time of occupation to the moment of their retreat. They have given us a horrifying recital of murders of which many women, children and the aged were the victims; they have given us descriptions of tortures inspired by a sadistic imagination.

"We have learned how in different places a portion of the population was systematically massacred on orders of responsible officers of the American army. All these things constitute unquestionable violations of the laws and customs of war which no civilised country can violate without dishonour. These are not only crimes covered by Article 6 of the Statute of the Nuremberg Tribunal but abominations which revolt the world's conscience. When these facts are sufficiently known and proven in the West they will provoke a storm of indignation."

MME. MOERENS, BELGIAN LAWYER, said: "Like the other members of the Commission of Democratic Lawyers, I have seen in Korea cities and villages destroyed and razed. I have seen schools, museums, hospitals, churches, ancient monuments systematically destroyed." Describing the heroic efforts of the Korean people to defend their homeland and keep the cultural activities of the people at a high level, Mme. Moerens expressed her full confidence in the fact that the Korean people will defeat the soldiers of imperialism and achieve victory in the struggle for peace.

MME. WASILKOWSKA, THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE, speaking in the name of Polish lawyers and women, declared: "The world has known for a long time the crimes committed by the Americans in Korea. But the last weeks have brought a new and odious crime—the employment of bacteriological weapons in Korea and on the territory of People's China . . . Progresssive scientists of all countries work to save humanity from the disaster of contagious diseases. They have had great success in their work. At the same time, American 'science' is working to set back humanity by spreading the germs of contagious diseases. The American aggressors do not hesitate before the greatest crime, before which even the Hitlerite criminals hesitated. Polish lawyers will join their voice to the wave of protests against this frightful crime in which they see the violation of all principles of international law. They consider this crime a crime against humanity. During our stay in Korea, we were horrified by the American crimes, especially by the mass extermination of women and children. I have spoken with a number of women before whose eyes the American murderers brutally killed their children. I have spoken with women whose hair turned grey in just a few hours following the indignities to which they were subjected. But all these mothers spoke to us not only of their suffering but also of their indomitable struggle."

Finally, CHAI KYN HIUNG, DEPUTY PROCURATOR-GENERAL OF THE KOREAN PROCURATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, spoke. He pointed out that, having failed to achieve its aim of conquering Korea by ruthless destruction and slaughter, American imperialism resorted to poison gas and germs in violation of international law and humanity. But even so, it still cannot conquer the Korean people. Being closely united around General Kim Il Sung, the Korean people are determined to win final victory.

CRIMINAL ACT AGAINST MANKIND

Members of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers were honoured on March 27 at a dinner given by Vice-Chairman Lin Feng of the Northeast People's Government. Also present were Chairman Kao Chung-min of the Northeast branch of the China Peace Committee, representatives of democratic parties in Mukden and local officials.

A forum was held after the dinner in which Brandweiner, Chairman, and Cavalieri, Vice-Chairman, of the Commission expressed their gratitude for the great assistance rendered by the people of Northeast China to the Commission in conducting the investigation and completing its task. Brandweiner, after summarising the circumstances of the Commission's interview with many witnesses and its study of various material evidence, said that as far as he could see, the fact that U.S. military aircraft have spread large numbers of germ-laden insects over areas in Northeast China has been proved by a great deal of data and the Commission will submit a report to the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

GASTER, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, said: "The facts are clear. Has the U.S. used bacteriological weapons? How were the insects dropped? Were the insects bred under man-made conditions? How were they brought to the soil of China? A definite answer to all these questions has already been found. The appearance of the insects is decidedly not the result of accident or of nature, nor were the insects placed on the ground. Medical experts have testified that they clearly discerned lethal disease germs on these insects. At the same time, according to testimony of witnesses, American aircraft were seen a short time prior to the discovery of the insects. The facts, therefore, are established. They should be announced to the whole world."

POLISH LAWYER WASILKOWSKA said: "I have obtained deep impressions of America's use of bacteriological warfare to kill the Chinese people. It can be observed from the data that America has for a long time been preparing to use bacteriological weapons in war.

But more important, U.S. bacteriological warfare is not directed against any military target but at wiping out the whole of mankind. This is being done in Korea and in China. This is a war crime. It is a crime against humanity, a crime of genocide and of aggression. The U.S. prosecution of bacteriological warfare not only menaces the people of China and the rest of Asia but also mankind as a whole. It should, therefore, arouse the wrath and hatred of all humanity. The monstrous crime of American imperialism will only bring about a greater unity among the peoples of the world. Should there still exist people who doubt whether U.S. policy is aggressive, when they see that the purpose of American policy is to wipe out the whole of mankind, they will surely rise up against it and put a stop to aggressive war. I believe that progressive people and lawyers, noting this situation, will redouble their efforts to expose the American imperialist crimes and wage a resolute struggle against the criminal bacteriological warfare."

BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVE MOERENS said: "I consider that it is firmly established by the testimony of many witnesses that insects were discovered after objects were seen dropped from the air. All the proofs tally with each other. We have also heard numerous reports by entomologists and bacteriologists many of whom are world famous. They proved that the insects carried germs. More important, we have secured proof that the objects were dropped from American aircraft. These facts all prove that America is carrying out bacteriological warfare. I firmly believe that when we have made our report on the investigations, it will draw intense anger throughout our country."

DE BRITTO, THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM BRAZIL, said: "Many factors lead me to the firm conviction that American preparations for bacteriological warfare were made long ago. We have heard reports by many specialists. Never in our past enquiries has there been so much testimony from specialists. When I return to my country, I will relay to my people the facts they have told me. At the same time, I also want to say that these strange insects discovered here can be found in Brazil. The mosquitoes, flies and spiders are germ-ridden. For this reason, I firmly believe that these insects were grown in man-made conditions to carry germs. Furthermore, below-zero temperature provides optimum conditions for preservation of germs for future propagation. The formal evidence given by the Air Defence Commander leads me to the firm belief that the aircraft were in truth American. The conclusion drawn from these facts is that the United

States of America has taken aggressive action against the People's Republic of China and this is a crime."

JACQUIER, THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE, declared: "After studying the reports by government authorities, eyewitnesses and specialists as well as the evidence, I believe that the germs were dropped by American aircraft. This makes it impossible for the explanation to stand that the U.S. government has not carried out bacteriological warfare. When I bring the evidence to my country, it will surely induce the capable bacteriologists and entomologists in my country to conduct research. The result of this research will strengthen their belief in the evidence. Apart from this, we know that in Korea the U.S. has resorted to a method of war banned by international law. For this reason, people are not surprised that it employs bacteriological warfare in areas of Northeast China. By bringing back authentic information obtained in our investigations on the use of bacteriological warfare by the U.S. we will be helpful to the defence of world peace."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, BRANDWEINER, then again spoke. He said that in his capacity as a professor of international law he wanted to say that bacteriological warfare is prohibited by explicit provisions in international law. The use, therefore, of germs itself constitutes a war crime. The use of this method against civilians is a criminal act against mankind. The bacteriological weapon is one type of weapons of war, and the use of military weapons against a country is a crime of aggression.

ENTOMOLOGIST MA SHIH-CHUN said: "I have seen the germ bomb dropped by the American imperialists over Kwantien County and have examined specimens of infected insects. The American imperialists' crime in violation of international law is established beyond question. I personally know that the U.S. government has for a long time been preparing on a large scale for bacteriological warfare. A year and half ago when I was in America, I saw photographs showing living human beings being used for testing germ weapons in American research institutions. I have myself spoken to a staff member of the U.S. Public Health Service who expressed the view that the only effective method for dealing with an enemy with a large population is biological weapons. He said that Japan used this method before and it would be considered in any future inter-

national war. The facts revealed in our investigations in the Northeast fully bear out that American imperialism has planned the use of germ warfare against the Chinese people over a long period."

CANADIAN PEACE LEADER CONDEMNS U.S. GERM WAR

Dr. James G. Endicott, Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, who made a personal investigation into American bacteriological warfare in Northeast China, made a statement at a press conference held on April 10 in Mukden. Commenting on the American use of bacteriological warfare in Northeast China, Dr. Endicott had the following to say.

From my enquiries and the evidence I have seen, as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U.S. government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. The evidence can readily convince any impartial and unbiased person. Germ war is bound to fail, because the U.S. fails to appreciate the strength of the people of New China and places too much faith in its own propaganda. It does not and refuses to realise that New China is energetic and vigorous. During my investigation, I personally saw peasant women in villages who have learned to give injections. All the people have every confidence that they can defeat the U.S. germ war with their own strength, apart from the fact that their Government is a capable one. The U.S. warmongers, like Hitler, only blindly believe in their own propaganda but never take into account the strength of the people. This being so, their ultimate defeat is inevitable.

U.S. GERM RAIDS DESCRIBED

(Special correspondent of Hsinhua News Agency) Antung, March 17—Eyewitnesses gave me details of the American germ raid on the Langtow District of Antung City, when I arrived here two days after the raid.

Several people told me that at 11 a.m. on March 4, six American planes circled above this place which is 20 kilometres outside Antung. They dumped receptacles from an altitude of 5,000 metres, which burst open at a height of some 2,000 metres.

The first person to describe to me the insects dropped was militia leader Sun Lo-jen, who explained: "I was having my lunch when the air-raid alarm came. Rushing out of my house, I saw six American planes overhead, heading for the southeast. Immediately afterward, I saw two black things floating down to somewhere behind my house. They disappeared in an instance."

The militia leader continued, "I searched for them all around the place for a long time. I could not find a trace of them, but found instead flies in thick patches in the furrows of the fields."

The specimens of the flies which the eyewitnesses of the incident gathered have slender bodies and small heads from which two protruding orbs stick out. Their wings are narrow and long and fold over on one another. I myself also had the opportunity to see some of the flies, mosquitoes, black beetles, spiders and other insects left behind by the American raiders.

"I never saw such flies in this cold weather during all my life," said Li Pei-tung, a 40-year-old resident. "You never get flies around here before the Chingming Festival (April 5), which is a month away."

The following day I took a trip to the Paishih village outside Kwantien County, about 100 kilometres from Antung, which was visited by the U.S. germ raiders three days earlier.

There I saw the same kinds of flies as I had seen in Langtow, and mosquitoes with dark spots on their wings and unknown small black insects.

After bringing some of the insects for me to bottle, a farmer of Paishih village said: "American aircraft zoomed over this place for a long time on the morning of March 4. When I went out in the afternoon, I found insects on the snow around our village. I know for certain that they were dropped by the American devils, because I never saw so many insects on the snow before."

(Hsinhua News Agency) TSITSIHAR, Apr. 19—An account of the dissemination of germ-laden insects by American aircraft over the city of Tsitsihar is given by our correspondent as follows:

At 11 in the evening of March 25, two American aircraft circled for six minutes over the city of Tsitsihar. After a search the following day, germ-laden insects were found in the city.

The wife of a railway worker found many flies and mosquitoes near the wall of her house at No. 26 Minchu Road; and the same afternoon, a teacher at a day nursery in Shangpu Road reported finding mosquitoes, weevils and spiders, when she took the children out for a walk in the compound.

On the evening of March 26, at 20:25 hours, the city's air defence organisation received a message that American aircraft were approaching from the east. One hour later, railway worker Jen Pao-yu and three railway guards, Lu Kang, Wang Ai-min and Han Yung-chen, who were on duty as spotters at an observation post, observed two red lights at a high altitude. Then at 21:55 hours, three red lights were observed moving together. Jen Pao-yu, following the flight of the aircraft through a telescope, saw them fly at a high altitude and sometimes coming down low.

On the 27th, it was found that large quantities of insects and other materials had been dropped from the aircraft in both the central parts of the city and the outskirts. The materials included chicken and goose feathers. At that time, the ice on the city's Laotung Lake was still more than a metre thick and the night temperature was four to

five degrees below zero. It was on the lake that swarms of mosquitoes, flies, butterflies and other insects were discovered.

I myself accompanied the specialists who came to make investigations on the spot. I saw clusters of insects on the ice and the chicken and goose feathers as well as a sort of spongy substance.

People who had lived by the lake for many years deposed that the insects were unlike any they had ever seen there before and that, in any case, it was quite impossible for any insects to appear on thick ice in any normal way. A 64-year-old man, Wu Yu-ho, said, "I've lived here 21 years and never seen the like before. I trust the evidence of my own eyes and know these things must have been dropped by the American planes."

PEASANTS REPORT GERM WARFARE

(Hsinhua News Agency) Antung, Mar. 26—Eyewitnessed accounts of germ-carrying insects disseminated by U.S. planes have been reported by peasants in Kwantien County to the Northeast China Group of the Commission for Investigating the American Crime of Bacteriological Warfare.

Yu Cheng-lin, a peasant of Szepingchieh village in the Changtien area, said: "At 2:30 p.m. on March 16, three American planes flew over and dropped a black object. It landed behind a nearby hill. Together with some other peasants and school children, I rushed to find out what it was. We found masses of flies such as have never been seen here before."

Another peasant of the same village gave an account of how he discovered fragments of a silver-white container dropped by American aircraft the same day. The container was made of five layers of cloth and paper.

After flights by U.S. planes over Kwantien County, local peasants report that large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, spiders and other insects were discovered simultaneously in many parts of the county at the beginning of March. One said: "Aside from the fact that their

shapes are different from local insects, they also appear two or three months earlier than the local ones."

Sixty-two-year-old peasant Tsou Tzu-heng said: "I have lived for so many years, and never in my life have I seen so many flies and mosquitoes when there is still snow and ice on the ground."

A resident of Kwantien town stated that ants were found on the snow after the American planes had made off. "Ants around here never come above the ground until June," he said. "The ground is frozen over and the ants are still living in holes deep underground. It is obvious that the ants we found were scattered by the American pirates."

EYEWITNESS TELLS OF DISCOVERY OF GERM CARRIERS

(Special Correspondent of Hsinhua News Agency) Korean Front, Mar. 10—An account of the investigation on February 27 concerning the spread of germ-laden insects by American aircraft over Inhungni in the vicinity of Munchon on the eastern coast is given below:

Walking along the valley in a westerly direction, we first noticed flies around. Then, after going several hundred metres from Inhungni, we came to a fairly large cornfield, which was covered with snow over nine inches thick, and saw large swarms of black insects. They resembled fleas but were not quite the same shape. They each have protuberances like horns in front with a slender body and six legs. On their hind parts are two projections. Their bodies are covered with down. In addition, we also saw many flies and mosquitoes.

As we continued on our way we noticed in the sunlight masses of insects in motion on both sides of the road. On closer examination, we found in the withered grass and on the edges of the road a great many flies, mosquitoes, midges, spiders and black-backed insects. There were two kinds of unknown insects there, one resembling a spider but with markedly long legs and a spotted back, the other resembling an ant and carrying a pair of stings on its back.

The Korean inhabitants in the neighbourhood told us they had been puzzled why American aircraft circled for a long time on the night of February 26 without bombing or strafing; but then, the next day, they discovered these swarms of insects.

We showed them the eight specimens we had bottled. Some of the older folk among them said, referring to the two unknown specimens, "We have never seen these sorts before. As for the others, they are not to be found here at this time of the year."

CORRESPONDENTS WITNESS GERM WAR ATTACKS

(Hsinhua News Agency) Korean Front, Apr. 7—Eyewitness accounts of American aircraft dropping insects carrying virulent bacteria and infected objects on March 24 and April 2 were given by two of our special correspondents now covering news on the Korean front. These crimes were committed by American aircraft under clear sky as against their usual perpetration under cloudy weather or at night.

Our special correspondent at the central sector of the Korean front, Tai Huang, reported: On the night of March 23, I was going in a car long the Hoeyang-Pyongyang Highway to the front. It was a windy and snowy night and bitingly cold. My driver and I spent the night at Sepori. The next day, it turned out fine with only few white clouds to be seen in the blue sky.

Shortly after 9 a.m., I suddenly heard the zooming of an aircraft motor engine from afar. As the sound became increasingly loud, I rushed out of my room, took cover and observed. I saw one American twin-engine plane fly across from the southeast in a northwesterly direction, at an altitude of about 2,000 metres.

This plane turned directly north when it was some two and a half kilometres northwest of Sepori. Then again it turned directly

east. As it was about to turn in a southeasterly direction, shadowy objects came streaming from its tail three times consecutively, each time with an interval of three seconds. Scattered by the wind, these objects fell slowly and at a low altitude were identified as numerous coloured leaflets.

I kept my eyes on the enemy plane. It was turning back while again emitting at its tail a mass of shadowy yellow objects. It did this twice and then flew off southeast. In a moment, the objects dispersed. People began an immediate hunt in the direction where the objects fell. On a height of some one and half kilometres northwest of Sepori, they came across insects that were dropped by the plane.

I myself saw swarms of yellow caterpillars and flies scattered all over an area covering some 100 metres south to north and some 70 metres east to west on this snow-bound height. At their densest they amounted to roughly more than 300 insects per square metre. All were speedily exterminated by the local government and people.

Hsinhua correspondent Yen Wu reported from the western front in Korea as follows:

"I was accompanying Professor Wei Hsi, bacteriologist, during his investigations into American germ war. On April 2, we suddenly heard enemy planes high overhead. It was 11:40 a.m. and the planes were too high to be seen clearly. After circling for 20 minutes, the planes began to emit streams of objects which made a mass of tiny specks against the background of the cloudless sky. As they floated down, we could discern that they were yellow, brown oak leaves. Professor Wei caught some in the overalls he was wearing before they reached the ground.

"A few moments later the planes sprayed the air full of winged insects, some of which fell on us.

"All this time, the planes were kept very high up by strong anti-aircraft fire, but their droning was clearly audible from where we were. Troops and residents from the neighbourhood in a short time cleared the area of the insects and leaves.

"Professor Wei Hsi is deputy chief of the Chinese Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Team and member of the Commission for in-

vestigating the American crime of germ war. After we had collected some of the infected insects and leaves as evidence, Professor Wei remarked: 'I have now become an eyewitness in the indictment against the American imperialists in the crime of germ war.' "

EYEWITNESSES OF GERM WAR INTERVIEWED

By Alan Winnington

Somewhere in Korea, Apr. 8—On a quick tour of the front I have interviewed dozens of eyewitnesses of bacterial attacks which are still continuing. The following is a sample of their stories, which are too many to give (all places and dates withheld). Divisional medical officer Shih Shih-wu said that in the past month there were 19 bacterial attacks by U.S. aeroplanes and artillery in the area held by his division. Seven sorts of insects were used including fleas, spiders, ants and mosquitoes. He found a small thin bomb with spiders inside (this is the lotus flower type, often used for dropping spiders). Many different methods were used to drop the insects.

Li Chin-tao reported that in the first three weeks of March, 25 dead rats were dropped from the air and infected fleas were found. A sentry, Li Chi-hua, was recently standing guard at night and heard enemy planes overhead. The next morning he and others found a total of 47 small dead fish shaped like willow leaves on a hill top. Local people stated the fish to be unlike any they knew. Flies were notably attached to the rotting fish.

In the area occupied by Wang Wen-yi's unit, 21 bacterial raids occurred in March, six of which he witnessed personally. The objects dropped included insects, foxes and snakes. Seven snakes were found and sent to a laboratory. They were almost dead.

Two soldiers, Sung Wei-chou and Yen Teh-chih, both told of white packages being dropped from planes. Sung said that the white cotton he saw contained rat dung and later rats were found dead locally. Yen reported finding parts of white packages and parts of dead rats on trees and some dead fish after a white package was dropped by an F-80.

Sentry Chang Kuo-pin saw a plane drop a small box around dawn. The box which was greenish and with small openings was broken and inside was a nearly dead rat. The same day another plane dropped a box containing rats and insects. Han Ju-tao was on the spot when a plane dropped two "propaganda bombs" after circling one morning. Detonation was very light. The bombs were of a four-chambered type and Han found inside the bomb and all round it many long slender flies "with wings which folded together, not like flies you see around." They dispersed rapidly. Samples were sent for laboratory tests. These are a typical few of the stories which eyewitnesses by the hundreds can tell. They very frequently tell of spiders and flies concentrated on the ground together, which is a normally unheard-of thing.

AMERICAN AGGRESSORS DROP MICROBES

By Alan Winnington

Headquarters of the Anti-Epidemic Committee, Somewhere in Korea, Apr. 9—Evidence, specimens, data, laboratory proof exist here in plenty to prove to any competent bacteriologist that the Americans are introducing artificially bred bacteria into North Korea by many different means. All germs so far isolated have been found to be of the most extreme virulence—some of very rare types—which are now appearing in great variety and profusion scattered in isolated spots all over Korea.

Scientists here believe that the Americans are using human laboratory victims to increase the virulence of the diseases. Many pure cultures of epidemic diseases have been isolated in laboratories here and these cultures have mostly been isolated from insects and other carriers found after germ raids in districts where no outbreak has occurred to this day.

The process of developing cultures can be simply explained. A suitable portion of a suspected carrier is put into a mixture on which any bacteria present will feed and develop. If a healthy animal is killed, it is almost impossible to produce any culture at all. If the

animal is allowed to decay, the corpse will provide a mass of different non-deadly cultures. A pure culture can only be developed from a carrier or the corpse of a carrier killed by the disease. Such a pure culture may then be grown in any required quantity and subjected to numerous tests to determine its characteristics, whether it is normal or abnormal, virulent or not.

Germs of the same disease vary considerably and can be greatly modified in the laboratory. Bacteriologists can judge accurately the background of the germs by their behaviour on culture plates, appearance, staining reactions, symptoms of the disease when the culture is injected into healthy animals in varying concentrations and the power to clot blood serum.

The cultures grown here from air-dropped insects, meat, fish and so on display strong abnormalities and extreme virulence and power. Naturally those who intend waging germ war would try to create strains of the greatest toxic power. Although in size and appearance these germs are similar at first glance to those occurring in nature, their behaviour in the culture medium is dissimilar—so much different that experts entirely familiar with standard types have almost overlooked them on culture plates. In animal tests, the onset and progress of the diseases has been found to vary greatly from naturally arising epidemic or endemic disease and the bodies of many animals have been preserved in evidence.

This is one of the most powerful proofs that these germs are artificially bred and distributed. The extreme virulence and purity of strains coming from separate areas point strongly to laboratory development. High potency is developed in bacteria by passing them rapidly through numerous animals, injecting a culture from a dead victim into a living one. For bacteriological war there would be many advantages in using human victims. Passing germs quickly through animals increases the virulence against the particular animal used and can even decrease its potency against other animals. This is true of smallpox particularly.

Japanese germ war criminal Ishii, now working for the Americans, was known to use human victims, Chinese, for testing the efficiency of vaccines and it is only one stage further to use them for preparing cultures. Scientists here stress that socially these diseases break the normal rules of behaviour. Certain diseases which begin and travel in a certain fashion in natural conditions are cropping up here in

insects, etc., at places not connected with any epidemic or endemic centre and not connected with each other by normal transport routes, and a map of operations shows that the drops are occurring in accordance with a carefully planned pattern. Moreover, experts say diseases are being found that do not occur naturally at this time of year, via insects that normally arrive later and in some cases are not native here.

If the Americans calculated that China, which they choose to regard as backward, lacked bacteriologists of sufficient skill both to establish the guilt of the Americans and to cope with the problem, they miscalculated sadly. Also they have not taken all factors into account and are thinking too mechanically. They are dabbling in a new and dangerous trade full of complications and unpredictable factors. They cannot succeed in hiding what they are doing, too many people are involved. Secret inoculations cannot remain secret from skilled scientists. And the history of secret "war-winning" weapons—even the recent history of Hitler's new weapons and Ishii's bacterial bombs, proves that such devices are those of doomed societies gone mad and, however deadly, can be met by free peoples and their scientists.

CONTAINERS BEING USED IN GERM WAR

By Alan Winnington

Headquarters of Anti-Epidemic Committee, somewhere in Korea, Apr. 10—Many ingenious methods have been devised by the Americans to deceive aircraft mechanics, bomb-handlers and technical workers into loading up bacterial weapons in the belief that they are only loading normal equipment. One common type is parachute flares. I have examined several such flares which were used to drop insects. Externally they are simply a flare marked "Aircraft Parachute Flare MK 6 Mod 51" and in one case marked in pencil "Lot 365". The label gives instructions for fuse setting as in the case of normal flares. These flares are different however. A fuse, which can be set to work at between 12,000 and 300 feet sets into operation a mechanism which detaches the lower end of the cylinder

and allows the contents to fall to the ground. In samples I have seen there is no sign of burning, no sign of combustible contents. The interior is clean. They have been found always in areas where swarms of insects are dropped.

Photo flashes are used in the same way, externally it is an ordinary photoflash, but with a different internal mechanism from standard types and containing nothing where found—either burnt or burnable. One I saw is marked:

"Photo Flash.

"M 46.

"Lot 102 TE2—44.

"Explosive Bomb.

"Tighten After Setting.

"M 155—E2.

"U.S.A.

"Nose Bomb Fuse.

"Mech Time MI 55 E2.

"Lot PA—4111—8—5—55." The last line, from "Lot PA" onwards is the only line varying from other fuses of the same type. One of the most common types of containers is a standard type of leaflet propaganda bomb hinged below the tail fins and opening in two sections along its length. Like propaganda shells, these need no adaptation and can easily be loaded with insects and leaflets in separate compartments of which there are four. Eyewitnesses are likely to disregard such a germ raid as an ordinary leaflet raid.

Other containers are specially designed and unlike anything seen before the germ war began. They include: translucent plastic containers with transparent windows, small canisters with airholes about the size of a shilling all over and the whole thing covered with a fine wire gauze which rips open at one point on striking the ground. The fineness of the gauze shows it is used for very small insects, probably fleas. The lotus flower bomb is ingeniously made to open without harming the contents and to land with little force. The use of parachutes has two purposes: to bring the insects to a point near enough to the ground to achieve concentration, and then to float away

a little distance and not draw attention to the spot. Not including insects, other disease carriers dropped from planes include dead rats, fish, snakes, foxes, cloth, confectionery, toilet goods, ornaments, leaves and branches, straw, corn stalks, medical goods, meat and grain. The variety of carriers has the twofold purpose of catching people off guard and testing for the best methods. The character of the objects dropped, however, indicates that a proportion of the air force pilots are knowingly taking part in the germ war.

BACTERIOLOGIST PROVES U.S. GUILT

(Hsinhua News Agency) Korean Front, Apr. 12—Bacteriologist Wei Hsi has revealed that his anti-plague team has found conclusive evidence establishing American guilt for spreading germs in Korea.

Professor Wei Hsi, M. D., is deputy leader of a Chinese Volunteers' Epidemic Prevention Team which is now combatting the American imperialists' germ warfare in Korea.

"Up to now," he added, "specialists and experts in my team have examined various species of germ-laden insects and contaminated objects—flies, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, fish, birds and biscuits—which have been dropped by American aircraft. We have found these insects and objects laden with plague bacilli (pasteurella pestis) and other bacteria.

"We have also discovered fish dropped by enemy aircraft on mountain tops. Our tests on the fish show that they are carriers of shiga dysentery bacilli.

"Could these fish possibly swim up the mountains? Where does the dysentery bacilli on the fish come from? We have also found, in our tests, dysentery bacilli on snow fleas which normally do not carry any bacteria."

He continued, "These phenomena are beyond the explanation of entomology and bacteriology. They can never occur under natural conditions. Can there be any explanation other than that it

establishes the fact that American imperialism is waging bacteriological warfare?

"We now have conclusive evidence showing the use of bacteriological weapons by the American imperialists. They can never deny this crime. We will present the evidence and indict them before the peace-loving people of the world.

"I am a bacteriologist. My duty is to strive for the extermination of harmful microbes and for the well-being of mankind. However, the American imperialists are attempting to kill innocent civilians in China and Korea and their people's forces by spreading germs."

He concluded by calling on scientists throughout the world dedicated to labour for the benefit of mankind to unite and oppose the U.S. germ war.

CAPTURED U.S. SPIES' AND WAR PRISONERS' DAMNING REVELATIONS

War prisoners tell of "secret inoculations" and germ warfare preparations made among American and British troops in Korea during December last. Captured U.S. spies who were parachuted in the rear of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea tell of their training for seeking information on the effects of U.S. bacteriological warfare.

(Hsinhua News Agency) Korean Front, March 26—Some details have been disclosed about one of the recently captured spies sent by the Americans into the rear to collect information on the effects of their bacteriological weapons.

He was among a group of 10 Chinese spies employed by the intelligence agents of the American forces in Korea. On March 13, they were set the task of finding out what "epidemics" are taking place in North Korea, whether there are plenty of flies, fleas and other insects in the infected places, the mortality rate and the steps taken to counter epidemics.

The spy, Wang Chi, aged 21, was a member of Chiang Kai-shek's "Anti-Communist and Resist-Russia League." He went under the assumed name of Wang Chih-chia, was clad in Chinese volunteers' uniform and posed as a surveyor. Inside his great coat and cotton-padded uniform were printed the letters "U.S." On his left arm a crucifix is tattooed. He was captured by Chinese volunteers on the 15th in Kumchon, Korea.

This spy, according to his confession, left Seoul on the 14th. The whole group were taken by two planes, following their assignment the previous day. They carried fraudulent passes, carrier pigeons, military maps and carbines, and were under instructions to report back to the American intelligence headquarters within one week.

More light was thrown on the plot of the American bacteriological war criminals by Liu Kwei-liang, Hsinhua correspondent and Chu Chi-ping, Ta Kung Pao correspondent, who wrote the following story from Korea.

An American-trained agent, Han Chong Ak, has revealed to the Korean People's Government that he was parachuted over the Korean rear to gather information on the effectiveness of American bacteriological weapons.

He was assigned by the Americans to go first to the Pyongyang area to gather information on the following: What types of epidemics have broken out since the Americans first dropped infected insects there; how serious are they; are there many flies, fleas, mosquitoes, lice, bugs and rats; are there many dead rats on the roads; how many people have been struck by the epidemics; what is the mortality rate; what measures are being taken to combat the diseases, etc. He was ordered to observe and gauge the reaction of the Koreans to the germ war, gather information from hospitals and health agencies, and do his utmost to bring back proof.

Han Chong Ak was instructed then to go to Kangdong to gather information about the Korean and Chinese people's forces there, in particular, the units, equipment, organisation, garrisons, commanders and chiefs of staff, the number of men, and the places from which they have come.

He was instructed to report back to the American Intelligence Bureau in 25 to 30 days. Han was to travel by way of Yonan, Hwanghae Province, and establish contact with a liaison agent at Kanghwa sent by the Intelligence Bureau of the U.S. Far Eastern Headquarters.

Han Chong Ak was in khaki uniform, carrying forged papers under the assumed name Jung Chul O including a citizenship certificate of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, an employee identification card for the Korean-Soviet Marine Transport Company and a travel pass. He was also supplied with a brief case in which were a copy of *The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)*, penicillin and Korean and Chinese currency.

Twenty-three-year-old Han is a native of the city of Nampo, South Pyongan Province, North Korea. He was a member of the

Syngman Rhee "Security Corps", and an agent of the Intelligence Bureau, U.S. Far Eastern Headquarters.

At 6 p.m. on March 8, his boss, an American lieutenant-colonel, gave him instructions to parachute into North Korea from an American plane to gather intelligence on the effects of the American germ war. He took off in a U.S. twin-engine plane from Yongdongpo airfield, Seoul, at 10 p.m. the same day. An hour later, the plane was over Taebo District, Kangso County of South Pyongan Province, where he was supposed to jump. Anti-aircraft fire made this impossible, and he parachuted further away in the hills of Tami District, Yonggang County. He hid until daybreak. His most urgent problem was where to go. He made up his mind to walk to Nampo, his home.

He was reunited with his mother, sister and brother the next day after a 15-month absence. He was struck by their busy farm work and good life. Not until he saw American planes drop germ-laden vermin on his town and the hatred toward germ warfare of his friends and relatives did Han Chong Ak reveal his mission. At that point he began to understand the true meaning of his mission and American indoctrination during his training in the American Intelligence Bureau was that U.S. troops were using the most "up-to-date" weapons in North Korea. Prodded by his conscience, and responding to the persuasion of his sister and friends, Han turned himself over to the People's Government on March 10.

Relating how he had taken the path of a spy against his own people, Han said that he had always considered himself a "middle-of-the-roader." He had been hostile to the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Nodong Dang. He was forced to join the puppet Rhee's "Security Corps" in October 1950 during American occupation of Nampo, and became acquainted with a Captain Robert Smith, Commander of "G" Company, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division. Han followed the American and Rhee troops when they retreated on December 4 of that year. Persuaded by Rhee special agents who were his friends, he later joined the American spy organisation with the help of Smith's recommendation and his own record as a member of the "Security Corps."

Han Chong Ak, as well as other air-borne spies sent into North Korea, had been trained by the "T.L.O." and "K.L.O." branches of the American Intelligence Bureau. The "T.L.O." trains spies to

gather military intelligence in the Korean and Chinese people's forces. The "K.L.O." gives training for economic and political espionage in the Korean rear.

The major points stressed in the political training of these spies is that a third world war is inevitable and that the United States would bomb Northeast China and blockade the Chinese coast in the event of a break down of the Korean truce talks.

Early this March, Han was given parachute training on the sand bank along the Hankang River under American instructors. His boss, the lieutenant-colonel of the Intelligence Bureau, U.S. Far Eastern Command, personally promised Han handsome payment upon his return. In case of capture, Han was under no circumstances to reveal the purpose of his mission and the organisation to which he belonged.

But Han Chong Ak did not adhere to American orders. His conscience as a Korean urged him to reveal the truth to the people and expose the American plot. The American imperialists stand exposed before the world as deliberately plotting large-scale bacteriological warfare against humanity.

(Hsinhua News Agency) Korean Front, March 29—American and British troops have been inoculated against cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, smallpox and tetanus, recently captured American and British prisoners of war revealed. According to Corporal Reinaldo Bonilla (Serial Number 30449984), 3rd Platoon, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 65th Regiment of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division, who was taken captive in mid-January on a height south of Sangnyong on the western front, men in his unit received these inoculations before last December.

Bonilla said that again in December all members of his unit were given a further inoculation, the name and effect of which were kept from them by their officers and military physicians. No entry was made in their "Inoculation Certificate", as is the usual practice. The soldiers therefore called this shot a "secret inoculation."

Rifleman R. G. White (Serial Number 22441410), 2nd Company of the Leicester Regiment of the British 29th Brigade, who was captured on March 1 on a height north of Korangpori on the western front, said that this "secret inoculation" was also given to members of the British forces last December. Because they did not understand the purpose and effect of this inoculation, two soldiers refused to have the shot. However, they were forced to do so by their officers.

White said that the reaction to this inoculation was very great. Among the 33 members in his platoon, 23 had suffered numbness and dizziness.

Both White and Bonilla said: "Now we understand that the 'secret inoculation' was a precautionary measure against the U.S. government bacteriological warfare."

Bonilla also said that since last December, his unit has had frequent increases in epidemic prevention facilities. Many kinds of anti-germ drugs were distributed to the soldiers last December. In January, medicated gauze of light green colour was issued to the soldiers as a head cover. He said that since January, the officer of his unit regularly ordered the soldiers to pay attention to health work. Every morning, the soldiers must wash their faces and hands with a yellow liquid. Their position was sprayed with D.D.T. every two or three days.

PEKING, Apr. 18—Some recently captured American P.O.W.s confirm that the use of bacteriological weapons is known to the American troops and that the American authorities have shown films on the subject to their troops. Interviews with three such prisoners are given by Alan Winnington, London *Daily Worker* correspondent, in a dispatch from Korea. The text follows:

American troops are receiving secret inoculations which are not marked on their immunisation papers, I was told by an American P.O.W. who was captured in March. He is Private First Class Darling P. Shipes, R.A. 14384491, whose home is at 525 Texas Street, Columbia, South Carolina. He told me that on December 2 last he was marched to "the medics" to get shots. "We got six shots and only four were

marked on our papers," he said. "Corporal Cleo L. Duncan and I asked why the two were not marked. A medical officer then said, 'These shots are not marked for a special reason which is a military secret.' Several G.I.s refused to take these shots," Shipes said, "but they got them just the same."

Shipes also told me that last November while he waited in line for a bus in Sapporo, Japan, he heard some G.I.s of the 179th Infantry Regiment saying that they had to go to Korea. One G.I. said, "Maybe we won't have to go if the government gets the experiment worked out." When asked what experiment, he said, "I heard from another guy that the government were experimenting with some kind of germs to be used in the Korean war." Shipes said he had discussed this with his buddies after coming to Korea and they "did not like it." This former cowboy enlisted late in 1950 "to finish my education" after being assured he would not be sent to Korea. He spoke frankly and freely.

Another American captive told me American soldiers are being shown films explaining the uses of bacterial artillery shells. He is Private Marvin Lester Brown, R.A. 18397178, of the American 3rd Division who was captured on a patrol in March. He told me that when he was with the 20th Battalion in Schofield barracks, Hawaii, in April 1951, they were shown a training film marked "secret and confidential," instructing them in the use of artillery shells which "are able to spread diseases in enemy zones." The film shows that as soon as the shell detonates "there is a big flock of ricelike insects swarming around," Brown said. "These insects as the film says are germ-ridden and able to spread dangerous diseases among the enemy. They said because the shell is dangerous and effective it should be used cleverly to avoid our loss." Brown's unit was shown a film again on July 29, after the truce talks had started.

Brown is a Negro and his buddy is white, Corporal Edward Barron. Barron recently showed him a headline in a paper he believes to be the *Stars and Stripes,* which said that the American 65th Infantry were using germ shells effectively in Korea. Barron also said that while the 7th Infantry Regiment (Brown's and Barron's regiment) were relieving the 65th in the latter part of February a Puerto Rican in the 65th told Barron that their regiment had fired germ shells into Chinese positions. Brown said he and his buddies had discussed this and were disgusted. "They are putting everyone in danger," he said.

Brown told me the reason why he had told these facts to the Chinese volunteers was because he had been so deeply impressed by their treatment of him. He was badly wounded and seriously frostbitten when captured. "They detailed a special nurse for me and gave me the best possible food. They saved my life for sure." Still they could not save Brown's arm which had to be amputated. He is still in hospital, surrounded by an army of nurses now, trying to save his frostbitten feet from being also lost. He recalled that in the film he was shown, mention was made of germs to destroy crops and livestock because insects would carry diseases from plant to plant. The G.I.s are discussing this, he said, and regard it as absolutely unfair and reckless.

U.S. GERM WAR DOOMED TO FAILURE

By Alan Winnington

Special correspondent in Korea of the London *Daily Worker*

Two facts have emerged here which have the greatest historical importance to mankind: First, that the Americans undoubtedly have used germ warfare against the Korean people, demonstrating that imperialism is willing to use any means to try to preserve its waning power; Second, that germ warfare has been successfully fought by the heroism of ordinary people, well-led by a government which they trust. The Americans have tried to fascinate the world into surrender with atomic weapons and mystery weapons of "fantastic" power. The reality is that atomic bombs would have little military effect on the present battle situation here and the fantastic weapon of little soldiers carrying the diseases most dreaded by mankind have failed to produce epidemics, have failed to kill more than a handful of people in two months. The deaths so far reported have been few out of the number of those actually concerned with the destruction of insects and diseases which have been prevented from spreading by the complete readiness of the people to spring into action instantly against every sort of diabolical device brought against them. They know this is a war of no quarter. I am now able to disclose that in addition to bacteria, the Americans have also used the killer gas chlorine on four occasions. The Korean Minister of Health has just released this information along with other details of the illegal horror weapons used by the American forces. The history of germ warfare in Korea is longer than most people think and very varied.

As early as 1946, the Americans brought two corpses of cholera victims ashore at Pusan and started an epidemic. The first evidence of American use of germs was during the great retreat of November-December, 1950. The disease used was smallpox. During this retreat, there was also evidence that the Americans left behind relapsing fever and typhus (a form known in German as flek typhus).

The current series of germ attacks began on January 28, first against the frontline, then the rear. The heaviest attacks at the front have been between Kaesong and Chorwon. The attacks are mostly by aircraft and at night and commonly near rivers or lakes. The insects are widely varied, usually dropped mixed and together with propaganda leaflets.

What is the evidence that the Americans have used and are using germs? The very nature of this sort of warfare renders the evidence intangible which is what commends it to such people as would use it. Insects cannot be left on the ground for examination later but must be wiped out, except for a few samples. Thousands of eye-witnesses of insect raids exist in addition to laboratory evidence. People hesitate to believe "civilised" people capable of such crimes.

In March last year Brigadier-General Sams led a special mission ashore from a bacteriological research ship in Wonsan harbour to grab prisoners for tests. This was shortly after the smallpox mentioned above had been left behind and Sams later told pressmen he knew epidemics would follow the American retreat. Journalists who got wind of his expedition and wanted to accompany him were under heavy fire for having found out about this top secret venture. On December 9 last year, Pyongyang radio disclosed that a party of Japanese germ war experts had arrived in South Korea, a disclosure made by Reuters. Shortly after their arrival, the present widespread and intensive insect war began.

Japanese experts have a longer record of germ warfare than the Americans who admit to having spent the past 10 years in research. In 1942, Kuomintang spokesman Tsiang Ting-fu, currently representing the Kuomintang at the Disarmament Commission, disclosed that the Japanese had begun an epidemic of bubonic plague by dropping bundles of flea-ridden rags at Changteh in Hunan Province. The fleas were found to be infected with plague. Not long after, the infamous "Ishii bomb"—made of porcelain—was used for the same purpose. This bomb was named after General Shiro Ishii, chief of the Japanese bacteriological warfare section who was named at the Khabarovsk trial as a leader of germ warfare organisations in Manchuria. MacArthur refused a Soviet application to extradite Ishii to stand trial as a war criminal and Ishii went into the Americans' own chemical warfare set-up to add his know-how to American technology. Reports from very reliable sources say that Ishii is among the germ

war experts at present in Korea. The Americans also provide further evidence against themselves by refusing before and since the last war to endorse the Geneva Protocol vetoing germ warfare.

* * *

The Americans have used a wide variety of diseases and methods of dropping which involve many different insects—six different sorts of flies, some quite unknown in Korea, fleas, mosquitoes etc.—in bombs, paper packages, rags, feathers, fish, meat and straw. Mostly these are dropped near rivers, creeks and ponds and at night or in cloudy weather. The whole North Korean people as well as the Chinese Volunteers are united in a mighty movement to defeat this new weapon. The entire country is being spring-cleaned and detailed instructions in hygiene are being carried out by epidemic prevention committees. The total inoculation of the population was ordered by Kim Il Sung in a proclamation mobilising the whole people in the fight. The food, living and clothing conditions of the people are far better than a year ago and the authorities have every confidence that they can lick this thing wherever it happens.

The Americans are waging germ war with great cunning and almost certainly in part for experimental reasons—as they dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki when the Japanese were already defeated. They are taking great care to hide what they are doing from the world. In Hamburg in 1892, seventeen thousand people were affected by cholera in two months before the town's water supply was found infected. Cholera was dropped in the Taedong River which supplies water for Pyongyang. One aim of dropping now is to try to avoid suspicion for epidemics which they hope will begin later. For example, insects called the "flower fly" have been found infected. This fly which is very rare in Korea produces larvae which feed on cabbage roots. The Koreans practically live on cabbage and rice. Such flies were dropped at Nonsodong on February 28.

The germ war is extremely insidious and can only be defeated by the mobilisation of the whole people, by the highest conscious mass discipline and terrific government organisation. The Americans reckoned without these things. They think of China and Korea as they used to be under the Kuomintang and Japanese or under their own rule in the south. Recently they were gloating that there is only

one doctor to 25,000 people in China, they had little vaccine and so on. That was true under Chiang Kai-shek, but the People's Government of China has already wiped out the epidemics that formerly ravaged the country for centuries, people can be swiftly trained to give injections and even to treat a special disease. Mass hygiene can be achieved where there is perfect trust between the people and government, where illiteracy is being abolished and the people are confident of their strength.

American technology plus Japanese know-how was to provide as Truman said "new fantastic weapons"—little soldiers which were to sweep the Orient and force "backward people" to call for mercy and aid. Acheson's proposed handful of yesmen from the International Committee of the Red Cross would be a drop in the ocean compared with the mighty forces now engaged in defeating the Americans' crowning monstrosity. Their only purpose could be to report on the effectiveness of various devices. The investigation of these crimes must not be such as will help the criminal to do better next time.

Humanity has a new debt to repay the gallant Korean and Chinese people. They have shown that American military power can be defeated, they have challenged the atomic bomb and shown it as a menace rather than a war-winner. Now enough has already been seen here to show that bacteriological warfare can be met and challenged, too. This was the terror weapon of all terror weapons—creeping, invisible, silent, ubiquitous and deadly. But even here with all the difficulties it can be fought by free people. It is a lesson that must give new heart to all who love peace.