Stop
U.S. Germ Warfare!

Part IV.

Reports of Investigations Made by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and by the Chinese People's Commission of Investigation.

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace

Peking 1952

REPORT ON THE CRIME OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS IN SPREADING BACTERIA IN KOREA

This report was made public on April 24, 1952, by the Chinese People's Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists.

FOREWORD

The American aggressorrs started large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 28, 1952. Bak Hun Yung, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a protest on February 22 against the prosecution of bacteriological warfare by the American aggressors. Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on February 24 made a statement supporting the protest by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, the American aggressors did not stop bacteriological warfare, but on the contrary, they went even further by carrying it right into the Northeast area of the People's Republic of China. Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on March 8 made a further statement strongly protesting against the use by the U.S. government of bacteriological weapons to slaughter the Chinese people and against the violation of China's territorial air. Up to the time of drafting this report, the American aggressors have not only not ceased their bacteriological warfare but have even intensified and extended it. According to incomplete statistics, up to March 31, the American aggressors on 804 occasions dropped insects and infected objects of different types over the whole of Korea, not only at the battle front but over cities, factories and villages, in vast areas inhabited by

non-combatants. In Chinese territory, the spreading of bacteria-laden insects by the American aggressors has been extended from Northeast China to Tsingtao and other places.

While extending bacteriological warfare, the U.S. government has persistently denied its outrage of waging bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. The U.S. government and the American press agencies have cooperated in putting out all sorts of denials and rumours, in an attempt to attribute the American crime of bacteriological warfare to "natural epidemics in Korea and China."

The atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. government in waging bacteriological warfare, in utter defiance of international law, of human principles and of honest world public opinion, have roused the entire Chinese people and all other peoples throughout the world to wrathful indignation.

On the initative of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression, the National Red Cross Society of China, the China Federation of Scientific Societies, the All-China Federation of Labour, the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth, the All-China Association for Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge, the Chinese Medical Association, various democratic parties, religious circles, literary and arts workers and journalists formed the Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists. The Commission has carried out thorough investigations into the American agressors' crime of germ warfare in Northeast China and various parts of Korea and hereby makes known the results of its investigations to the peace-loving people all over the world.

The Commission includes representatives of the National Red Cross Society of China, people's organisations, democratic parties, religious circles, and specialists in entomology, bacteriology, parasitology, rickettsial diseases, virology, pathology, clinical medicine, epidemiology, public health, chemistry, biology, agronomy and veterinary science. Among these specialists, Wei Hsi and Liu Wei-tung, who were decorated with the "Medal for Meritorious Service, U.S. Typhus Commission" for their services in the Yunnan-Burma theatre of war during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. After personally confirming the crimes of the American aggressors in waging bacteriological warfare, these two specialists considered it a disgrace to wear

the "medal" presented by the U.S. government, which is itself the arch bacteriological warfare criminal, and they have handed the "medals" over to the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression for disposal.

The specialists in the Commission include:

Clinical Medicine:

Li Cheng-en, President of the China Union Medical College, specialist in tropical diseases;

Fang Shih-shan, General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association, specialist in internal diseases;

Kung Nai-chuan, President of the Shanghai Medical College, surgeon;

Yen Jen-ying, assistant professor of gynecology and Obstetrics, Peking University Medical College, maternity and child welfare expert.

Bacteriology:

Wei Hsi, professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology of the Dairen Medical College, China;

Hsieh Shao-wen, (Samuel H. Zia), professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology of China Union Medical College;

Yang Shu-ya, research member of the Medical Research Institute, bacteriologist;

Hsieh. Chih-mu, research member of the Medical Research Institute, bacteriologist;

Liu Wei-tung, research member of the Medical Research Institute, specialist in rickettsial diseases;

Kuo Cheng-chou, research member of the Medical Research Institute, bacteriologist;

Shen Ting-hung, research member of the Medical Research Institute, bacteriologist;

Fang Liang, assistant professor of bacteriology, Peking University Medical College;

Cheng Chih-yi, assistant research member of the Medical Research Institute, bacteriologist.

Liu Chung-lo, professor and Head of the Department of Entomology of Peking Agricultural College;

Ho Chi, professor and Head of the Department of Biology of Dairen Medical College, entomologist;

Liu Chih-ying, professor at the Agricultural College, Chekiang University, entomologist.

Epidemiology:

Yen Ching-ching, Head of the Department of Public Health, Medical College, Peking University, epidemiologist;

Yu Huan-wen, Head of the Department of Epidemiology of the Medical Research Institute;

Ho Kuan-ching, assistant professor of the Department of Public Health, China Union Medical College, epidemiologist;

Chu Tan, lecturer in the Department of Public Health, Peking University Medical College, epidemiologist.

Pathology:

Yen Chia-kuei, assistant professor of the Department of Pathology, Shanghai Medical College.

Parasitology:

Wu Kuang, Head of the Department of Parasitology of the Medical Research Institute;

Chao Chen-sheng, assistant professor of the Department of Parasitology, Peking University Medical College.

Pao Ting-cheng, assistant professor of the Department of Parasitology of Shanghai Medical College.

Veterinary Science:

Cheng Shao-chiung, veterinarian;

Fang Hsiao-wen, expert in veterinary bacteriology.

Toxicology:

Yang En-fu, research member of the Central Research Institute of Public Health, biochemist;

Yu Yung-hsiang, assistant research member of the Department of Pharmacology of the Medical Research Institute, toxicologist.

Other sciences:

Tseng Chao-lun, professor of Chemistry, Peking University, and Vice-Chairman of the China Federation of Scientific Societies;

Chang Ching-yueh, Head of the Department of Botany, Peking University;

Chou Chien-jen, biologist;

Yang Hsien-tung, agronomist;

Shen Chi-yi, professor of plant pathology at Peking Agricultural College.

The Commission left Peking on March 15. Upon arrival at Mukden, part of the members were organised into a group to carry out investigations in Northeast China. The Northeast Group completed its work on April 1 and issued on April 3 a "Report of the Northeast China Group of the Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists."

On arrival at a Korean base on March 20, the Commission established contact with the Ministry of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Health Department of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps; studied the insects and other creatures and objects dropped by the U.S. government in Korea and conducted detailed inquiries and made verifications of the results obtained by the Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps in various experiments. The Corps has set up a series of inspection stations at the front and at the bases. These stations are adequately provided with equipment and literature and have made many bacteriological, pathological, entomological, chemical and other tests. After careful investigation and discussion, we consider that the findings of the skilled and conscientious specialists in the epidemic prevention corps, are fully reliable. Leaving some of its members to join in the verification work which was being done by the epidemic prevention corps, the Commission divided up into two separate groups, one going to the Wonsan region and the other to the vicinity of the central part of the 38th Parallel, to make investigations at key points. Many witnesses were examined and material evidence collected. On April 3, representatives of the Minis-

try of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean People's Army, Chinese People's Volunteer units, and eyewitnesses who saw U.S. aircraft dropping insects or U.S. artillery firing insect shells and poison gas shells, all gathered at a base for discussion with members of the Commission. Witnesses were interrogated by the Commission. Around this time the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers captured U.S. prisoners of war and agents who had been parachuted by the American aggressors to spy out the result of the bacteriological warfare. They disclosed undeniable facts concerning the U.S. government's employment of bacteriological warfare. On April 5, members of the Commission visited Pyongyang. With the full cooperation and assistance of the Ministry of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commission carefully studied the data in the hands of the Korean Government. The Commission also exchanged information with representatives of the Korean Ministry of Health, medical experts and epidemic prevention personnel and heard reports by eyewitnesses in Pyongyang who witnessed the dropping by U.S. aircraft of insects. During its stay in Korea, the Commission examined over 150 witnesses and inspected 1,165 pieces of material evidence. Recordings were made of the testimony of the more important witnesses, of the statements volunteered by U.S. prisoners of war, and of the confessions made by the captured agents. Photographs were taken of the witnesses, the various types of insect containers and shells and the insect bombs used by the U.S. government and also of the various insects and other infected objects dropped. Films were made of the inspection and testing done by the Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps.

Based on the data and the results of the tests, the Commission considers it conclusively proved that the U.S. government used aircraft, shells and other methods to spread bacteria-laden insects and other infected objects in large quantities and that the evidence is irrefutable. The results of the examination of the insects and other infected objects spread by the U.S. have established that to date disease-germs of plague, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery have been used. We also have data proving that the American aggressors are using bacillus anthracis and other pathogenic organisms. The facts prove that the U.S. government is, by these means, attempting to cause man-made epidemics in order to wipe out the Korean people and the Chinese and Korean troops in large numbers and to destroy livestock and damage crops in Korea.

However brazenly the U.S. government may make its denials the facts enumerated below are irrefutable.

The data examined by the Commission and the results of the researches made by the specialists are set forth below:

CHAPTER I

Evidence concerning the insects and other living and inanimate objects disseminated by the American aggressors

1. Methods of dissemination

In disseminating insects, and other creatures and objects, the American aggressors chiefly used aircraft, though at the front, they also fired shells. Direct spraying of insects is the main method of dissemination by aircraft. When carrying out this spraying, the U.S. aircraft in most cases flew at low altitudes or made power dives. The comparatively larger creatures and the birds and other objects were often dropped directly from aircraft. In this connection, we cite the following instances by way of illustration:

(a) At 12:40 p.m. on February 11, Li Ching-hsiang, a Chinese People's Volunteer, and others saw three U.S. P-51 fighters flying at a low altitude of approximately 300 metres in the vicinity of Naemunni in Majang District of Chorwon. The aircraft sprayed such insects as anthomyiid flies, springtails and stone flies which were found scattered on the snow over an area extending 10 kilometres from east to west, and five kilometres from south to north. They were even found in large numbers in places shaded from the sun. The temperature then was four degrees below zero Centigrade. Many of the anthomyiid flies soon froze to death. Some of those that fell in shaded places and survived slowly flew into the sunlight.

(b) At a little past 2 p.m. on March 9, Chang An-chang and other volunteer fighters discerned at Chonnae District of Munchon County two U.S. planes flying in from the northwest and circling round. The second plane power dived and dropped two black deposits, one of which landed on the west slope and another on the east slope of a hill. After the U.S. aircraft flew off, health officer Kang Ko-ming led Chang An-chang and 10 others in a search for the deposits. They did not find any black deposits but discovered large numbers of anthomyiid flies and other insects at the places where they saw the black deposits land.

(c) At 11:40 a.m. on April 2, six members of this Commission and Alan Winnington, correspondent of the London *Daily Worker,* witnessed at a certain place a U.S. plane flying overhead unloading large quantities of tree leaves and stone flies many of which actually fell on them.

In addition to spraying, the American aggressors also dropped several types of insect-laden bombs or containers from aircraft. One usual type is the insect bomb with four compartments. This bomb is 137 centimetres long (including the tail) and 36.4 centimetres in diameter. It is made up of two parts and is divided into four compartments inside. The bomb casing is made of steel 0.15 centimetres thick. After exploding, it splits into two separate halves. The U.S. forces have used such bomb containers for spreading leaflets, but the bombs recently picked up have had no leaflets near where they landed, but instead insects were found round them. On the outer surface of these bomb casings there is the marking "EMPTY." The following instance may be cited in connection with these insect bombs.

At 8 a.m. on March 26, a U.S. plane was seen circling over Masang-ni, Yongwon District, Yongwon County. Han Lu-tao, assistant army physician of a Chinese Volunteers unit, personally observed it dropping two bombs in a power dive. One bomb landed at Masang-ni and made a bomb crater five inches deep. The other landed at Mungok-ni, Yongwon District about 2,200 metres from the first bomb. Both bombs split into two on explosion. Each created an insect-congested zone of about 200 metres in length and 100 metres in breadth, and the insects were primarily stone flies. The density averaged over 100 insects per square metre. The insects were densest inside the bomb crater. At the time of finding, insects were still crawling out of the burst bomb casings.

Regarding the use of the four-compartment insect bomb, the American aggressors have quibbled that this is merely a kind of propaganda bomb. But according to an A.P. dispatch of April 5, Robert Sikes, Chairman of the House Appropriations Sub-committee, openly told the American press, after taking secret testimony from General Bullene, Chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps, "The means of delivering germs to enemy territory, the General said, are simple and involve equipment of a type with which we are now 'already well stocked . . . such as containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets.' "

The second type of insect bomb which U.S. aircraft have dropped on numerous occasions is shaped like a paper cylinder. It has a pygmy parachute attached to its head and is fitted with a time fuse below. Three kinds of this type of insect bomb have been discovered, each differing slightly from the other. One has a kind of cylinder that is particularly thick. (The cylinder is 36 centimetres long, 13 centimetres in diameter and one centimetre thick). As part of their tactics of deception, the American aggressors have marked these "parachute flares." Actually, the paper cylinder of such bombs is comparatively heavy and the parachute is very small (when open about a thirtieth of the size of an ordinary U.S. flare parachute), which certainly cannot remain suspended for long in the air. At the same time, when the bottom of this bomb is blown away, there is not the least trace of the paper inside being burned. This, therefore, definitely cannot possibly be a flare. On March 26, volunteer fighter Wen Chia-chen picked up such cylinders dropped by U.S. aircraft in Myongmun-ni, Kangdong County, and found large numbers of midges in the vicinity.

The third type of air-dropped container in which insects were found has a kind of small wire cylindrical netting. This kind is 10 centimetres long and six centimetres in diameter. It has six rows of small holes on its surface. On the outside and at the two ends, it is covered with fine copper-wire netting. It has a hole at one end. This kind of container is evidently for carrying rats, fleas and other insects. On March 27, U.S. aircraft dropped this type of container after circling over the hill area in Songni of Yongso District, Pakchon County. Fighter Li Cheng-tsai discovered one that still had large numbers of insects, including fleas, inside.

The fourth type is a bomb of special material. U.S. aircraft have more than once dropped bombs of light metal casings (such as those dropped on March 14 over Wadeidong of Hiangjong-ni, Tosan District, Kumchon County) and bombs with light green plastic-coated casings (such as those dropped on February 28 and March 26 over Kwangtaedei of Chorwon County). Flies and other insects have been discovered around the scattered splinters of these bombs. A kind of green plastic bomb is also used. The top section of this is of light metal and it is about the size of a hand grenade. When it bursts open it takes the shape of a pomegranate.

The fifth type of insect container is a kind of insect bomb shaped somewhat like a hand grenade with a handle. At 8 p.m. on March 5,

Chi Teng-shen, an instructor attached to a certain unit of the Chinese Volunteers, saw in Mienchon-ni of Imnam District, Kumhwa County, a U.S. plane fly southwest to northeast and drop a bomb which did not immediately explode. At 10 o'clock the following morning, he and several other members of his mess suddenly saw a greenish black smoke rising from the place where the bomb landed and heard a hissing noise. When the smoke cleared, they found many spiders of the size of a finger nail crawling out of the bomb casing. This bomb is made of a light metal. Its head is approximately the size of two fists. The outer bomb casing is thin and has another thin iron casing inside, of the size of an apple. Between the two casings is an iron ring. The other end of the bomb is three centimetres in diameter, nine centimetres long. When the bomb explodes, the head of the bomb splits open like the petals of a flower.

The American aggressors also employ various other methods for dropping insects and other creatures and objects.

At 7:30 a.m. on March 10, Liang Ju-hai, a member of a Chinese Volunteers' unit, saw an American plane drop a brown paper package, more than a foot square, on a hill southeast of Ziksong-ni to the east of Changdo-ri. The package burst on reaching the ground and many blackish spiders crawled out which spread over an area some 40 metres by 50 metres. At the densest spot, there were several thousand spiders within five square metres. The parcel was marked "71400."

To spread bubonic plague, the American aggressors have used aircraft to drop rats. At 4 a.m. on February 20, Huang Sheng-chang, a sentry of a volunteers' unit, at Namjon railway station, near Kujang, Yongbyon County, saw one American plane circle and drop an object over the station. The object did not explode when it fell. On making a search, Huang found a green oblong wooden box about half a metre in length, with many small holes in its four sides. The box was broken, and there was a dead rat nearby. At 10 a.m. on March 16 in the vicinity of Gyehwa-dong, Pyongwon-ni, Suan County, Yen Teh-chih, an instructor of a volunteers' unit, saw American aircraft unload many white objects, and he found on the ground 21 cotton packages, each weighing about 10 ounces, full of rats' droppings.

Finally, the American aggressors have also repeatedly dropped lyphilised proteinous material containing bacteria. For instance, at 2:30 p.m. on March 9, two American Mustang fighter planes dived over I-dong, Kunnae District, Munchon County, Kangwon Province,

but did no strafing and there was no sound of any bombs. Li Fa-tang, deputy chief groom of a volunteers' unit, thought it rather strange at the time and ran off to see. He found many insects on the snow. Later, Li Ching-hua, deputy head of the clinic in the area, inspected the place and found white sticky objects of different sizes and shapes on the snow, concave in the middle, somewhat resembling half egg shells without the yolks. The bigger ones were three centimetres in diameter, weighed some 10 grammes and had over a hundred springtails inside. In falling these white sticky objects made small indentations in the snow some three centimetres deep. One of them lodged on the branch of a tree. These sticky objects soon liquified after contact with water or snow.

Apart from spreading infected insects and infected objects by aircraft, the American aggressors have also fired insect shells from guns. For instance, on February 27, American troops fired volleys at our positions at the front near Kumhwa. Several of the shells exploded with a light sound. After the firing stopped, swarms of flies and spiders were found at five spots where the shells fell. At 9:45 p.m., on March 6, American troops fired several shells at a height in Kumhwa. Insects were found attached to the steel shell splinters. Among the splinters of shells fired by American artillery units and picked up by the Chinese People's Volunteers at the front, apart from ordinary high explosive shells and poison gas shells (whose casings are made of steel), there have also been found shell casings of light metal, dark green plastic material, and light metal at one end attached to dark green plastic material. The finding of such shell casings of uncommon substances together with insects near the shell splinters, and the light explosion, all prove that these shells are used to project insects and other creatures.

2. Insects and other creatures and objects disseminated

Numerically speaking, the biggest proportion of the objects disseminated by the American aggressors have been insects. Among the insects the most common are anthomyiid flies. This is very natural, because flies are easily used for carrying disease bacteria, and moreover they can be easily cultivated in large quantities by artificial means in a short period of time. Apart from these flies, the insects most commonly used have been springtails (snow fleas), stone flies (commonly known as flying ants) and midges. In addition to insects, the American aggressors have also dropped spiders and ticks. Bigger creatures

dropped have mainly been rats, with the obvious purpose of having the rat fleas spread bubonic plague. Fish, birds, rabbits, snakes and dead pigs have also been used. Among the plants dropped, there have been tree leaves, tree branches, bean stalks and bean pods. The American aggressors have also dropped infected cotton, chicken feathers, drugs, food and other objects.

3. Localities in which the insects and other objects have been disseminated

The American aggressors have been discovered to be spreading insects and other infected objects in Korea since January 28 this year. On that day, the outdoor temperature in the area where insects were dropped was 19 degrees below zero Centigrade; it was impossible for insects suddenly to appear naturally and in great quantities. From that time and up to March 31, according to incomplete statistics, there have been 804 occasions on which the American aggressors have dropped insects or other creatures and objects. The density of insects on the ground has sometimes been as much as over 1,000 to the square metre. The areas of dissemination cover 70 counties and cities in Korea, mainly concentrated in zones near the frontlines, and the chief cities and lines of communication in the rear. It is thus clear that the bacteriological warfare waged by the American aggressors has had detailed planning.

CHAPTER II

Evidence of the dissemination by the American aggressors of plague bacillus.

There has been no plague in Korea for many years. This fact is confirmed by the U.S. navy in its printed report on epidemics in Korea.

Thus in Korea, where no plague had appeared, the American aggressors began using this deadly disease as an instrument of war, dropping carriers of plague bacillus—rats and fleas—in an attempt to achieve their aggressive aims by mass slaughter through plague epidemics.

In areas where rats were dropped from the air by the American aggressors, a number were found infected with plague bacillus. Bacteriological and immunological tests, using such methods as stain-

ing smears, germ culturing, serological reaction, animal inoculation and pathological section have proved that these rats carried plague bacillus.

In these same areas, we have also discovered victims of plague. Specimens of vircera and blood taken from the victims have proved, on careful and detailed bacteriological, immunological and pathological tests, using such methods as staining smears, germ culturing, serological reaction, animal inoculation and pathological sections, that these victims were stricken by bacilli pasteurellae.

The victims of plague showed sudden acute symptoms. Most of them died within 24 hours after a short illness. Though somewhat swollen, the superficial lymph nodes of the victims were not conspicuous. Plague bacillus was found in their blood and internal organs. Examination of these cases proved that they were scepticiemic plague cases.

Normally bubonic plague begins and becomes prevalent during the warm summer season. This bubonic plague showed itself in Korea during the cold winter season, with the weather below zero Centigrade. This is additional confirmation that these cases of bubonic plague were brought about artificially and that they were directly caused by the American aggressors.

These victims and the rats infected with bubonic plague were found in areas far removed from the borders of China. No bubonic plague exists anywhere, from the above areas going northwards to the borders of China. And no bubonic plague has been discovered for many years in the provinces of Northeast China adjacent to the borders of Korea. Plague can only spread along through communication lines. It cannot jump long distances and hop from one area to another.

This proves that the present outbreak of plague in Korea was caused by the bacteriological warfare waged by the American aggressors.

CHAPTER III

Evidence of the dissemination of cholera vibrios by the American aggressors.

The first victim of genuine cholera was discovered in Pyongyang on March 6, 1952. He was a man named Han Sang Kwak, 68 years of age, who lived at Nam-mun-ni, central Pyongyang. As a result of the taking of emergency anti-epidemic measures, cholera was prevented from spreading further.

In a raid on Pyongyang on the night of March 4, American aircraft flew over the area where Han Sang Kwak lived. On the morning of March 5 when he got up, he found numerous flies and also many white paper wrappings in his courtyard, in the streets and on the frosty ground. He opened the paper wrapping, found the same kind of flies in them and immediately swept them out. On the night of March 6, he suddenly fell ill, with severe vomiting and diarrhoea. The diarrhoea soon grew more serious and his stools resembled rice water. Medical treatment proved ineffective and he died on March 8.

The stools of this patient were subjected to thorough, detailed bacteriological and immunological tests and an autopsy was also performed. Large numbers of active vibrios were discovered in his stools. These vibrios were pedicle formation and gram negative mobile vibrios was grown. Culture of the stools in pepton water resulted in a thin membrane for motion on the surface of the medium as well as growth of cholera vibrios in the latter.

The vibrios thus isolated gave a positive agglutination, reaction against specific cholera vibrios serum with a titre of one to 3,200. Pfeiffer reaction was positive. On sugar fermentation tests the organism fermented maltose, glucose, sucrose and mannitol and produced acid but without gas. Autopsy revealed severe dehydration and acute toximia without other important pathological findings. Cholera vibrios were also isolated from the intestinal contents which, however, did not show any organisms of the Salmonella group. Therefore, it was identified that the cause of death of this patient was genuine cholera.

Korea is not an endemic area and there has been no focus of cholera infection. While in the past all outbreaks of cholera in Korea, were brought in from outside. The last outbreak occurred when it was transferred from U.S. vessels to Pusan in July 1946, and then from Pusan to various other parts of Korea. Since 1947, and during the past few years, no cholera has ever broken out in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As far as the season of the year in which cholera outbreaks are found, such cholera cases as occurred in Korea in the past were mostly prevalent during August, September and October. In the present instance, however, cholera broke out in Pyongyang early in March, when the weather was still quite cold.

On the basis of these facts, it can be completely affirmed that the outbreak of genuine cholera in Pyongyang was artificial and is induced by cholera-vibrio-carrying flies disseminated by U.S. aircraft.

CHAPTER IV

Evidence of the American aggressors' dissemination of other germs causing gastro intestinal infections.

The methods used by the American aggressors in their bacteriological warfare have been many and varied. Apart from plague and cholera germs, they have also utilised insects, small fish, cotton-wool and many other things to disseminate various kinds of bacteria in attempts to spread gastro intestinal infections. The Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps has carried out comprehensive and exhaustive laboratory tests on these, including (1) observation of the motility of the organisms, (2) gram stain, (3) biochemical tests (including fermentation of glucose, lactose, maltose and mannitol, and indole production), (4) quantitative serum agglutination test, and (5) Pfeipfer's reaction. All this confirmed such attempts on the part of the American aggressors. The following instances, in themselves demonstrate that the American aggressors disseminate germs causing gastro intestinal infections.

On March 5, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped a group of anthomyiid flies over Ryungjoni, Munchon County. The results of tests established that these anthomyiid flies carried Salmonellae typhosa.

On February 28, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped a group of anthomyiid flies over Ochonni. The results of tests established that these anthomyiid flies carried organisms of Salmonella B group.

On March 7, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped cottonwool on a certain hill southwest of Sangnyong. The results of tests established that this cottonwool carried organisms of Salmonella B group.

On March 10, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped many fresh small fish on a hillside and dry rice fields in Nipyongdong, Taedong County.

The fish were dissected and their internal organs taken out for examination. The results of the tests established that these small fish carried Shiga dysentery bacilli.

On February 25, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped a group of springtails over Ryongchon, Shanghsiepri, Sangpalri. The results of tests established that these springtails carried dysentery bacillus and parashigella dysenteriae group.

Taking into account the conditions in which they made their appearance, the large number of various kinds of insects, fish and other objects that were found, bore out that the dropping was carefully planned by the American aggressors. The discovery among these insects, fish and cottonwool of various types of germs causing gastro intestinal infections proved further that the American aggressors were attempting to use water sources and food as media for spreading such infections.

CHAPTER V

Evidence of the American aggressors' dissemination of bacilli anthracis

On the basis of data furnished by Korean and Chinese veterinary specialists concerning infectious diseases of domestic animals, U.S. aircraft on February 28 dropped flies, rats, and bacteria-carrying insects and objects over the Kujang area. In March, acute infectious diseases suddenly broke out among horses, cows and pigs. According to the report made by the organisation which conducted examinations these infected domestic animals showed shortness of breath, intestinal colic, and swelling of the chest and posterior part of the throat. The postmortum charges were bleeding from nose, poor coagulation of blood and enlarged spleen. Examination of blood revealed anthrax bacillus.

CHAPTER VI

Evidence of the dissemination by the American aggressors of bacteria-carrying tree leaves and bean pods for destroying crops

At 1 p.m. on March 20, Sun Chih-chien, Assistant Political Instructor of a certain unit of the Chinese People's Volunteers, saw 4 U.S. Sabre jet planes circle over Yonpungni, Ko-an District, Chongju County, North Pyongan Province, and drop a black deposit. At a

height of about 300 metres, it dispersed into tree leaves which fell slowly spreading over the local rice fields and around the houses. In addition to tree leaves, there were also bean stalks and bean pods. The area covered was 200 metres by four to five hundred metres. There were approximately 15 to 16 tree leaves and two or three bean stalks and bean pods on the average to each square metre.

Results of tests established that the bean pods carried cercospora Sojina or cercosperina Kikuchii. This kind of germ is highly infectious and can remain alive on the bean pods for several years. During the growth of the soya bean, the germ gives rise to large numbers of spores which spread widely. Severe infection destroys the soya beans, whereas light infection brings out purple brown spots, greatly decreasing the yield.

CHAPTER VII

Depositions of American P.O.W.s and airborne special agents

Testimony voluntarily provided by American prisoners of war captured at the Korean front also confirmed the fact that the U.S. government has been waging bacteriological warfare in Korea.

The prosecution of bacteriological warfare by the U.S. government has been kept strictly secret. However, the rank and file of the U.S. troops got wind of the matter and spread news of it widely. At the same time, the U.S. government inoculated the men and officers of its forces in Korea with certain types of vaccines which it kept from public knowledge as a "military secret," for protection against disease causing bacteria and viruses which it itself was disseminating.

Private First Class Darling P. Shipes, R. A. 14384491, Company G. the 179 Regiment, 45th Division, U.S. Army, testified that:

"On November 17, 1951, Saturday evening, on Market Street in Sapporo, Japan, I overheard some G.I.s of the 179 Infantry Regiment talking while waiting for a bus. One of the G.I.s said, 'I hear that we are having to go to Korea.' Another one said, 'Yes, but maybe we won't have to go if the government gets the experiment worked out.' The first said, 'What kind of experiment and where did you hear this?' The second then said, 'I heard from another guy that the government are experimenting on some kind of bacteria to be used in the Korean War.'

"On December 2, 1951, Sunday, about 2:30 in Camp Crawford we were marched to the medics and received some shots. We received six shots and only four were marked on our immunisation sheet. Corporal Cleo L. Duncan and I asked why only four shots were marked. Then the medical officer of our battalion replied, 'Those two shots are unmarked for a special reason, which is a military secret.' That then reminded me of what I had heard at the Sapporo bus. I think these two facts must evidently have something to do with the bacteria war which they are carrying out now."

The U.S. government has long been systematically providing education on bacteriological warfare for its forces in Korea and those ready to leave for Korea, with special emphasis on training its artillerymen in bacteriological warfare.

Private First Class Marvin Lester Brown, R. A. 18397178, 8th Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Regiment, 3rd Division, U.S. Army, deposed:

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the American troops did use epidemic germ shells against the Communist forces in Korea. For I was told at my own line, Hill 155, sometime in February 1952, by Corporal Edward Barron of K Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, that American 65th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, had used epidemic germ shells against the Communist troops in Korea. He then showed me a copy of newspaper with headlines something like 'American Troops Having 500 Rounds for Chinese Reds' '65th Regiment Using Epidemic Germ Artillery Against the Communist Forces in Korea Effectly.'

"I also saw a U.S. army newsreel twice about the use of U.S. epidemic germ shells. The first time I saw it was at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, sometime in April 1951. The second time I saw it was at Camp Drake, Yokohama, Japan, sometime in July 1951. The movie describing the said epidemic shells was printed with the words 'Restricted and Secret.' The movie showed that the epidemic germ shells had flies inside, carrying epidemic germs. The movie also stated that the epidemic germ shells were effective and dangerous and should be used wisely."

With a view to finding out the effectiveness of the bacteriological warfare which it is waging, the U.S. government organised a large

number of intelligence agents and parachuted them in various parts of Korea to carry out reconnaissance.

Tan Tse-min, one such special agent air-dropped by the American aggressors, deposed:

"My name is Tan Tse-min. I am a native of Chaling County, Hunan Province. I am 26 years old. I work for the Americans as a special service man. On January 27, this year, I began to receive training in special service in Tokyo, Japan. The director of this special service school is a Japanese of American nationality, named Ito. The acting vice-director and concurrently instructor is Mizuno, also a Japanese of American nationality. He was once a special agent of the Psychological Warfare Department, a special service organ of the United States Far East Command. We, 16 trainees, received three weeks' training in general intelligence collection, weapon identification, aircraft identification, parachute jumping, map reading and Korean. On finishing our course, we were sent to Seoul and stayed in a Japanese style house, about 500 metres to the right of the former office of the Governor General. We were placed in the charge of a Korean special agent named Wang Ku Kuk.

"On March 9, I was assigned a task by the special service organ. I was detailed to bale out over Hiungje-bong, north of Ichon, in the rear of the Chinese volunteers' forces, and on landing investigate the effectiveness of germ warfare. The information required was: how many victims are there among the armed forces and civilian population, when and where did epidemics occur, what are the types and symptoms of the diseases, who are the more numerous among the victims, young people or old people; are there dead rats on the roads; are there flies, fleas, spiders and other arthropods to be seen, what measures have the Korean Government and armed forces adopted to prevent epidemics; has the general public been inoculated, and so on.

"I wore a Chinese volunteer uniform which was faked in Tokyo, and the special service organ also gave me a false document which was supposed to be issued by a volunteer organisation, and some North Korean currency and China's people's currency, in addition to a Japanese-made fountain pen. I was told to collect information from civilians and, passing for a volunteer, to collect information, too, from the armed forces. I was told that I should come back across

the frontlines by way of Naesokkyo. I was parachuted in on March 13 and taken prisoner on the evening of March 16."

CONCLUSION

1. All the facts concerning the dissemination of bacteria and viruses by the American aggressors were borne out by eyewitnesses and material evidence collected on the spot.

2. According to incomplete statistics up to March 31, the American aggressors spread insects, animals and other objects on 804 occasions in an area including 70 counties and cities of Korea. It is thus evident that the American aggressors' efforts to spread epidemics on a large scale are planned and deliberate.

3. The insects disseminated from U.S. aircraft during February were all found in temperatures of 8, 9, 10 or more degress below zero. The insects were dispersed on the snow within certain length and width and at a certain density. Sometimes they were found concentrated in places shaded from sunlight, many were found incapable of moving because of the cold. Some could only fly or move around very slightly. Moreover, among the insects completely different kinds were discovered all mixed up together in large quantities, such as anthomyiid flies, springtails, fleas, midges and spiders. This is effective proof that they did not appear naturally, but were spread by aircraft.

4. After examination, pasteurella pestis, Salmonell typhosa, bacillary dysentery, vibrio cholerae, bacillus anthracis (and a certain virus) were found on the insects, animals and other infected objects dropped by U.S. aircraft.

5. For many years, there has been no outbreak of plague in Korea. No cholera has occurred since 1947. The plague and cholera that suddenly broke out in cold weather can be directly attributed to the U.S. government's bacteriological warfare.

6. After the American aggressors started bacteriological warfare, they dropped agents by air in various parts of Korea to obtain intelligence reports on such things as the number of fatalities that occurred, whether dead rats were to be seen on the road, etc. This proof that

the American aggressors are trying to ascertain the results of bacteriological warfare is in fact iron-clad evidence that they are carrying out bacteriological warfare.

7. Before the U.S. invading troops were sent to the Korean battle front, in addition to receiving inoculations against plague, typhus fever, tetanus, cholera, typhoid and yellow fever, they were compulsorily inoculated with vaccines which "cannot be disclosed because it is a military secret". This may be taken as evidence that the American aggressors are also using other bacteria and viruses in their bacteriological warfare. Statements by prisoners of war testify that the American aggressors have used motion pictures and other means to educate among their troops on bacteriological warfare. This is absolute proof that the American imperialists have long been preparing to use bacteriological warfare.

The facts show very clearly that the American aggressors are carrying out bacteriological warfare in Korea. This is definite, beyond any doubt. The U.S. government cannot therefore deny its crime of bacteriological warfare.

The use of bacteriological warfare, which was discovered by the Korean people and the Chinese and Korean forces from January 28, 1952 onwards, has followed the serious setbacks suffered by the American aggressors in Korea on land and in the air; they have been trying in this way to achieve the aggressive purposes which they failed to attain by the use of their ground and air weapons.

The bacteriological warfare which the U.S. launched in 1952 is on a large scale. In employing bacteriological warfare, the U.S. government shows the kind of outlook by which it is guided and shows, too, that it has been deliberately preparing for this kind of warfare for a long time.

Still more significant is the fact that in November 1951, Shiro Ishii, the notorious Japanese bacteriological war criminal, arrived in Seoul and large-scale bacteriological warfare broke out in January 1952.

In its attempts at denial, the U.S. government has been quibbling that it is impossible for plague, cholera and typhoid to break out in Korea in the severe cold. But it is precisely in the severe cold of early March that an outbreak of cholera took place in Pyongyang

while snow was still falling and plague broke out in February while the ground was still covered in ice and snow. These stubborn facts definitely confirm that these grave diseases were artificially disseminated by the American aggressors on Korean territory and did not occur there naturally. However hard the U.S. government tries to deny the facts, they prove it to be an unholy liar.

The barbarous conduct of the U.S. government in employing bacteriological weapons of war certainly cannot save it from defeat.

The Korean people and the heroic Chinese and Korean forces have been maintaining a high degree of vigilance. With the assistnace of various medical experts, they have taken resolute steps and applied widespread and effective precautionary measures. The Korean people, the Chinese people and the Chinese and Korean armed forces are confident that they can thoroughly defeat the attacks of the American aggressors on the anti-bacterial war front, just as they have defeated American imperialism on land and in the air.

The Chinese and Korean people realise that they must win victory in this, or else the menace of bacteriological warfare which they are facing today will tomorrow befall the people in other parts of the world.

The Chinese and Korean people have achieved victory in the first round of anti-bacteriological warfare. They will undoubtedly win complete and final victory.

The Chinese and Korean people in their present fight against bacteriological war are in the front-lines of defence of the people throughout the world and of world peace.

All over the world, people must put their greatest efforts forward to support this fight of the Chinese and Korean people against bacteriological war.

Victory for the Chinese and Korean people means victory for the people throughout the world.

REPORT OF THE NORTHEAST CHINA GROUP OF THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE GERM WARFARE CRIME OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

April 1, 1952

The atrocities committed by the American aggressors in spreading insects carrying virulent bacteria in areas of Korea and Northeast China have stirred the whole of the Chinese people to boundless wrath. The Chinese people unanimously demand that the heaviest possible penalties known to justice be imposed on the American aggressors who are now waging bacteriological warfare. The Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists was formed in response to this demand of the people of China and in accordance with the resolution adopted by an enlarged meeting on March 12 of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression. One part of the Commission is now conducting on-the-spot investigations in areas of Korea. The Northeast Group is the other part of the Commission. This report is signed by all members of the Northeast Group, which includes specialists in different branches of natural sciences, experts in international law, representatives of people's organisations, as well as workers in the field of literature and arts and journalists. Our on-the-spot investigations lasted two weeks and were completed on March 31. On the basis of the authenticated facts we have gathered in our investigation on the spot, we herewith submit the following report.

Within the past two weeks, we made on-the-spot surveys and enquiries at twenty one places in the areas of Mukden, Antung, Kwantien and Fushun where insects carrying virulent bacteria and virus and other infected objects dropped by American aircraft have been discovered. We collected various material evidence, listened to accounts of the dropping by American aircraft of bacteria-infected

insects, as related by officials of the local governments and local people, and examined the results of tests made by the local public health and anti-epidemic organisations.

The large number of eye-witness depositions and the mass of evidence we collected during our enquiries and surveys on the spot have established conclusively the perpetration of the most horrible crime by the American aggressors in using aircraft to drop large quantities of insects of different types carrying virulent bacteria and virus and other infected objects over areas of Northeast China.

In the first place, we took note of the fact that from the latter part of February to the present, American aircraft have continuously and on a wide scale violated the territorial air of the People's Republic of China. Statistics compiled by the Northeast air defence organisation shows that during the period from February 29th to March 21st 175 groups of American aircraft intruded over areas of Northeast China in 955 sorties. These intrusions occurred mostly in cloudy weather or at night. The areas over which they were active include seventy cities and counties in Liaotung, Liaosi, Kirin, Sungkiang and Heilungkiang provinces. The nature of the activities of these American aircraft after their intrusion was ascertained by investigation. Apart from seventeen American planes which carried out bombing and strafing over the Changtienhokow area of Kwantien County, in Linkiang County area of Liaotung Province, and in the area of Chian Railway Station on March 1st, 5th and 16th respectively, causing casualties among local inhabitants and destroying civilian houses, the other American aircraft were mostly engaged in spreading insects carrying virulent bacteria and virus and other infected objects.

Next, we concentrated on investigating direct evidence of the dropping of bacteria-infected insects and other infected objects by American aircraft. The inhabitants in many places testified before us that they had seen with their own eyes the dropping by American aircraft of bag-shaped objects which burst on reaching a low altitude, and that immediately afterwards large numbers of insects such as flies, mosquitoes, spiders, springtails, and various objects such as tree-leaves, birds' feathers and balls of cottonwool were found on the ground. We also discovered a bacteriological bomb which was dropped by American military aircraft.

On March 22 one team of our Investigating Group made an on-the-spot survey of the remains of an American bacteriological bomb

on a farm near the river beach in Louhotao (one kilometre from the county seat) outside the east gate of Kwantien County. According to eye-witnesses, this bacteriological bomb was dropped by American aircraft on March 12. The eye-witnesses include Han Yung-pin, merchant; Li Chi-wen, woman anti-epidemic worker; Li Szu-chien, student; Kao Chun-shan, chief of the Kwantien Township Administration Office and Hu An, magistrate of Kwantien County.

At 12:52 in the afternoon of March 12, eight American planes flew over from the west to the east. Han Yung-pin, owner of Tungchuho Grocery inside the south gate of Kwantien county seat testified that he saw one of these planes drop a white coloured object which fell very slowly. As it came down low, it was possible to make it out as something grey in colour and shaped like a cylinder. It came down at a slant in a northeasterly direction. He calculated then that it had probably landed inside the east gate and at once related what he had seen to Li Chi-wen, a member of the anti-epidemic corps who was passing by. He then rushed to the Kwantien Township Administration Office and reported the incident to Kao Chun-shan, the chief of the Office. That afternoon, the Township Administration Office and the anti-epidemic corps sent a number of people to search for the object inside the east gate but they failed to locate it. It was not until 1:30 on the afternoon of March 21, that this white coloured object was discovered by Li Szu-chien, student of the Kwantien Middle School. On receiving this news, Magistrate Hu An of Kwantien County went to the place and made a survey that same afternoon. A team of our Investigating Group, (composed of entomologists Liu Chung-lo, Ma Shih-chun, and Kuo Shu-tien, press photographer Wang Chun-teh and guard Wang Shan-lin) arrived there at noon on March 22 to investigate. There was no doubt, in their judgment, that this silvery grey object is a kind of bacteriological bomb specially made in the United States. When the bomb landed, it made a crater approximately 12 centimetres deep. Three metres away from the crater a twisted axis of the bacteriological bomb was found. It was made of iron with a twisted iron base disc which was attached to one end of the axis. The axis is 25 centimetres long and 0.7 centimetre across. The top end of the axis has a hexagonal screw head measuring 1.1 centimetres across. The lower end of the axis has another screw, which is one centimetre across at its upper side and 3 centimetres across at its lower side. The iron base disc attached to the lower end of the axis is 19 centimetres in diameter; some 8 metres northwest of the bomb crater, heaps of

feathers were scattered around, single and in heaps, including yellow and white short down and black feathers. The quills of the feathers were clear of any flesh or mud. There were no remains of any fowls in the vicinity. Fifteen metres southwest of the bomb crater, there were scattered several hundred bomb fragments of different sizes, silvery grey in colour, made of a substance like plaster. These fragments were rather thin and fragile. When Magistrate Hu An inspected the bomb crater there were still large numbers of infected insects such as flies, mosquitoes, spiders and springtails nearby and in the vicinity. These facts established that the object dropped by American aircraft was a type of bacteriological bomb specially made in the United States. By means of a fragile bomb case, the bomb could burst and cause the bacteria-infected insects and bird feathers to scatter over a wide area. The fragments of this bacteriological bomb and other proofs provide most convincing and direct evidence that American imperialism is carrying out inhuman bacteriological warfare against the Chinese people.

We next gave attention to the fact that in the areas over which the enemy planes intruded there were repeatedly found large numbers of flies (including such species as anthomyiid flies, blow flies, non-biting stable flies, sunflies, house flies, horse flies), mosquitoes (including such species as aedes, culex, midges, etc.), spiders, springtails, ants, fleas, migratory locusts, pigmy locusts, crickets, etc.

Considering the areas where these insects were discovered in relation to the intrusions by American aircraft, the state of the distribution of these insects, the places and the season in which these insects appeared, there is not the least doubt that these insects were disseminated by American aircraft.

(1) The localities in which these insects were discovered are in all cases areas over which Amercan aircraft have intruded or adjacent to such areas. So far, no such insects have been discovered in other places at the same latitude and with the same temperature and geographical conditions. We have checked the records of intrusions by American aircraft against reports from places where insects were discovered, and they completely confirmed this point.

(2) The dispersion of these insects showed that they were densely massed in clusters and were concentrated in particular places. For instance, according to the report of Chang Shu, Mayor of the Municipal People's Government of Fushun, after the infected insects

were first discovered in the city on March 3 widespread and thorough searches were repeatedly carried out. Such insects were found, up to March 20, in areas amounting in all to 3,687,380 square metres, or 3.69 square kilometres. In all cases, they were massed together in each particular place in clusters. But in the same period, no such insects were discovered anywhere else in the city which covers an area of 546 square kilometres.

According to the report of Chang Tieh, Director of the Public Health Department of the People's Government of Liaotung Province, springtails were discovered in Tapienkow village of the seventh district of Hsinpin County on March 4, extending over an area about 250 metres in length and 200 metres in width north and south of the telephone line. On March 13, mosquitoes and flies were found over an area of one kilometre by one-fourth of a kilometre, with a density averaging roughly 60 per square metre in the vicinity of Sanchakow and Peiyinssu in Kushancheng, Antung. On the same day, mosquitoes were found in an area of about 1,500 square metres in a ditch fronting Sunchiayin of Tienching village of Tayin district, Chuangho County, averaging roughly 100 per square metre. In some places, the density of certain infected insects was as much as roughly 7,000 per square metre. From our own first-hand investigations at Chiuchan village, (about twenty kilometres from Fushun) Chiuchan district, Mukden, we discovered large numbers of springtails, flies and mosquitoes. According to the testimony of an eye-witness, an old peasant by the name of Chao Wen-hsiu, when insects such as springtails were first discovered on March 3 they were densely concentrated in an area of one kilometre in length and half a kilometre in width. The dispersion of these insects in such concentrated separate clusters in particular places is fundamentally different from the general, even dispersion of local varieties of insects.

(3) The places in which these insects appeared and the conditions under which they lived and moved about were unusual. The facts are as follows:

(a) Blow flies were discovered on March 15 on the cement basketball ground in the vicinity of the dormitories of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government at Yangwu Street in Mukden. This was abnormal both as far as time and place are concerned.

(b) Large numbers of flies and mosquitoes were discovered on sandbanks, on high terrain, open fields, and even on the surface of

snow in Antung and Kwantien County. This is impossible in normal circumstances, as flies and mosquitoes exist near water, in weeds, garbage and places where people and animals live.

(c) Springtails were discovered on the six-metre-high grandstand built of reinforced concrete on the race course at Fushun.

(d) Locusts are normally found only in weeds beside lakes or rivers or on farms, but, instead, they were dscovered on an open-air concrete veranda on the first floor of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government in Mukden in the cold of mid-March. There is no doubt that unless they were dropped by American planes, it would have been impossible for these insects to appear in these places at this time of the year.

(4) The insects were found at a much earlier date than is natural for local insects to appear. For instance, in the Northeast the adult male of the culex only appears in mid-May at the earliest, the blow fly in June, locusts in May and June. Yet all three were discovered in the vicinity of the dormitories of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government in Mukden on March 15. The house fly normally appears only in late April; yet large numbers of male and female house flies were discovered in mid-March in Szeping city, Liaosi Province. Sunfly emerges late in April at the earliest; yet in mid-March large numbers were discovered in the fifth and sixth districts of Chinchow. Ants appear on dry earth only after mid-April; yet many were discovered at a place covered in wet snow in Kwantien in early March. Spiders only begin to move about after mid-April; yet on March 3, many were discovered around Chenkiangshan and Antung. Aedes should appear in late May at the earliest; yet on March 4, the adult males and females of this species of worm were discovered at Tiehling in Liaosi Province.

The foregoing facts show that the flies, mosquitoes, spiders, springtails and other insects discovered in large numbers in Northeast China could not have emerged under the natural conditions in that area, but must have been cultivated artificially in American bacteriological war laboratories and disseminated by American aircraft.

During our investigations in Northeast China, we examined the results of laboratory research on bacteria and virus by the anti-epidemic organisations in Mukden, Antung, Kwantien and Fushun. The experts in these four places all proved that various types of insects

and other objects dropped by American aircraft carried various types of disease-producing bacteria and viruses. Some of the laboratory findings are as follows:

(a) Bacilli anthrax were found on feathers dropped by American aircraft. This is fatal to draught animals such as oxen, donkeys and mules and infectious to human beings. The specimens tested were taken from among feathers dropped on March 11 by American aircraft over Peichingtzu village, Peichingtzu district, Antung City. Bacteriologists Hsin Chun, Ching Kuan-hua, and Chao Cheng-lin in tests conducted at Mukden, injected a quantity of 0.5 cubic centimetre of the rinsings of the infected feathers into each of two small white mice. The mice were seized with convulsions and died within 36 hours. Both in the dead mice and on the unwashed feathers, bacilli anthrax were found. Bacilli anthrax were also discovered on houseflies dropped on March 17 by American aircraft over the municipality of Szeping.

(b) On spiders dropped by American aircraft, pathegenic bacilli with bipolar stain belonging to the pasteurella group were found. In this category come the bacteria of bubonic plague and of the hemorrhagic septicemia of chickens and ducks. Further examination confirmed that the bacteria discovered on the American-released spiders are the bacilli of such diseases as the hemorrhagic septicemia of chickens and ducks. This type of bacteria was discovered in tests made in Mukden by bacteriologist Ching Kuan-hua.

(c) Salmonellae typhosa was found on non-biting stable flies dropped by American aircraft. This is the bacilli of the dangerous typhoid fever. Specimens for the tests were taken from the flies dropped on the night of March 15 by American aircraft in the vicinity of the dormitories of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government, Yangwu Street, Mukden. Bacteriologist Ching Kuan-hua carried out the tests.

(d) Salmonellae typhosa and salmonellae paratyphosa were found on sunflies and midges dropped by American aircraft. Specimens for the tests were taken from infected insects dropped by American aircraft in the fifth and sixth districts of the Municipality of Chinchow. Bacteriologist Ching Kuan-hua found salmonellae paratyphosa on the sunflies and salmonellae typhosa on the midges.

(e) On springtails dropped by American aircraft rickettsiae prowazeki was discovered. This is the microbe which causes such dangerous diseases as typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever (typhus-like fever). Specimens for the tests were taken from the infected insects dropped by American aircraft over Chiuchan village, Chiuchan district, Mukden. Bacteriologists Chu Chi-ming and Wei Wen-pin carried out the tests.

(f) From the crane flies dropped by American aircraft a virus of acute encephalitis was isolated. Since March 9, a number of deaths from acute encephalitis occurred in Anshan and other cities. Cases of this type of encephalitis have never before been found in our country according to expert evidence. Examination by experts further established that in Anshan and other cities, where cases of this type of encephalitis occurred, the pathological changes in small white mice subjected to tests with the virus carried by these crane flies were identical with those that occurred in patients affected with this type of encephalitis. The virus of this type of encephalitis was identified by six specialists: Li Pei-lin, Hsu Ying-kwei, Chu Chi-ming, Chang Hsueh-teh, Wu Chih-chung and Ching Kuan-hua.

Specialists in various branches of natural sciences are continuing their tests and researches. They will undoubtedly be able to discover the various bacteriological and biological weapons employed by the American aggressors.

On the basis of the foregoing facts, we have drawn the following conclusions:

1. The American government has systematically employed military aircraft on a large scale to intrude into our great, free and independent motherland—the People's Republic of China. And this large-scale aggression by the American government is still continuing.

2. In their intrusions into the inviolable territorial air of the People's Republic of China, American aircraft have not only resorted to bombing and strafing, but have also used systematically and on a large scale bacteriological and biological weapons which are prohibited by human conscience, international law and international conventions. As has already been mentioned in the above, American aircraft have intruded into various parts of Northeast China and have spread, by means of bacteriological bombs and other containers, large quantities of various types of insects and other carriers laden with the virus of

encephalitis and germs of such diseases as typhoid, paratyphoid, typhus, anthrax and hemorrhagic septicemia. The American aggressors are employing bacteriological and biological weapons for mass destruction of peaceful Chinese people, their domestic animals and fowls and crops. These savage acts of aggression by the U.S. government are still continuing.

3. These acts of aggression and inhuman atrocities are being carried out surreptitiously by the U.S. government against the People's Republic of China. They constitute a particularly vile, despicable and shameful kind of predatory aggression.

4. The U.S. government in carrying out savage and vile aggression against the People's Republic of China has committed not only crimes of aggression, but also crimes against humanity and crimes in violation of international conventions, international law and the rules of war. The acts of aggression by the U.S. government in its use of bacteriological weapons against the People's Republic of China completely violate the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 concerning the "prohibition of the use of poison weapons" and the provisions in the Geneva Protocol concerning the "prohibition of the use of bacteriological weapons" which was signed in 1925 and ratified by the majority of nations and is therefore universally recognised by civilised mankind.

5. On the basis of these facts, the predatory aggression carried out by the U.S. government with bacteriological weapons presents a grave threat not only to the Chinese and Korean peoples, but also to human justice, to civilisation and to world peace. It is a grave threat to mankind as a whole.

We solemnly condemn the shameless efforts of the U.S. government and army leaders, such as Acheson and Ridgway to deny their criminal responsibility for carrying out bacteriological warfare. The great volume of solid, undeniable evidence that we have collected in the course of our investigations on the spot thoroughly refutes their sophistry and denials. The irrefutable facts stated above fully indicate that the action of the responsible leaders of the U.S. government and the U.S. army of aggression in denying their heinous crimes is a most despicable and villainous behaviour.

We solemnly appeal to the people throughout China and to the peace and freedom-loving people all over the world to unite immediately and take concerted action to stop the inhuman atrocity of the

American aggressors in waging bacteriological warfare against the Chinese and Korean peoples. We demand that the responsible leaders of the U.S. government and of the U.S. armed forces and the degenerate elements among the American scientists be branded as war criminals to be tried by the people throughout the world and severely punished.

We firmly believe that we can defeat the criminal bacteriological warfare now being carried out by the American aggressors. During the past two weeks we have seen for ourselves the people in various parts of the Northeast, under the banner of Mao Tse-tung and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, organising vast, powerful defences against bacteriological warfare. Specialists in various fields of natural science and the masses of the people of the Northeast have come together, applied their wisdom, their creative energy, their vigilance and their patriotic spirit in the heroic struggle and thus have eliminated and are eliminating the American-spread germs and infected insects, with the result that the American bacteriological weapons so far have been unable to achieve the desired effects. This inspiring fact fills us with the conviction that so long as all patriotic Chinese unite and work together under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government and join in common efforts with the just and peace-loving people throughout the world, the criminal bacteriological warfare of American imperialism will undoubtedly be thoroughly smashed.

(Signed) Chen Chi-yuan, Director of the Supervisory Committee of the People's Relief Administration of China, leader of the Group.

Deputy general secretaries: Shen Chi-yi, plant pathologist and member of the standing committee of the All-China Association for Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; Wu Mao-sun, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Members: Peng Tse-min, Vice-President of the Red Cross Society of China; Fang Shih-shan, secretary-general of the Chinese Medical Association; Liao Kai-lung, representative of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression; Tien Teh-min, Chairman of the All-China Students Federation; Wang Jun-feng, representative of the All-China Federation of Labour; Mei Ju-ao, jurist; Chou Chien-jen, biologist; Hsieh Shao-wen, bacteriologist; Liu Tsung-lo, entomologist; Cheng Shao-chiung, veterinary specialist, and Chao Chen-sheng, entomologist.

Experts and writers in Northeast China who joined the Group: Hu Hsiang-pi, veterinary specialist; Sun Hsi-pu, epidemiologist; Ma Shih-chun, entomologist; and Chao Ming, authoress.

Staff: Chu Tan, epidemiologist; Kuo Shu-tien, entomologist; Li Chun and Tai Yu-ping, journalists; Wang Chun-teh, Tsang Teh-kwan and Liu Ching-jui, press photographers; Tao Hsueh-chien, news-reel cameraman; Aertushing, assistant news-reel cameraman; Shen Shen, artist; Ma Cheng-hsin, secretary; and Chien Chang-yi in charge of general affairs.

Biographical Notes on Members of the Northeast China Group of the Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists

CHEN CHI-YUAN age 66, B.S., Peking University (1913); did two years' research work on agronomy at the University of California, U.S.A. (1931-1932); chairman, the Kwangtung Provincial Association of Educators (1919); principal, Pei Ying School, Canton (1920); president, Kuo Min College, Canton (1924); associate professor of the Chinese language at the University of Washington, U.S.A. (1943); president, Ta Teh College, Hongkong (1946-1948); delegate of the overseas Chinese to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Now serving as member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and director of the Sub-Committee on Religious Affairs of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, director of the Supervisory Committee of the People's Relief Administration of China and Vice-Minister of the Interior of the Central People's Government.

SHEN CHI-YI age 43, plant pathologist. Received his Ph.D. in plant pathology from the University of London in 1940; was a research fellow at the University of Minnesota, U.S.A., between 1940 and 1941; former professor at the Central University, Nanking. Now serving as dean of the University of Agriculture, Peking, member of the standing committee of the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, editor-in-chief of the *Natural Science Monthly.*

WU MAO-SUN age 42, B.A., Central University (1933); did research work on politics and law at Columbia University (1947-1948); former editor of the *Wen Hui Pao,* Hongkong; delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; assistant secretary-general of the Chinese Delegation to the Second World

Peace Congress in Warsaw. Now serving as secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, vice-director of the Organisation Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, assistant secretary-general of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression, and Counsellor of the Government Administration Council.

PENG TSE-MIN age 76, prominent overseas Chinese leader who resided in Malaya for many years. Now serving as member of the Central Standing Committee and of the Central Political Bureau of the China Democratic League, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Bureau of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, Vice President of the Red Cross Society of China, member of the Central People's Government Council, vice-chairman of the Committee of Political and Legal Affairs of the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government and member of the Commission on Overseas Chinese Affairs of the Central People's Government.

FANG SHIH-SHAN age 69, B.M., Chiba Medical College, Japan; former director of Shou Shan Hospital, Peking; chairman, the Board of Directors of the Peking Union Medical College, Peking; head, Central Anti-epidemic Department; head of the Department of Hygiene of the Peiping University Medical College. Now serving as secretary-general of the Chinese Medical Association, adviser to the Bureau of Public Health of the Peking Municipal People's Government, vice-chairman of the Peking Anti-Tuberculosis Committee and chairman of the Peking Association of Medical and Pharmaceutical Circles for Resisting American Aggression and Aiding Korea.

LIAO KAI-LUNG age 35, former assistant editor-in-chief of the Hsinhua News Agency. Now serving as vice-director of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression.

TIEN TEH-MIN age 32, student, People's University of China; chairman, All-China Students' Federation. Led guerilla warfare in the Shansi-Hopei-Chahar Border Region and was active in the youth movement in the liberated areas for a long time.

WANG JUN-FENG age 42, leading trade union worker; former chief of the secretariat of the preparatory committee of the North China Federation of Labour. Now serving as chief of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Labour.

MEI JU-AO age 48, expert on international law; Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, U.S.A.; one of the judges at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Tokyo; former professor at Nankai University, Tientsin; National Wuhan University, Wuchang, and Fuhtan University, Shanghai. Now serving as professor of law at Yenching University, Peking. Member of the World Peace Council.

CHOU CHIEN-JEN age 65, biologist; former lecturer in biology at Shanghai University and Chinan University in Shanghai and professor of biology at Anhwei University, Anking, and at Shenchow Women's College in Shanghai.

HSIEH SHAO-WEN age 48, bacteriologist. Received his doctor degree from Hsiangya (Yale) Medical College in Changsha and was a research fellow in bacteriology at Harvard University. Chinese delegate to the Third World Conference on Microbiology. Now serving as professor of bacteriology at the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, and member of the standing committee of the Society of Microbiological Studies of China.

LIU TSUNG-LO age 50, entomologist. Received his Ph.D. in entomology from Cornell University, U.S.A., in 1920. Former professor and head of the Department of Biology of Tsinghua University, Peking; professor and head of the entomology section of the Agricultural Research Institute of Tsinghua University; member of the Board of Directors of the Entomological Society and Zoological Society of China. Now serving as professor and head of the Department of Entomology at the University of Agriculture, Peking.

CHENG SHAO-CHIUNG age 52, B.S., Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, U.S.A. (1926); D.V.M., Iowa State College (1926); Sc.D. in hygiene, Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A. (1930); member of the Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and Delta Omega. Now serving as director of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of the Ministry of Agriculture and mem-

ber of the standing committee of the preparatory committee of the Chinese Association of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.

CHAO CHEN-SHENG age 44, B.S. in biology, Catholic University, Peking; research fellow in parasitology, Peking Union Medical College, Peking; graduate student of the Department of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, U.S.A. Now member of the Entomological Society of China.

HU HSIANG-PI age 39, veterinary specialist. Received his B.A. in agriculture from Central University, Nanking, and Ph.D. in veterinary science from Edinburgh University, Scotland. Former professor at Central University, Nanking, and at the Northeast College of Agriculture. Now serving as head of the technical department of the Northeast Veterinary Research Institute, Harbin.

SUN HSI-PU age 41, head of the Epidemic Prevention Department of the China Medical University.

MA SHIH-CHUN entomologist, M.A. and Ph.D. from Utah Agricultural College, U.S.A. Did research work at the entomological laboratory of the Cambridge University, England, and at the Agricultural Experimental Station in Utah, U.S.A. Now serving as research fellow of the Entomological Department of the Academia Sinica, Peking.

CHAO MING age 39, member of the Chinese Delegation to the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw, candidate member of the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, vice-chairman of the Northeast Association of Literary and Art Workers. Author of *Motive Force* and *Locomotive.*

CHU TAN age 39, graduated from the Peking University Medical College in 1937. Former lecturer in bacteriology at the Yunnan Military Medical College in 1940-1945; assistant professor of bacteriology at Kwangsi Medical College in 1945-1947; research fellow in epidemics at the Peking University Medical College in 1949-1952.

KUO SHU-TIEN age 22, entomologist. Graduated from the Agricultural Vocational School of Suiyuan and was technician at the Entomological Section of the Agricultural Research Institute of Tsinghua University, Peking. Now serving as technician at the University of Agriculture, Peking.

REPORT ON THE USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ON CHINESE TERRITORY BY THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

I. FOREWORD

A Commission, composed of jurists from eight countries, was entrusted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers with the task of making investigations on the violations of international law by the American Armed Forces in Korea.

The composition of this Commission was as follows:

Mr. Heinrich Brandweiner, Professor of International Law in the University of Graz (Austria), President

Mr. Luigi Cavalieri, Lawyer at the Supreme Court of Rome (Italy), Vice-President

Mr. Jack Gaster, Solicitor, London (Great Britain)

Mr. Marc Jacquier, Advocate at the Court of Appeal, Paris (France)

Mr. Ko Po-nien, Director of the Department of Research, the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking (China)

Mme. Marie-Louise Moerens, Advocate at the Court of Appeal, Brussels (Belgium)

Mr. Letelba Rodrigues De Britto, Advocate at the Court of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Mme. Zofia Wasilkowska, Counsellor at the Supreme Court, Warsaw (Poland)

During the time when the members of this Commission were in Korea, where they have investigated particularly the use of bacteriological weapons by American Air Force against the civilian population, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government

publicly accused the U.S.A. of also using bacteriological weapons in the Northeastern provinces of China.

The Commission was requested by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to extend its investigation to the facts denounced by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

For this purpose the members of the Commission went to the Northeastern provinces of China.

The cases of the dissemination of bacteria, of which the authorities have been informed, were so numerous that they could not be all examined by the Commission. The Commission had to confine itself to the examination of ten of these cases which occurred in various localities in the southern part of Northeast China.

Mr. Pei Hsi-ching, Chief Adjutant of the Public Health Department of the Northeast People's Government, communicated to the Commission the facts, for which the Commission has procured the testimonies of a certain number of witnesses.

In addition, the Commission has also heard the testimonies of many bacteriological, entomological, pathological, neurological and general clinical experts who furnished the Commission with the results of their examinations, analyses and experiments:

M. Sicien H. Chen (Chen Shih-hsiang), graduate of Futan University (1928), Doctor of Paris University (1934), Director of Laboratory of Entomology, Academia Sinica, Peking and Vice Director of Museum of Aurora University, Shanghai.

Chin Yao-ting, graduate of Cheeloo University (1914), Professor and Director, Department of Biology, China Medical University, Shenyang (Mukden).

Hsin Chun, Doctor in Medicine, Nagoya Imperial University, Japan, Chief of Laboratories, Northeastern Infectious Diseases Prevention Institute.

Ching Kwan-hua, graduate of South Manchurian Medical College (1942), Professor and Director, Department of Bacteriology, China Medical University, Shenyang (Mukden).

Lu Pao-ling, Professor, Department of Entomology, Peking University of Agriculture, Peking.

Chu Chi-ming, graduate of Shanghai Medical College (1939), Doctor of Philosophy, Cambridge University (Great Britain), Chief Technical Expert, National Vaccine and Serum Institute, Peking.

Li Pei-lin, Member of Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Pathology, China Medical University, Shenyang (Mukden).

Wu Chih-chung, Fellow of Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (Great Britain), Professor of Medicine, China Medical University, Shenyang, (Mukden).

Chang Hsueh-teh, Doctor in Medicine, Peking Union Medical College (1941), Master of Science, University of Illinois (United States), Professor of Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

Hsu Ying-kuei, Doctor in Medicine, formerly in charge of research at the Institute of Psychiatry of Munich (1938), Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

Lastly, General Kao Peng, adjutant-commandant of the Northeast Air Defence, furnished the Commission with the dates and places of the appearance of the American aircraft observed by his intelligence service, and he certified that at that time no Chinese airplanes were above the same localities and that the aircraft mentioned above were identified as American military planes.

On the other hand, the Commission has received a copy of the "Journal of Immunology" of May, 1947, which contains a long report by three American bacteriologists of Columbia University. This report confirms that since this time, very thorough studies have been undertaken in the United States on the use of bacteria as war weapons.

The information thus obtained is presented in the present report.

II. DISCLOSURE OF FACTS

1. On March 3, 1952, towards evening, a farmer of Kiutsai village, some 20 km. from Fushun, discovered in front of his house insects leaping and crawling on the snow. He informed the local authorities of his discovery, and the work of collecting and destroying the insects was organized in the following days. The insects were scattered over an area of more than one km. long (2 Chinese li), and about 500 meters (1 li) wide. The inhabitants of this village had

never before seen insects of this kind even during the hot season, while in the beginning of March it was still very cold in this region and snow and ice were not yet thawed.

Three witnesses, including farmer Liu Kuan-i, the first to see the insects, informed the Commission of the circumstances of the discovery and the conditions under which the specimens were sent to the authorities.

Professor Chin Yao-ting who made an entomological examination of these insects, pointed out that insects of these kinds (Collembola) had been scattered in large quantities in Korea and in Northeast China.

Dr. Chu Chi-ming told the Commission about the results of the bacteriological experiments carried out by three experts on a guinea pig; the guinea pig died 8 days later and numerous *rickettsiae* appeared in its spleen. Thus it established the fact that these insects carried a kind of *Pathogenie rickettsiae.*

The Fushun region was invaded by American aircraft on February 29. Two additional witnesses testified definitely that on this day air raid alarm was sounded in Fushun.

2. On March 4, 1952, swarms of insects were discovered on the banks of a river in the village of Laokuan in Penhsi region over which U.S. aircraft flew on February 29. Insects were scattered over an area more than one km. (2½ li) in length and 1½ li in width. There were insects of many kinds, notably spiders and mosquitoes.

Professor Ching Kwan-hua pointed out to the Commission that experiments made upon mice and guinea pigs showed that the spiders carried bacteria of the *Pasteurella* group to which Plague bacilli belong.

On February 29, 1952, American aircraft were observed by the military observation service in the south of Penhsi and in both the north and south of Fushun.

3. A member of an anti-epidemic team in Chinchow, Mr. Jen Tsan-i, testified before the Commission that on March 5, 1952, that he had seen groups of mosquitoes flying in the village of Fanchia, Chinchow.

On March 6 and 7, mosquitoes, flies and spiders were discovered in large quantities in other parts of the city, particularly on the ice of a partially frozen river.

According to the testimonies made by Professor Ching Kwan-hua before the Commission, certain insects identified as *Chironomus* or as *Helomyzides* flies carried typhoid bacilli and paratyphoid bacilli.

The Chinchow region was invaded by American aircraft on March 4 at 6 in the morning.

4. On March 7, 1952, an American airplane flew over the Fushun region. On the same day a railway employee discovered a large number of flies 10 kilometers from Kuchiafze station. The flies were flying over and under the bridge of Wulitai. A few days later, on March 11, he and other railway workers went to the same place to look after the rails; there were still flies and they caught some of these flies and sent them to Shenyang (Mukden). It was very cold at this time and the temperature was 10° C below zero.

The Commission heard the testimony of Professor Chen Shih-hsiang who studied these insects and identified them as *Hylemyia* flies, diptera of the *Anthomyiides* family. On this subject, the witness made the following explanation: These flies could be found in large numbers during the month of May, but they could not normally survive on the snow. They are very hairy and are suitable for carrying and spreading bacteria. Professor Chen Shih-hsiang stated further that these flies were similar to those discovered behind the lines in Korea.

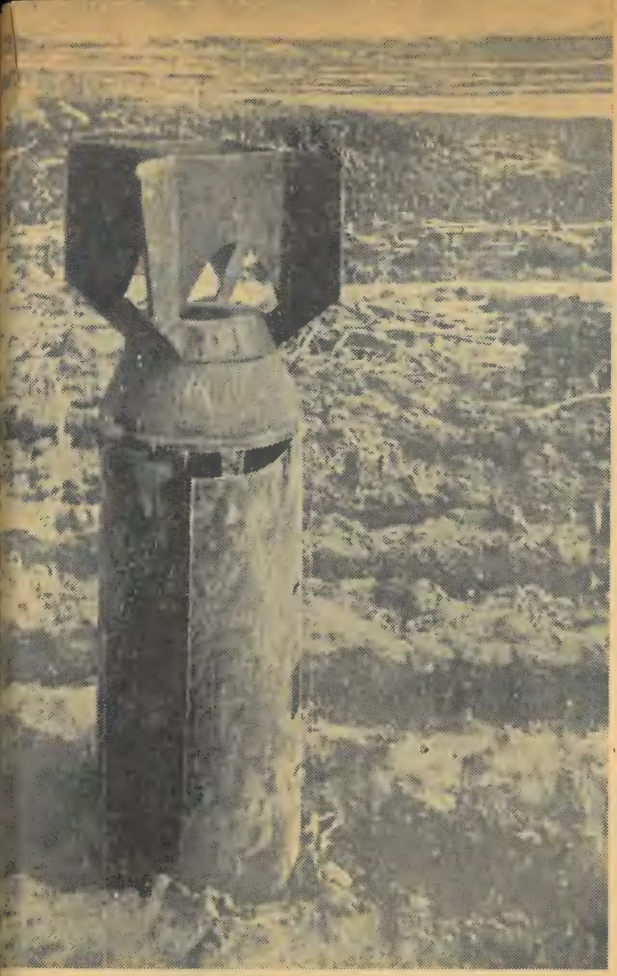
5. Since March 9, 1952, in Anshan and other towns, many cases of death because of encephalite have been noticed.

The region of Anshan was invaded by two American aircraft on March 2 at 2 o'clock in the morning, and some days later the presence of numerous mosquitoes was discovered in the city.

Professor Ching Kwan-hua testified before the Commission that mice inoculated with ground mosquitoes died with the same clinical symptoms of encephalitis and a neurotropic virus was discovered.

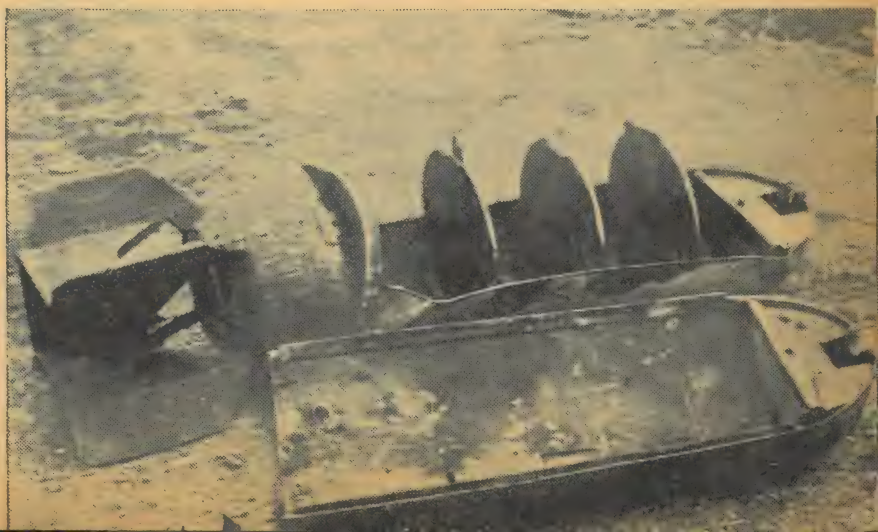
The Commission heard also the testimony of Ying Hua-hsin, physician at Anshan, who, having confirmed the abnormal presence of mosquitoes in the city during this season, disclosed 2 reports from his file, which he made on March 17 and 18 describing encephalitis-like symptoms of two patients before their death.

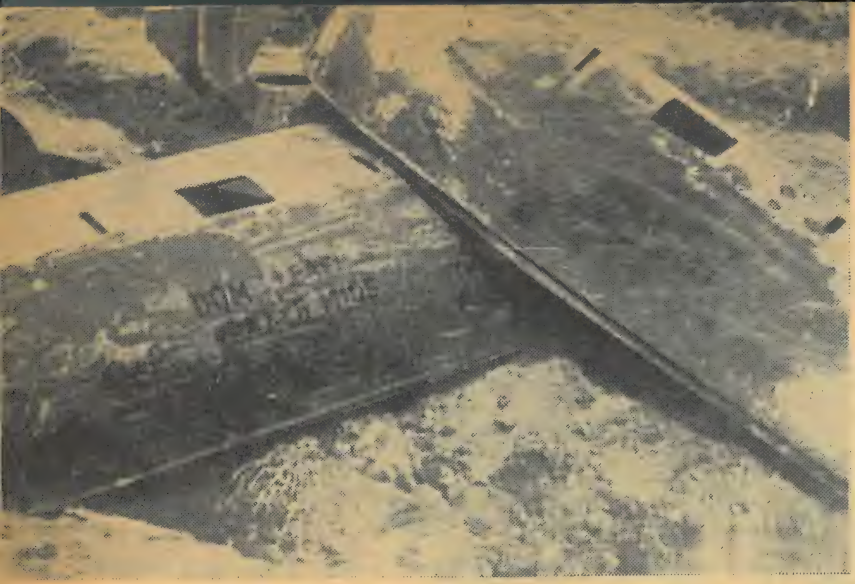
Many expert physicians reported to the Commission the result of the post-mortem examination of two patients, which indicated conclusively an acute attack of encephalite.



A germ bomb dropped by U.S. aircraft, photographed after the pieces had been sterilized and reassembled.

A germ bomb dropped by the American aggressors in Korea, which broke into two parts on reaching the ground and released germ-laden insects.





Another type of germ-bomb—M-105 bomb—dropped by the American aggressors both in Korea and in Changpai County, Liaotung Province, China. The casing bears inscription in English.



Another type of germ bomb dropped in Korea which exploded instantly on reaching the ground. This picture shows a bomb crater and bomb fragments on which were found infected flies.



A germ bomb, dropped in Korea by the American aggressors' airforce, which failed to explode.

A germ bomb dropped by U.S. aircraft in Korea, which failed to explode. (It is 1.2 metres long, 22 c.m. in diameter, weighs 18 kilogrammes, and contains sandflies, fleas, etc. carrying virulent bacteria.) In order to hide their criminal use of germ weapons, the American aggressors deliberately adopt the same design as explosive bombs.

Fragments and axis of a germ bomb dropped in Kwantien County, Northeast China, by U.S. aircraft. The axis with one end attached to an iron disc, measures 25 c.m. in length, and is made of a substance similar to plaster. Its shell is thin and brittle.





Crickets dropped in Chinese territory by aircraft of the American aggressors.

erm-laden sunfly dropped by Ameri-
n aircraft in Chinese territory. These
es were infected with paratyphoid
rms.

Germ-carrying anthomyiid fly spread by aircraft of the American aggressors. These flies which have pointed heads, shiny wings and were covered with down, were found in heaps on the snow in localities where in such cold weather they had never hitherto been seen.







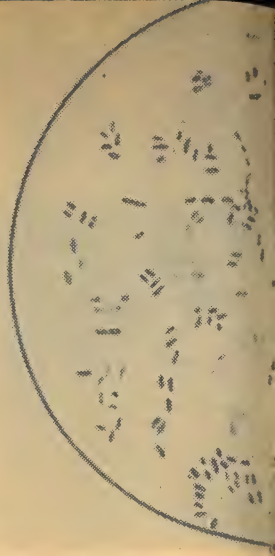
Germ-laden spiders, dropped in Chinese territory by aircraf
of the American aggressors.

Springtails dropped from the air by the American aggressor
in Chinese territory.





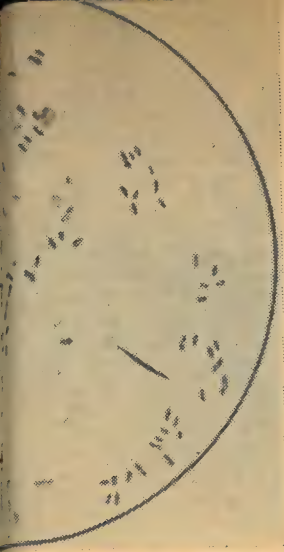
Germ-laden feathers dropped in Chinese territory by American aircraft. In addition to spreading germ-laden insects of different varieties the American aggressors in their vile and inhuman method of warfare also employed other objects carrying virulent bacteria.



A white mouse was ino
with 0.5 cc of the sal
the spiders dropped by
mouse died within 12 h
spleen emulsion was i
ally into another white
one day later. Microsc
spleen of the said mic
of numerous bipolar
Pasteurella group, as
micro



Intraperitoneal inoculation with sterile saline washings of samples of the afore-mentioned feathers caused death within 24 hours to the white mouse as shown in photograph.



ulated intraperitoneally
ne emulsion of one of
American aircraft. The
urs. One half cc of its
oculated intraperitone-
mouse, which also died
opic examination of the
revealed the presence
stained bacilli of the
shown in the photo-
graph.



Stained smears made from the liver of the dead mouse showed the presence of numerous bacilli anthracis having capsules and "square ends" as shown in the photomicrograph.



A guinea pig was inoculated subcutaneously with 0.5 cc of an emulsion of the springtails dropped by American aggressors. The guinea pig developed high fever, lost weight rapidly and died 8 days after the injection. Photograph shows the dead guinea pig, in the spleen of which numerous



Li Teh-Chuan, Head of the Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists, examining the bubonic plague bacilli which were found as a result of laboratory research on mice dropped by American aircraft. Standing on the left is Wei Hsi, bacteriologist and Vice-Head of the Chinese People Volunteer Epidemic-Prevention Team.



Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Head of the Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists, examining flies carrying Type A paratyphoid germs dropped by American aircraft.



Dr. Liu Tsung-lo (left) and Dr. Ma Shih-chun (right), entomologists, collect bomb fragments and bomb axis, which furnish irrefutable evidence of the spreading of pathogenic bacteria by the American imperialists.

Leader of the street militia squad, Sun Lo-jen, reporting to Dr. Mei Ju-ao, authority on international law, on how he saw American aircraft drop two white bundles. This picture was taken when the Commission was making an on-the-spot investigation in Pingchung Street at Lang Tou District.



Biologist Chou Chien-jen of the Northeast China Group of the Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists making inquiries of farmer Wang Kuo-fu of Lang Tou district of Antung concerning the discovery of a white bundle dropped by American aircraft.





Wei Hsi exami
ing a mass
infected objec
collected fro
various parts
Korea.

Wei Hsi, Vice-Head of the CPV Epidemic-Prevention Team, gives a detailed explanation to Alan Winnington, London *Daily Worker* correspondent, about a canister containing germ-laden insects, which was dropped by the American aggressors.



Alan Winnington, during an interview at CPV Epidemic-Prevention Team post on March 31, 1952, is shown by Wei Hsi, paratyphoid germs taken from flies dropped by American aircraft.



Dr. James G. Endicott, Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress visits the Bacteriological Warfare Exhibition in Mukden, where specimens of germ-laden insects spread by U.S. imperialists in Northeast China are displayed.



Dr. Endicott in the Exhibition examining a germ-bomb shell dropped by a U.S. plane in the vicinity of Li Min-chen's house, Liusuitsetun, Chiayun Village, fourth District, Changpai County, Liaotung Province at 9:35 p.m. on March 26, 1952.



The press conference held on April 1, 1952 in Peking by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Photo shows Mr. Brandweiner, Chairman of the Commission, reporting on the results of their investigation into the germ warfare crimes of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Professor Li Pei-lin, who carried out the post-mortem examination, emphasized the similarity of the brain lesions found in human victims and in the experimentally inoculated mice.

6. On March 11, 1952, at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and each time on these two occasions, the Antung area along the Yalu River was invaded by four American aircraft.

On that day at 11 a.m., the inhabitants of the village of Peitsintze heard the sound of engines and saw three airplanes coming from the northwest flying southeast. They saw dropping from an airplane an object which could not be located. But a large quantity of fowl feathers, many of which were white and some were yellow, were discovered in the fields.

Dr. Hsin Chun testified before the Commission that from his experiments on mice it was proved that the feathers carried *anthrax* bacilli.

7. In the morning of March 12, 1952, a group of eight American aircraft flew over the Antung and Kwantien area.

Mr. Han Yung-pin, grocer in Kwantien, testified before the Commission that just before noon he was at the door of his store in the South Gate quarter when the planes were passing. They were flying at a great height from the west to the east, and the weather was very clear. The witness heard the sound of the engine and saw streaks of white smoke from the aircraft.

Han Yung-pin then saw a white object dropped, which appeared to have the form of a tube, and which seemed to fall in the eastern part of the city.

On March 21, a student of the Kwantien middle school, by the name of Li Szu-chien, who had participated in the search for insects under the order of the authorities discovered in the maize fields about 1 km. outside the east gate of the city a hole four "tsun" (Chinese inch) deep. Near this hole, there were numerous small fragments, the inner surface of which was greyish-white and the outer silvery-grey, and three metres away from these fragments was a steel rod, at one extremity of which was attached a metal disk. The witness, who testified before the Commission, found in the vicinity of the hole chicken feathers, some of which were short, yellow and white, and some, long and black. Judging by the quantity and different colors of

the feathers, they seemed to have come from many chickens. He did not find bones of any fowls around there.

Li Szu-chien saw also living insects, of which he did not know the species and which normally would not exist in this area. He handed to one of his teachers specimens of the feathers and fragments which seemed to him to have come from a bacteriological bomb. He collected and burned the insects, except some specimens which were kept and turned over to the authorities.

The members of the Commission were able to examine personally the fragments of the bomb and the specimens of the feathers found at Kwantien. The analysis of the feathers and the fragments of the bomb is now taking place. The inoculated mice died, but the bacteria has not yet been isolated.

8. On March 15, 1952, near 21:30, in Shenyang, a soldier of the Bureau of Public Security, who was on guard duty in the southern section of the city, saw "2 flashes and something luminous" drop from above the Ma-lu-wan quarter, at interval of 4 or 5 seconds, without hearing an explosion. Another soldier noticed the same phenomenon.

Sirens were not used for giving alarm to the inhabitants. But the Commission was informed by the Chief of the Information Section of the Bureau of Anti-air-raid Defense of the city that they had been aware of the presence of an American aircraft. In addition, General Kao Peng told the Commission that the presence of an American plane at 21:00 was noticed and the military authorities were informed.

Madame Li Shan-ping, Chairman of the labour union of the Department of Trade and Chief Adjutant to the anti-epidemic service of this Department, laid before the Commission the text of a report dated March 18, 1952 which was confirmed by her. The report gave an account of the searches made on March 15 and 16 by 200 employees who had collected in their building and its neighborhood a large quantity of insects of numerous kinds, particularly flies and locusts, the presence of which in the city at this period of time was absolutely abnormal.

The same witness pointed out that the anti-epidemic committee of the Department of Trade was established on March 9, 1952, that

complete disinfection work was carried out from March 9 to 13, and that no suspected insects were found before the evening of March 15.

Three experts testified before the Commission concerning the subject.

Professor Chen Shih-hsiang identified the locusts as *Locusta migratoria.* In the Shenyang area, these insects, after laying eggs, generally disappear at the end of autumn or at the beginning of winter and the eggs hatch in May or June. Those which were found living on March 15 in Shenyang, in the opinion of Professor Chen, could not have come from this region.

Grasshoppers found on the concrete floor of the courtyard of the building were identified as the kind of *Acrydium.*

Professor Lu Pao-ling studied the flies and found them to be *Muscina stabulans,* bigger than house flies. They are favorable agents for transmission of cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and paratyphoid. This kind of fly lives especially in the warm region. Experts consider it to be impossible that at this time and in this region such flies could exist in large quantities outside the house.

Professor Ching Kuan-hua pointed out that the flies caught carried typhoid bacilli.

9. On March 17, 1952, an inhabitant of Szeping city discovered flies outside the village. A systematic search was made the next day, and a large number of fly groups were found.

Professor Chin Yao-ting, who had examined many of these insects, testified before the Commission that they were flies of the species *Musca vicina,* which normally did not exist in winter in the open air in snow-covered area. Preliminary experiments showed that they carried *anthrax bacilli.*

General Kao Peng declared before the Commission that he had not received any report on American airplanes flying over this region on March 17 or during the days before.

10. On March 19, 1952, an employee of Tiehling Railway Station discovered in front of the station and in many parts of the building of the station groups of mosquitoes which were flying when the temperature of the day was 10° C below zero.

Professor Chin Yao-ting examined some of these insects and identified them as the kind of *Aedes koreicus.* He stated to the Com-

mission that generally this species appeared only in late May in Northeast China. Experiments to determine whether these insects carried bacteria are now proceeding.

An American airplane flew over the area on March 15 at 21 o'clock.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The documents and testimonies obtained by the Commission enable it to consider the following facts as established:

1. During March 1952, the unusual presence of insects of different species was noted and verified in different localities in the south of Northeast China, but most of these places are far away from the Korean border.

2. In all these cases, the presence of these insects was unusual, particularly because of the season and the temperature; also because of the fact that they were concentrated in limited areas.

3. In many cases feathers were also discovered in these localities; their presence could not be considered as natural.

4. In most of the cases, the results of examinations and experiments on guinea pigs and mice showed that these insects and feathers carried disease-producing micro-organisms: bacteria of pasteurellosis, anthrax, typhoid and paratyphoid; rickettsia, and virus of encephalitis.

5. It was established in nine cases examined by the Commission, that the areas in which insects or feathers were discovered, American aircraft had flown over on the very same day or a few days before.

6. In many cases, witnesses had seen objects dropping from airplanes. In one case fragments of a container were found which was apparently used for holding insects.

7. Although up to now sanitary measures taken by the authorities have eliminated all dangers of epidemics, still 17 persons contaminated by microbe-carrying insects had died.

The Commission considers that the infected insects and feathers could only be transported to these areas by American aircraft which had neither the right nor any avowable reason to fly over the Northeastern territory of China.

This conclusion carries all the more weight when it is drawn from the facts procured by the Commission during its investigation in Korea. The report made after this first investigation indicated notably the discovery of fragments of a special bomb which carried an inscription in English, and established the fact that the American forces disseminated in Korea germ-carrying insects. Many infected insects discovered in China are similar to those found in Korea.

The use of bacteriological weapons is prohibited by the laws and customs of war. This prohibition, confirmed by the Geneva Protocol of the 18th June 1925, must be held to apply even more strongly when there is no armed conflict.

The Statute of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg has also termed the killing and extermination of civilian population a crime against humanity, without distinction whether there be a state of peace or a state of war.

The Convention of 9th December 1948 for the prevention and repression of genocide positively applies "in time of peace as in time of war" to murders or grave injuries to the physical integrity of the members of a national, ethnical or racial group, commtited or attempted with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part.

We consider that the facts reported above constitute an act of aggression committed by the United States, an act of genocide, and a particularly odious crime against humanity. It indeed hangs over the whole world as an extremely grave menace, the limits and consequences of which can not be foreseen.

Our conviciton is founded on the facts which we have verified with the strictness of juridical discipline and the consciousness of our responsibilities.

As jurists, we raise our solemn protest against these violations of international law.

As democrats, we denounce the act of aggression which threatens the peace of the world.

As men and women, we express our indignation against the monstrous use of the progress of science for criminal aims.

This report is written in French and signed by all the members of the Commission in Peking on April the second, 1952.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ON U.S. CRIMES IN KOREA*

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly asked the United Nations to protest against violations of international law by their enemies on Korean territory, but U.N.O. has ignored these pleas.

The allegations made have been the subject of different enquiries, particularly in a report dated 27th May, 1951, made by the International Federation of Democratic Women who visited Korea.

The extreme gravity of these accusations led the Council of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers following the Berlin Congress of the Association in September 1951 to set up a Commission consisting of lawyers of different countries, to go to Korea and to investigate these allegations on the spot in conformity with legal methods of enquiry.

The Commission consisted of:

Heinrich Brandweiner, Professor of International Law in the University of Graz (Austria), President.

Luigi Cavalieri, Advocate at the Supreme Court of Rome (Italy), Vice-President.

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*We reproduce here only the Introduction and Conclusion of the Report, together with Chapter 2 which deals exclusively with bacteriological warfare. Other chapters of the Report, which has been widely reprinted in several languages, deal with chemical weapons, mass-massacres, murders and other atrocities, air attacks on the civilian population and other war crimes.

Jack Gaster, Solicitor, London (Great Britain).

Marc Jacquier, Advocate at the Court of Appeal, Paris (France).

Ko Po-nien, Director of the Research Department of People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking (China).

Marie-Louise Moerens, Advocate, Brussels (Belgium).

Letelba Rodrigues de Britto, Advocate, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Zofia Wasilkowska, Judge of the Supreme Court, Warsaw (Poland).

The Commission was in Korea from March 3rd to March 19th, 1952. Members of the Commission visited the provinces of North and South Pyengan, Hwang Hai, Kang Won, including the towns of Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaichen, Pek Dong, Anju, Anak, Sinchon, Sariwon, Wonsan, etc.

The limited time which the Commission had at its disposal, and the state of war, made it impossible for the Commission to investigate all the allegations put before it, but the Commission, who received from the Korean authorities all necessary facilities for carrying out its mission, did make careful enquiry into those cases which seemed most significant, either owing to their size and the number of victims, or owing to the special character of the methods employed by their authors.

In all these cases, after examining the reports and statements supplied by competent authorities, the members of the Commission made direct investigations, in the course of which, they questioned more than a hundred witnesses.

The conclusions of the Commission are based on those cases proved before the Commission by direct evidence and duly corroborated together with the examination of all relevant documents.

Important evidence is analysed in this report, especially with reference to the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons, and documents of historical significance have been examined in connection with the origins of the war. The cases of bombardments of cities and protected buildings, assassinations, tortures and the murders of civil population quoted in this report are only those proved by direct evidence, duly corroborated. At the end, the Commission makes its conclusions which, the Commission considers, ought properly to be drawn from the facts proved.

The names of at least one witness in each case quoted, and a list of some of the more important documents referred to are included at the end of this Report. It is hoped to publish extracts from the evidence of the main witnesses and copies of the most important documents in a separate volume as a supplement to this Report.

After classifying the facts proved, according to their nature, the Commission then considered whether they were crimes of war, or crimes against humanity according to the definition of Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg, whether they violated International Conventions now still in force, or were contrary to the laws and customs of war.

It would be foolhardy for a Commission of lawyers to attempt in a page to outline international law on the wide variety of matters that have come under examination during the enquiry. For the benefit of the general reader, however, it thinks it right to indicate very briefly the principal treaties and agreements and customary laws which are relevant. It is not to be taken as comprehensive and cannot begin to deal with the many complex questions of interpretation and application of these and other laws which the Commission has carefully taken into account in arriving at its conclusions.

In the first place, the work of the Commission was to take as its basis the two conventions concerning the laws and customs of war on land dated July 29th, 1899 and October 18th, 1907—the Hague Regulations, for the reason that these conventions contain provisions for regulating the conduct of the fighting forces in an armed conflict, which are accepted as the expression of the customary law which binds all nations. The Hague Regulations contain the basic principles of the law of war which are that the nations engaged in war do not have unlimited freedom in the choice of the means of inflicting injuries upon the enemy; and that, among other things, they are forbidden to make direct attacks on civilian populations. The Hague Regulations distinguish between defended and undefended cities and localities, and accord privileges to certain buildings, such as churches, hospitals and schools; these conventions further forbid plundering and condemn the use of certain weapons and methods of warfare. These forbidden weapons, particularly include the use of poison and poisonous weapons, a term which also covers chemical and bacteriological weapons. These

two prohibitions were further covered in detail in the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, concerning the prohibition of the use of suffocating, poisonous and similar gas as well as bacteriological weapons in war. The Commission further takes into consideration, among other things, the Geneva Convention, dated July 17th 1929, providing for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field, the agreement of the same date concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, and the Geneva Convention, dated August 12th 1949, concerning the treatment of prisoners of war. With regard to the application of the last mentioned treaty, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a declaration on July 13th 1950, confirming the observation of the condition of that treaty by the Korean People's Army.

The Commission lays special emphasis upon the Nuremberg principles which found their expression in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg and the verdicts it rendered. The Nuremberg principles distinguish among others two kinds of crimes against international law.

a. War crimes:

Violation of the laws of customs of war which include, but are not limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

b. Crimes against humanity:

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are carried on in execution of or in connection with any crime against peace or any war crime.

These principles are further developments of the Hague Regulations as well as customary international law and are generally recognized.

Lastly, the Commission has taken into consideration the Convention concerning the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, which was adopted on December 9th 1948 by the General

Assembly of the United Nations. By genocide is meant acts done or attempted against national, ethnic, racial or religious groups with the intention of annihilating them. This includes also murder of members of these groups, grave attacks against the physical and mental integrity of these members and subjecting them to conditions of life which lead to their total or partial destructions.

As to the origin of the Korean war, though the Commission did not make a detailed examination of this question, it feels bound to make a few general remarks on this subject.

According to international law, a third party has in general no right to intervene in a civil war. This is reinforced by Article 2, Clause 4 of the Charter of the United Nations which prohibits members from employing force against the territorial integrity of any state, or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and by Article 2, Clause 7, which precludes the United Nations from intervening in the domestic affairs of a country except in certain circumstances under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The United Nations decision to intervene was in itself contrary to the Charter, by virtue of the fact that the said decision was not taken with the concurring votes of all the permanent members of the Security Council in accordance with Article 27 (3) and was also in breach of Article 32.

The fact that President Truman had immediately ordered the American Navy and Air Force to intervene before the United Nations had taken the said unlawful decision mentioned above indicates that the intervention of the United States was unlawful, apparently prepared, premeditated and constitutes an aggressive act.

The intervention of other member states of the United Nations was also contrary to the United Nations Charter.

It is necessary also to point out that the forces contributed to the support of South Korea by member states of the United Nations were, on the recommendation of the United Nations, placed under the High Command of the United States Forces.

Besides making the above general remarks, the Commission hopes to include photostat-copies of some important documents examined by the Commission in Korea pertaining to the origin of the Korean War in the Supplement to this Report.

Chapter 2

Bacteriological Warfare

On its arrival in Korea the Commission found itself faced with the unexpected task of investigating a most serious allegation that the American forces in Korea were using bacteriological weapons against the army and the civil population. Members of the Commission went to different regions of the country and took evidence on the spot, interrogated witnesses who found insects in unusual circumstances, examined and obtained evidence concerning the remains of containers found, examined experts, obtained data concerning health conditions during recent years and as to the outbreaks of disease from health service officials and experts and also examined official documents and other material put before them. The Commission was impressed by the clarity and obvious sincerity and veracity of the many simple peasants and others who gave evidence as to the facts.

The results of the Commission's inquiries are as follows:

According to the reports of observation posts of the Korean People's Army, the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Local Anti-aircraft Detachments, different kinds of insects were found in 169 areas of North Korea. The results of 15 typical cases in which expert examinations were carried out and insects found identified between 28th January and 12th March, 1952 are as follows:

1. January 28th, Peng Kang Goon,* Kang Won Province, flies, fleas and spiders;
2. February 11th, Chol Won Goon, Kang Won Province, flies and fleas (mosquitoes);
3. February 17th, Pengang Goon, Kang Won Province, spiders;
4. February 18th, Anju Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies and fleas;
5. February 23rd, Peng Won Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies and fish;

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* *Korea is divided into Provinces. Each Province is sub-divided into Goons or Regions; each Goon is divided into Myens or Districts; each Myen is divided into Ris or Villages. The term Ri is, however, also used for a sub-district of a City.*

6. February 25th, Dok Won Goon, Kang Won Province, fleas and other insects;
7. February 26th, Dia Dong Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies and fleas;
8. February 27th, Kang Dong Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies;
9. February 27th, Hwang Hai Province (military unit), lice;
10. February 27th, Senchen Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies;
11. February 29th, Suan Goon, Hwang Hai Province, flies and other insects;
12. March 1st, Chelsan Goon, N. Pyengan Province, flies and fleas;
13. March 1st, Yandog Goon, S. Pyengan Province, fleas and other insects;
14. March 2nd, Kowon Goon, Ham Kyeng Province, fleas and other insects;
15. March 4th, Pyongyang City, Middle District, flies.

In many cases special kinds of flies, fleas, spiders, beetles, bugs, crickets, mosquitoes and other insects were found, many of which were hitherto unknown in Korea. Insects were found in different cases far from human habitation, on snow, on the ice of rivers, on grass and among stones.

Considering the very low temperatures prevailing at the time (In January the maximum was 1° and in February 5°, but only for a few hours, the average temperatures being far below zero Centigrade) which normally prevent the appearance of insects, and also considering that the insects were often found in great quantities and even in mixed groups or clusters consisting of different varieties of insects which would normally never be found together, like flies and spiders, the appearance of these insects roused suspicion. The results of the expert examination showed that great quantities of insects were infected.

In many cases it was also found that the insects were carrying eggs. In the opinion of experts it may be assumed that these insects were bred artificially. On 23rd February 1952, in Peng Won Goon, S. Pyengan Province, on a mountain not far from Suk Chun Myen Village, in addition to flies, a great quantity of fishes of a species which live in the regions between fresh water and salt water, were found.

The fish were found in a half rotten state and infected with cholera. It is assumed that these fishes were dropped by mistake on the mountains.

The kinds of bacteria found were: Vibrio cholerae, pasteurella pestis, Eberthella typhosa, Bacillus paratyphi A and B, Rickettsia prowazeki and shigella dysenteriae. The examinations confirmed the local reports that different kinds of insects were being dispersed, and also established that the insects dropped were infected with plague, cholera and other epidemic diseases.

The Commission particularly investigated the following cases:

1. On the 30th January 1952, southeast of I Chon, Kang Won Province, flies, bugs and spiders were found alive on the snow and among stones. Though the place had been burnt immediately after discovering the insects, 20-30 specimens per square metre could still be found in an area of 600 to 700 m. in diameter.

   Expert examination showed that the flies had been infected with the germ of cholera. At a distance of about 300 to 400 m. from the point where the insects had been discovered, remains of containers like leaflet bombs have been found with a special appliance that caused them to break open as soon as they touched the ground. An eye-witness identified this kind of bomb on the photos Nos. 8 and 9 which is of the same type as the remains the Commission personally inspected.

2. On 18th February 1952, in Bal Nam Ri, Dai Ri Myen, Anju Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies, spiders and bugs were found crowded into 1 yard square in 3 separate lots on open ground, each spot being about 1 metre from the next. One spot was covered with snow, others not. All the insects were alive. By the time the Investigation Group reached the spot, the insects had scattered over an area around. The flies were unusual, compared with the familiar Korean ones. The fly that was found had longer wings which were slightly spread; the body was bigger; the head was comparatively bigger in proportion to their body than those familiarly known. As to the spiders the familiar ones can be divided into 2 groups, large size and small size, and black in colour. Those found were of middle size with a little white on the body. As to the bugs, while the familiar ones have a rounded body and a little yellow colour, those found had flat bodies and were black. At this time of the year no flies or spiders have ever been found in

this area before. The ground temperature was 20 degree below zero Centigrade.

Towards midnight on the day before the discovery of the insects, airplanes had been seen above this place, circling several times very low, without dropping any explosive or incendiary bomb, or machine-gunning. Expert examination showed that the insects were infected with plague bacteria. On February 25th, plague broke out in that village. 50 persons were taken ill of whom 36 died (in a population of about 600) up to March 11th, and the disease had not then run its course. Plague has never previously occurred in this region.

3. February 22nd, in Jong Dong, Cho Wa Myen, Pong San Goon, Hwang Hai Province, flies were found in clusters, lying on ice and snow, over about an area of 200 metres in diameter, with 5 to 10 flies to the square meter. They were lying in the open field, far from human habitation.

   Also in Wol San, same Goon and region, flies were found 700 metres from the nearest house. In both cases, the flies had a smaller head, longer wings and hairier body than normally known. In the whole province 36 cases have been established up to March 12th, in which flies, mosquitoes, spiders and unfamiliar insects similar to fleas were found.

4. Since February 25th in Kaichen Goon, S. Pyengan Province, flies and other insects were found in 9 cases. Some of them were discovered on snow. The insects found were of a type hitherto unknown. Flies do not usually appear before April in this county. No outbreak of diseases had occurred up to the time of the visit of the members of the Commission.

5. On February 26th, in Bak Myen, same Goon, a great quantity of flies and fleas were found on the snow, which later on spread from the village Nam Shin Il to Nam Shin I; 2 km. away, clusters of insects were found, wrapped in yellow paper, crowded on a patch of wet earth where the snow had melted.

6. On February 28th, near Song Ri, Won Tan Myen, Kang Don Goon, S. Pyengan Province, on the ice of the bank of Puk Kang river (which serves the water supply of Pyongyang), ant-like insects were found in clusters of about 30 cm. diameter, with about 3 to 5 m. between each cluster. By the next day, the insects had

already spread over an area of 800 m. The day before the insects were found, 5 American planes had been seen circling over the place for half an hour, without dropping explosive or incendiary bombs or machine-gunning. The witness stated that the expert examination disclosed that the insects were infected with bacteria which caused a disease of the intestines.

7. On March 3rd, flies of unusual appearance, crowded in one spot about 1 yard square, were found at Ko Eup, Jan Shan Myen, Soonchen Goon, S. Pyengan Province. They were still alive, though lying on the snow at 10 degree below zero Centigrade. The head of the fly was smaller than a Korean fly's, the wings closed, the body longer than that of the familiar fly. Flies are not normally to be seen alive in the open at this time of the year in the district.

8. On March 4th, the same kind of flies was found under similar conditions in the same county in the village Ma Don, Sin Chen Myen.

9. On the same day, several groups of mosquitoes were found near Anju City. A container similar to that described above, and which was identified by photograph No. 8, was found.

10. On the same day, mosquitoes were found in the village Cha Jang, Anju District. The insects were found in groups in various spots of this area. They were of an unusual type; while the familiar ones are covered lightly with fair hair from head to body, these were much more hairy.

11. On March 5th in Pyongyang City, Choong Koo District Quarter Nammoon Ri, large and small groups of flies were found in the street, spread over an area of about 1.5 to 5 m. The next day, cholera broke out in the neighbouring street.

12. On March 11th, in Bek Dong Goon, a few kilometres from a POW Camp, some flies and other insects were found in clusters on the snow.

These groups of individual cases, proved by the Commission, represent only a small part of the real facts for it was not possible for the Commission to visit all the places affected. Where containers like leaflet bombs have been found it should be made clear that no leaflets have been found in the neighbourhood.

In North Korea there have been no previous epidemics for at least 4 years and no case has up to the time of the Commission's visit been reported except in the immediate area where clusters of insects have been found as described above. The fact that no widespread epidemic has occurred in consequence of the deposits of infected insects is, from our own observation, undoubtedly due to the careful and strict anti-epidemic measures that have been taken by the authorites with the fullest and closest co-operation of the people.

The first case of cholera was diagnosed on February 20th. This was 40 year-old Kim Hak Mun of the Puk Myen region, Chel Won Goon, Kang Won Province, who died on February 23rd. On February 25th, 35 year-old Kim Shul Sun fell ill in the same village. In Suk Chun Myen, S. Pyengan Province, two persons in the same village fell ill on March 5th, and both died on the following day. On March 8th, 3 more persons fell ill, one of whom died the same day and another on March 9th. In Pyongyang City (as mentioned above) 2 persons fell ill on March 6th, and another one on March 8th. Two of them died on March 8th. The quarter has been isolated. In Hwang Hai Province, where the local register (as mentioned above) showed 36 cases of discovery of insects, in Sok Dal Ri village, Su Gu Myen, Suan Goon, 2 persons fell ill on March 8, one of whom died on March 9. No soldier fell ill of cholera. Total number of cholera cases is 13, 9 of whom died.

The first case of plague was diagnosed on February 25th. This was Hwang Li Shai, aged 29, of Bal Nam Ri, Anju Region. The case took a mortal turn. On February 29th, Pak Sun Ok, aged 26, of the same village, fell ill. In this case it was established that plague-infected fleas had been found on February 8th. The number of plague cases in the village amounted to 50, 36 of whom died, up to the time of the Commission's visit to Anju.

Three cases of plague have bebn proved in the army:—

In Dong Ha region, Tan Wan Goon, Kang Won Province, on March 4th, one soldier fell ill and died on March 6th. In Shoang I Dong village, Jong Don Goon, S. Pyengan Province, one soldier fell ill on March 7th, and died the following day. In Han Kyon Nam Do Province, Ka Won Goon, Seng Nam Ri village, one soldier fell ill on March 11th, and died the following day.

The total number of plague-cases is 53, 39 of whom died.

In a number of cases there is a local and temporal coincidence between the cases of cholera and plague and the discovery of infected insects.

In view of these facts the Commission states that it is beyond doubt that great quantities of insects, oftentimes of species unknown in Korea, were found under very low temperatures on the snow, on the open field or on the ice of rivers. The insects were proved to be infected in great number with plague, cholera and other contagious diseases. Close by the places where insects were discovered containers have been found whose construction permits the conclusion that they served for the carrying of great quantities of insects.

On a part of one of them a marking in English was discovered. In several cases a local and temporal coincidence between the objects found and the appearance of airplanes, which circled low above the place without firing or strafing was proved. Shortly after these discoveries cases of plague and cholera occurred. The cases investigated by the Commission which are only a few of the cases reported, have been set out above. These alone disclosed a serious and widespread deposit of such insects. In all the circumstances, the Commission must reach the conclusion that insects infected with epidemic diseases have been dropped over Korea by American airplanes.

Chapter 7

Conclusions

The Commission has given very careful consideration to the facts disclosed in this Report, to which it has applied the principles of international law universally accepted by civilised states.

It is not the function of this Commission to pass a final judgment. It is not a Tribunal that is competent to do so. Its duty is limited to an investigation of the facts, and to indicate the offences against international law which, in its opinion, these facts disclose. If there be a defence to the crimes this Report discloses, that defence must be heard by an appropriate international Tribunal before final judgment can be passed.

On this footing the Commission reaches the following conclusions:—

1. By the deliberate dispersion of flies and other insects artificially infected with bacteria against the Korean People's Army and among the civilian population of North Korea with the intention of spreading death and disease, a most grave and horrible crime has been perpetrated by U.S. forces in Korea, contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land of 1907, and to the universally accepted law prohibiting bacteriological warfare which was re-stated in the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

2. By the use of poison gas bombs, and other chemical substances among the civilian population of North Korea, the U.S. forces are guilty of a planned and deliberate breach of the Hague Regulations of 1907, Article 23 (a) and (e) and of the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

3. By the murder en masse of civilians or of individuals without charge, without trial, including many women and children throughout the areas occupied by them, the United States forces and Syngman Rhee soldiers under their command have acted in defiance of the express provisions of the Hague Regulations of 1907 (Art. 46) imposing a duty on the occupying power to protect the lives of inhabitants.

4. By the wrongful seizure and imprisonment, ill-treatment and tortures of the civilian inhabitants in the areas occupied, the U.S. forces and Syngman Rhee soldiers under their command have again broken the express provisions of the Hague Regulations of 1907.

5. By the bombardment of undefended towns and villages far from the front and the indiscriminate destruction from the air of non-military objectives, the American forces have again acted in defiance of the accepted laws and customs of war, and in particular in breach of the Hague Regulations.

6. By the destruction of protected buildings, such as buildings dedicated to public worship, art, science, historic monuments and hospitals, in some cases in the indiscriminate bombardment of undefended towns and villages, and in others by deliberate attack on these protected buildings, when they were being used solely for the purpose for which they were intended, and where necessary, marked with appropriate signs. The American forces have again broken the Hague Regulations of 1907 and in particular Article 27.

7. By the deliberate destruction by fire and explosive of public buildings of a civil or non-military character when such destruction was not imperatively demanded by the exigencies of war, the American forces are in breach of the Hague Regulations and in particular of Articles 55 and 56.

8. By the confiscation without requisitioning authority, and without compensation or receipt, or by the deliberate destruction of foodstuffs and the private property of civilians, not necessary for the maintenance of the occupying forces, the American troops have again broken the Hague Regulations and in particular Articles 46 and 52.

9. By the murder of prisoners of war, American troops have been guilty of a breach of the Conventions of 1929 and 1949 concerning the treatment of Prisoners of War.

10. By the pillage of historic works of arts, and of private property, the American forces have been guilty of offences against Hague Regulations (Art. 47).

In the opinion of the Commission all the above constitute war crimes as defined by Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg.

Having regard to the extent and character of the crimes revealed, the Commission is of the opinion that the American forces in Korea have been guilty of crimes against humanity as defined by the Nuremberg Charter, as follows:—

1. By the wholesale destruction or extermination of sections of the civilian inhabitants, and in particular of refugees without any attempt to bring any to trial for any offence, and by the terroristic methods adopted against whole sections of the Korean people, and since 28th January 1952 by the use on a large scale of bacteriological weapons against civilians;

2. By the destruction or attempted destruction of the way of life of the people of North Korea, by the destruction of its schools, university, museums, its historic monuments and cultural objects, by the destruction of the organs of government and the murder of its officials.

Taking the view that the extensive murders are not the result of individual excesses, but indicate a pattern of behaviour by the U.S. forces throughout the areas occupied by them, and taking into account

that the employment of bacteriological and chemical weapons over extensive areas of the country must constitute an attempt to destroy a whole people or part of a people, the Commission is of the opinion that the American forces are guilty of the crime of Genocide as defined by the Genocide Convention of 1948.

In the light of these conclusions, the Commission must name those who should be brought to the bar of world justice to answer for these crimes. The Commission has no hesitation in saying that many of these crimes could not have been committed without the fullest knowledge of and planning by the leaders of the government of the U.S.A. and of the High Command of the U.S. Forces. It therefore indicts these people and all officers commanding in the field who are responsible for these crimes together with all individual soldiers who accepted and carried out orders contrary to international law.

With these conclusions we have completed the task that was imposed upon us by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

We feel bound to say that our experiences in Korea in the conduct of our investigation have filled us with horror and dismay at the savagery revealed. We know that there are many, who, like some of ourselves before our journey, will find it difficult to accept the terrible facts established in this Report. We therefore solemnly pledge our honour as lawyers and as ordinary men and women to the truth of the facts disclosed. We have come from different countries, we do not share a common religion, a common political outlook, or even a common tongue. We have endeavoured to perform our task conscientiously and with full regard to our responsibilities as lawyers.

This Report, the result of our labours, is unanimous.

We believe that those who read it will share our horror and detestation of the crimes and criminals.

We ourselves are determined that the rule of law shall be upheld in the world, that no state, no individual, however mighty, shall escape the consequences of their crimes.

Justice will prevail, and to secure justice, the world must secure peace.

This Report, we hope, will be a contribution to the struggle for world peace, and especially for Korea whose sufferings must never be forgotten, and whose peace must be rapidly secured.

We must conclude by expressing our conviction that the events in Korea cannot be treated as an isolated incident, but as a phase in the development of active war that may endanger and engulf the whole world. The use of such inhuman weapons as bacteriological warfare must be taken to indicate a new degree of savagery in the conduct of so-called civilised states which must threaten every man, woman and child. All who cherish a desire for a life of peace and security for themselves and their children, must understand the lesson. Peace is the property of the people and must be preserved by the active struggle of the people.

This Report is written in English and signed by all the members of the Commission, in Peking on 31st March 1952.

Dr. Brandweiner
L. Cavalieri
Jack Gaster
Marc Jacquier
Ko Po-nien (in Chinese)
M. L. Moerens
Letelba Rodrigues De Britto
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