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DOCUMENTATION ON BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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Whoever employs germ warfare incurs the responsibility of having his crime judged by mankind.

Whoever charges that germ warfare has been employed incurs the responsibility of justifying his charge before mankind.

The charge has been made.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace has examined the charge and finds it valid. It undertook to inform public opinion and to work to safeguard all the peoples against the menace.

A competent and impartial International Commission is being established to gather all the evidence.

Pending the report of this commission we reproduce in this inadequate form some of the reports on the evidence which have already reached us.

This evidence, both scientific and legal, has convinced the executive of the Canadian Peace Congress that the crime has been committed. If we had had any doubts, these would have been further removed by the testimony of our chairman, Dr. James G. Endicott, for whose integrity we can vouch, and who has personally investigated the matter in North China. Moreover, there are the pronouncements of such figures as Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, Dr. Leopold Infeld, and Prof. J. D. Bernal FRS.

In addition the perpetrators of the crime have stripped themselves of all moral pretense by a host of statements concerning germ warfare. We will shortly publish a selection of the moral evidence, intelligible to every man of conscience.

In publishing the scientific and legal evidence in the following pages, we believe that it will prove convincing to many in Canada, and that it thoroughly vindicates the charges levelled by our chairman.

If there should be some who appalled at the thought of such a crime, perhaps still find it difficult to believe, we are sure that what we publish here will lead them to join in support of the work of the International Commission, so that none may be left in doubt.

We are equally sure that every Canadian will join mankind in requesting that the government of the U. S. sign the Geneva protocol of 1925 (of which we reproduce the full text), and that every other remaining non-signatory government should likewise sign. Our country, we are proud to say, is a signatory, and we note that the Protocol binds our government to urge upon non-signatory states that they should sign and observe the Protocol.

Included in these pages are certain initial comments and stories from the press, as well as certain additional supplementary material.

In addition we wish to advise that we will shortly be in receipt of a documentary film on the current use of bacteriological warfare.

World opinion has
always risen against the use
of bacteriological weapons

Solemn Pledges Were Made

GENEVA PROTOCOL OF THE 17th JUNE 1925

prohibiting the use of asphyxiating, toxic or similar gases
and of bacteriological weapons in war

Here is the list of States which have adopted and ratified the Geneva Protocol:

Abyssinia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, in the name of their respective Governments,

Considering that the use in wartime of asphyxiating, toxic or similar gases, as well as all liquids or analogous material or processes, have been justly condemned by the overwhelming body of opinion of the civilised world,

Considering that the prohibition of the use of such weapons has been formulated in the treaties to which most of the World Powers are parties,

With the purpose of making this prohibition universally recognised as being incorporated in international law,

Declare:

That the High Contracting Parties, in as much as they are not already Parties to the treaties prohibiting its use, recognising this interdiction, agree to apply this prohibition to the use of means of bacteriological warfare and agree to consider ourselves as bound by the terms of this declaration.

The High Contracting Parties will do all in their power to make the other States adhere to the present Protocol. This adherence will be notified to the Government of the French Republic and, through it, to all the signatory and adherent Powers. It will take effect so as to date from the day of notification made by the Government of the French Republic.

The present Protocol, the French and English texts of which will stand as the official testimony, will be ratified as soon as possible. It will carry today's date.

The ratifications of the present Protocol will be addressed to the Government of the French Republic, which will notify the deposit in trust to each of the signatory Powers.

The instruments of ratification or adhesion will remain deposited in trust in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.

The present Protocol will enter into force for each signatory Power so as to date from the time that the ratification is deposited in trust and, from that moment, this Power will be bound vis-a-vis the other Powers who have already deposited their ratifications in trust.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE
KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ON THE USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

On January 29th, 1952, a report was received from the medical division of the Chinese People's Volunteer forces to the effect that on January 28th, 1952 in the region where a unit of the Chinese People's Volunteers was stationed, south east of Ichon district in Kanwon province, U.S. aircraft dropped various insects - flies, fleas, ticks, spiders, arachnid flies. Among the insects found on the ground, there were 23 fleas, 35 flies, 5 ticks, 11 spiders and 6 nycteribid flies which were brought to headquarters with the report.

The members of the Commission of the military medical headquarters of the Korean People's Army set up to investigate this report, were: Kin Sen Dun, chief epidemiologist of the military medical headquarters of the Korean People's Army, Li E Gu, bacteriologist of the S.E.O. epidemiological health division of the military medical headquarters of the Korean People's Army and Kim In Van, entomologist. With the assistance of epidemiological, bacteriological and entomological analyses this Commission established the following facts:

1 - Preliminary data

On the morning of January 28th, 1952, an enemy aircraft flew over territory in the district of Ichon two or three times and then made off in a southerly direction. On that morning, the weather was calm and misty. Towards noon, the mist dispersed and on the snow at various points on the territory flown over by the enemy aircraft, the Chinese People's Volunteers found insects - flies, fleas, ticks and spiders. About 14 hours, fleas, flies and spiders were found in the Evondi district. There was a greater number of fleas than other insects; on one square metre, up to 10 could be counted. The appearance of these insects in winter conditions on the snow, seemed extraordinary to the Chinese Volunteers. Interested by this fact, medical instructor Chang Chva Sin collected several species of insects and took them to Im Guk Mo, the chief of the regiment's medical centre. The latter decided to verify the discovery of the insects and in the company of medical instructor Chang Chva Sin, set out at 17 hours for the place of the discovery.

As a result of the investigation, Im Gu Mo, chief of the medical centre of the Regiment, established the fact of appearance of the insects in the region where the unit was stationed. From conversations with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood - the Koreans Kim Cho Ill, Pak Chen Su, Kim Kvan Sik - doctor Im Guk Mo learned that these people had never seen such an extraordinary occurrence as the appearance of insects on the snow.

Later, with the help of checked and verified information, it was learned that on that day, January 28th, 1952, insects (fleas, flies, etc.) had been found in the regions where other units and detachments of the Chinese People's Volunteers were stationed

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(Kumchuk, Insudon, Nonsodon, Bokmakri). These facts having been established, reports were sent to headquarters. At the same time, steps were taken to carry out stringent prophylactic measures in order to prevent the spread of dangerous disease in the units and to make bacteriological investigation of the insects which were found.

2 - Epidemiological data

As a result of an enquiry made by the Commission from January 30th, to February 5th, it was established:

- a) that there had been no cases of infectious disease in the units of the Chinese People's Volunteers stationed in the region of the villages of Evondi, Kumchuk, Bokmakri, Insudon and Nonsodon, from the 1st January, 1952 up to the time of the enquiry.
- b) amongst the civilian population of the above-mentioned villages, there had been no infectious disease from 1st January up to the end of the enquiry.
- c) there had been no epizootics among rodents of the Konvon province nor anywhere in North Korea.

According to the records of the Medical Centre of Unit No. N of the Chinese People's Volunteers air temperature during the month of January varied between minus 15 and plus 1 degrees Centigrade. These temperature conditions do not allow activity or reproduction of insects.

3 - Bacteriological investigations

Analysis of the various species of insects submitted, which was made by the bacteriological laboratory of the military medical headquarters showed: the result of the examination of fleas for plague infection was negative.

As a result of the examination of flies, the characteristic vibriion of cholera was found.

Examination of ticks, spiders and arachnid flies for pathogenic flora gave a negative result.

4 - Entomological investigations

According to biological classification, the insects belong to the following groups:

- (a) flies - classis : Insecta
Pterygota
Ordo : Diptera
Subordo : Cyclorapha
Familia : Anthomyiidae

These types of flies show great resistance to low temperature.

- (b) fleas - They belong to the type Pulex irritans (Linnaeus)

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(c) ticks - They belong to a type unknown in Korea until now and are capable of conveying to the population diseases known as spring-summer recurrent fever and encephalitis.

(d) nycteribiid flies : Insecta, Pterygota, Diptera, Cyclorapha, Pupipara, Familia Nycteribiidae, parasites of bats.

These types of flies are unknown in Korea.

5 - Conclusion

On the basis of these facts, the Commission considers:

- a) that the appearance of a large number of insects on the territory in the district of Ichon where units of Chinese People's Volunteers were stationed, in winter conditions, is not a natural circumstance and can only be the result of artificial dissemination;
- b) the fact of the appearance of ticks and nycteribiid flies, unknown in Korea until then, proves artificial dissemination of the insects on this territory;
- c) the appearance of cholera vibron in different species of flies, in winter conditions and the non-existence of cholera in North Korea is evidence that they were infected with the aim of being used as bacteriological weapons.

6 - Annex

- a) Conclusions of examination of insects
- b) Document of entomological examinations of insects
- c) Natural preparations of insects
- d) preparation of sample of bacteriological examination
- e) Epidemiological

FINDINGS ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE INSECTS BROUGHT FROM UNIT N OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

On January 29th, 1952, the material was brought for examination for infective agents in a closed glass vessel which was sealed with sealing wax. When this vessel was opened, isolated packets of the following insects were found:

- 35 flies
- 23 fleas
- 5 ticks
- 11 spiders
- 6 nycteribiid flies

The result of the examination

1 - Flies : 30 flies were analysed for gastric and intestinal infective agents. Agents of typhus, paratyphoid and dysentery were not found.

By treatment with cultures in peptonized water and on alkaline agar agar, it was shown that two specimens of flies carried the cholera vibron, an agent of Asiatic cholera. The agglutination on specific serum (1200), the hanging drop method,

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the Gramm test, gave positive results. Finally, biological test on a guinea-pig gave a positive result.

2 - Examination of copies sent: fleas, ticks, spiders, and nycteribid flies did not give positive results with regard to pathological flora.

REPORT Nr.2 OF THE COMMISSION OF THE MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS
OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ON THE USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL
WEAPONS

On February 12th, 1952, the members of the Commission of the military medical headquarters of the Korean People's Army, Kim Sen Dun, chief epidemiologist and Li E Gu, bacteriologist, as a result of receiving a report from the health department of the Chinese People's Volunteer forces on a new occurrence of the use of bacteriological weapons by the enemy set out for the place of the incident in the region of Cheumdon in the Chorvon district, where they established the following facts:

1 - Preliminary data

According to reports of witnesses - soldiers in Unit N of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Li En, Ma Men, Li Chan Men and others - on the 11th February, 1952, at 15 h.20, three enemy aircraft P-51 flew at a low altitude over the territory of the Cheumdon village and later made off in a south-easterly direction. On that day, the weather was clear and sunny; there was a light wind and visibility was good. Chinese Volunteers, Li En, Ma Men and Li Chan Men, and others who during this time were working on hill 342.20 (north east of Cheumdon) observed the flight of enemy aircraft and remarked that different objects were dropped from the aircraft, which did not resemble bombs and did not cause explosions. Interested by this circumstance, soldiers Li En, Ma Men, Li Chan Men and others went towards the place where the objects had been dropped and found there packets of yellow coloured paper, cylindrical in shape, with a diameter of almost 10 cm; and almost 20 cm. long. These packets were found at a distance of 150-200 meters, one from the other. The wrappings of these packets were already torn.

At a distance of about 800 meters from the dropping of the cylinder shaped packets, 5 other packets were found, square in shape with a volume of 10 x 10 x 3cm., of a grey colour, the envelopes of which were also torn.

After having observed the contents of these packets, Chinese Volunteers, Li En, Ma Men, Li Chan Men and others noticed that in the holes in the packets of torn paper there were flies, fleas, ants and other insects of which a quantity had already had time to disperse over the earth.

Suspecting from this fact premeditated action of the enemy in using methods of bacteriological warfare, Chinese Volunteers, Li En, Li Chan Men and others, made an urgent report on the insects dropped, to their Commander Chan Sin who immediately communicated these facts to the doctor and at the same time to the Commander of Unit O.Un.

After having arrived at the scene of the incident, the chief doctor of the Unit, taking precautionary measures, collected several insects for laboratory analysis and organized destruction by fire of the paper packets and their contents. The surrounding area was disinfected.

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The chief of the health department of Unit N of the Chinese People's Volunteers stationed in the district of Cheumdon, organized the necessary prophylactic steps against all infectious disease, (particular attention being paid to the most dangerous) among the personnel of the unit and the civilian population.

2 - Epidemiological data

- a) In recent months no case of infectious disease had been reported among the civilian population in the region where Unit N of the Chinese People's Volunteers was stationed and in the surrounding villages; Cheumdon, Chudonri and Dumidon.
- b) There were two cases of influenza on February 14th, 1952 the day of the enquiry in Unit N of the Chinese People's Volunteers. During the two preceding months there were only 19 cases of influenza and 3 cases of recurrent malaria. During the same period there were no other cases of infectious disease in the Unit.
- c) During recent years there have been no epizootics among rodents in the Chorvon district. No cases of infectious disease were reported among domestic animals.
- d) According to the records of the Medical Centre of Unit N of the Chinese People's Volunteers, air temperature from January 5th to February 14th varied between 21 degrees below and 5 degrees above zero.

3 - Entomological examinations

The insects were analysed by entomologist Kim In Van in the C.E.O. laboratory of the military medical headquarters. According to biological classification, all species of insects belong to the following groups:

- a) Flies: Diptera, Cyclorhapha, familia Anthomyiidae
- b) Fleas: type: Pulex irritans Linnaeus
- c) Other insects were spoiled as a result of technical faults in packing and entomological examination was impossible.

4 - Bacteriological examinations

Bacteriological examination of insects carried out by C.E.O. laboratory showed that the analyses of flies, ants, spiders, and mosquitoes for pathogenic germs gave a negative result.

Examination of fleas for plague germs revealed the presence of bacteria of this disease.

5 - Conclusion

On the basis of these facts, the commission considers:

The insects dropped by enemy aircraft on February 11th, 1952 and found by Chinese People's Volunteers in the Cheumdon region, among which were plague infected fleas, could be used by the enemy only as a bacteriological weapon.

- 6 - Annex
- a) Conclusions of bacteriological examination
 - b) Document of entomological examination
 - c) Natural preparations of analysed insects
 - d) Preparations of samples of bacteriological examinations
 - e) Epidemiological map

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C o n c l u s i o n

Bacteriological examination of insects brought from Unit N of the Chinese People's Volunteers stationed in the Cheumdon region carried out from 13th to 18th February, 1952.

The material was brought to C.E.O. laboratory of the military medical headquarters on February 13th, 1952 to be examined for germs of infectious disease, in a closed glass vessel sealed with sealing wax. When the vessel was opened isolated packets containing the following insects were found:

- 48 flies
- 13 fleas
- 5 ants
- 9 spiders
- 3 mosquitoes

Examination of the flies, spiders, mosquitoes and ants for germs of infectious disease gave negative results.

As a result of the examination of fleas by the cultures on simple agar and on broth, bacilli of plague were found in one of the specimens. This examination was verified by a biological test on guinea-pigs and by agglutination tests with specific serum.

Signatures of the persons who made the examination.

LI E IU, Chief of the C.E.O. laboratory, doctor of medical sciences

KIM UN EN, C.E.O. bacteriologist, doctor of medical sciences

February 18th, 1952

INFORMATION ON THE TIME AND PLACE OF DROPPING OF INFECTED INSECTS
 AT 15 POINTS WHERE INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE

	Places where insects were dropped	Type of insects	Date insects dropped	Date of bacteriological examination	Type of bacteria	Place of examination
1	Kanvon province Pengan District	flies	28.1.52	5.2.52	Cholera	army laboratory
2	Kanvon province Chervon district	fleas	11.2.52	17.2.52	plague bacilli	army laboratory
3	Pyong Yang south province Dedon district	flies	26.2.52	1.3.52	cholera vibriion	Central Medical Station
4	Pyong Yang south province Kandon district	flies	27.2.52	3.3.52	Typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli	Central Medical Station
5	Kvan-Ke province military Unit	lice	27.2.52	1.3.52		army laboratory
6	Kanvon province Pyong Yang district	mosquitoes spiders flies	17.2.52	1.3.52		army laboratory
7	Pyong Yang south province Sonchon district	flies	27.2.52	1.3.52	typhoid and dysentery bacilli	army laboratory
8	Pyong Yang south province Chulsan district	fleas flies	1.3.52	7.3.52	plague bacilli cholera vibriion	Epidemiological and microbiological Instit.
9	Pyong Yang south province Anchju district	fleas	18.2.52	27.2.52	plague bacilli	Central Epidemiological Station
10	Pyong Yang south province Penvon District	flies fish	23.2.52	26.2.52	Cholera vibriion	Army laboratory

	Places where insects were dropped	Type of insects	Date insects dropped	Date of bacteriological examination	Type of bacteria	Place of Examination
11	Pyong Yang south province landok district	fleas	1.3.52	3.3.52	plague bacilli	Army laboratory
12	town of Pyong Yang	flies	4.3.52	8.3.52	cholera vibriion	Central Medical Epidemiological Station
13	Kanvon province Dikovi district	fleas	25.2.52	1.3.52	plague bacilli	Army laboratories
14	Kamgon province Kovan district	fleas	2.3.52	8.3.52	plague bacilli	Army laboratories
15	Kvan-ke province Suan district	flies	29.2.52	5.3.52	cholera vibriion	Army laboratories

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF MICROBIOLOGISTS,
ENTOMOLOGISTS, PARASITOLOGISTS AND EPIDEMIOLOGISTS
WORKING WITH THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

We have examined in detail the following documents:

1. The report of the Health Commission of the Korean People's Army on the use of bacteriological weapons. (The members of this Commission were: Kim Sen Dan, chief epidemiologist of the Korean People's Army, Li F Gu, Bacteriologist of the Health Division, Kim In Van, entomologist.)
2. The Korean report: on the dropping of bacteriological bombs in Korea.
3. The report on North East China of the Chinese Commission of enquiry.
4. The official report of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on Korea.
5. A series of documents on the spreading of infected insects.

These documents were accompanied by detailed protocols on the identification of different types of insects.

Furthermore, documents have been presented on the extraordinary circumstances in which these insects have been found; exact facts have been quoted in these documents on the microbiological examination and identification of pathogenic germs, describing accurately the method which was used.

The course of experiments on animals has been described and detailed clinical protocols are also given as well as the results of autopsies on some of the victims.

The course of further examinations are also described.

The examination of all this material was made by a group of well-known Chinese scientists whose names are given below:

Mr. CHEN SICHEN H., Graduate of Fudan University, Shanghai (1928), Doctor of Paris University (1934), Director of the Entomology Laboratory at Sinica Academy, Peking and Joint Director of the University Museum "The Dawn", Shanghai.

Mr. CHIN YAO-TING, Graduate of Cheeoo University (1914), Professor at the Medical College of China, Mukden, and Head of the Biology Department of the Medical Faculty.

Mr. HSIN CHUN, Doctor of Medicine of the Imperial University of Nogyo (Japan), member of the Institute for the prevention of Epidemics in the North East.

Mr. CHING KWAN-HUA, Graduate of the South Manchuria Medical College, Mukden (1924), Professor and Director of the Department of Bacteriology at the Medical College of China, Mukden.

Mr. LUH PAOLING, Professor of Entomology at the Agricultural University, Peking.

Mr. CHU CHI-MING, Graduate of Shanghai Medical College (1939) Doctor of Philosophy of Cambridge University (Great Britain), Chief Consultant of the National Institute of Serums and Vaccines, Peking.

Mr. LI PEI-LIN, Professor of Pathology at the Medical College of China, Mukden, Doctor of Philosophy of London University, member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. WU CHIH-CHUNG, Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of China, Mukden, Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (Great Britain).

Mr. CHANG HSUEH-TEH, Doctor of Medicine of Peking Union Medical College,

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M.S. of Illinois University (U.S.A.), Professor of Medicine at Peking Union Medical College.

Mr. HSU YING-KUEI, Doctor of Medicine, former Research Assistant at the Institute of Psychiatry, Munich (1938), Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry at Peking Union Medical College.

After studying all the written documents and photographs, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. - The photographs of the different types of bombs which have been found show clearly that these bombs, which are neither explosive nor incendiary, can be used for the spreading of insects.

The vitality of the insects is not harmed by this operation and neither is their ability to spread active or passive infection in those cases where these insects have been artificially infected. These deductions are further strengthened by the fact that witnesses have described how the bombs are dropped from a low altitude.

2. - From the protocols it can be deduced that in direct coincidence with the time when U.S. aircraft flew at a low altitude over the places it was observed that not only this type of bomb was dropped, but also at the point where the bomb fell or in the region flown over, thousands of various types of insects were found in groups with remarkable frequency.

It follows from the detailed reports of eminent specialists - experts on the question of insects in these areas - and entomologists, considering the season and the climatic conditions (low temperature of 0 to minus 20 C., and snow) not only at the time when the insects were discovered, but also during the preceding weeks, that it is impossible that the insects could have been there by natural means.

This can be proved especially by the discovery of locusts and crickets, *Aedes Koreicus*, and different types of flies. It is impossible to find at this season of the year these types of insects in such number and at an adult stage (imago).

With the help of photographic material, we have confirmed the differentiation of the following types of insects:

TIPULIDAE, div. sp., CHIRONOMUS sp., *AEDES KOREICUS*, *HYLEMEDIA* sp., f. ANTHOMYIDAE, *MUSCA VICINA*, *MUSCINA STABULANS*, *HELOMYZA* sp., f. HELOMYZIDAE, *ACRYDIUM* sp., *LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA*, SPIDER, FLEA, COLLEMBOLA.

It is known that, among these insects, the flies *HYLEMEDIA* sp., *MUSCA VICINA*, *MUSCINA STABULANS* and *HELOMYZA* sp. are possible carriers of germs causing intestinal diseases. The *AEDES KOREICUS* is known to be a specific carrier of a virus-borne encephalitis.

The other above-mentioned insects have up to now not been known to be disease carriers. The discovery of the various germs, virus and rickettsia, on the bodies of these insects leads one to believe that these insects have been used as carriers (vectors) intended to spread infection in natural foci. The reason for the use of precisely these types of insects is not clear. It can be assumed that the intention was to take the people by surprise. It is not unlikely that many insects might have been used to cover up the dropping of real germ-carriers.

3. - Furthermore, coinciding with the time and place over which the U.S. aircraft flew, feathers, boxes of paper and other objects were found.

4. - The insects, feathers and other objects found have been carefully collected and submitted to a professional, entomological, microbiological and epidemiological examination. The examination has been carried out on one hand by specialists of the Korean People's Army and Korean scientific institutes and on the other hand by Chinese specialists from Chinese research institutes.

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We are in possession of a detailed description of the course of the laboratory examinations of the Chinese group. This document contains details of the different stages in the diagnostic process.

From the different types of flies found in Korea, *Vibrio Cholera*, *S. typhi abdominalis*, *S. paratyphi* and *Shigella dysenteriae*, were isolated. In six cases, it has been proved by cultures, experiments and serological examination that *Pasteurella pestis*, agent of plague, was present on fleas.

It is very important that even the reports of the South Korean Army state that in recent years up till now there has been no plague in Korea.

On different types of insects collected and submitted to examination on Chinese territory, various germs have unquestionably been found. From various types of flies *S. typhi abdominalis* from Chironomus, *S. Paratyphi B.* were identified. From spiders a very virulent type of *Pasteurella* was found, a type which at the time of publication of the document had not yet been identified.

From Collembola, a type of *Rickettsia lethal* to guinea-pigs was isolated which also at the time of publication of the document had not been identified.

Finally, they isolated from insects of the Tipulidae family a very virulent type of encephalitis virus, which at the time of publication of the document has been passed three times through mice.

On several occasions anthrax bacillus has been isolated from feathers which had been dropped from aircraft and has been verified by animal tests.

5. - The following fact, quoted in the document issued by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, is of great importance: during the night of 18th February, 1952 an aircraft several times flew at a low altitude in circles over Bal Nam Ri, Anju Gun, in the region of Dai Ri Nyen, province of South Pyongan without dropping explosive or incendiary bombs and without firing.

Some days later, a sudden plague epidemic broke out in this village, causing a mortality rate of 72%. Before this outbreak of epidemic plague, there had never been a single case of plague in this district. After studying the details of the origin of this epidemic, the idea arose that the aircraft had spread directly a virulent plague culture and that insects had been used at the same time as a covering up manoeuvre. For dissemination of plague by this means, atmospheric conditions were also favourable.

6. - It is apparent from maps of the localities where these bombs and insects have been found that these are placed in the rear of the Korean front and in the North East part of China bordering on Korea.

It is apparent in a very convincing manner from all the documents presented, along with the photographic material and the protocols of the epidemiologists and entomologists that bacteriological weapons have been used in Korea and in North East China.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ENQUIRING INTO THE BACTERIOLOGICAL ATTACKS
IN NORTH EAST CHINA (EXTRACTS)

The Commission for investigating the germ warfare was formed in response to the demand of all the people of China and in accordance with the resolution adopted by an extended 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. The report is signed by all members of the Northeast group of the Commission, which includes various specialists in the natural sciences, experts in international law and representatives of people's organisations, as well as workers in the fields of literature and art and journalists. Our on-the-spot investigations lasted two weeks and were completed on March 31. On the basis of the authenticated facts that we gathered in our on-the-spot investigations, we submit the following report.

Within the past two weeks, we made on-the-spot surveys and enquiries at 21 places in the areas of Mukden, Antung, Kwantien and Fushun over which bacteria and virus carrying insects and other infected objects dropped by American aircraft were 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 eyewitnesses depositions and vast quantity of evidence we collected during our enquiries and surveys were carried out on the spot.

In the first place, we turned to the fact that from the latter part of February up to the present, American aircraft intruded continuously and on a wide scale over the territorial air of the People's Republic of China. Statistics compiled by the Northeast air defence organisation shows that 175 groups of American aircraft intruded over areas of Northeast China in the period of February 29 to March 21 in 955 sorties. These intrusions occurred mostly in cloudy weather or at night. The areas over which they were active include 70 cities and counties in Liaotung, Liaohsi, Kirin, Sungkiang and Heilungkiang Provinces. The nature of the activities of these American aircraft after intrusion was ascertained by investigation. Apart from 17 American planes which carried out bombing and strafing over the Changtienhokow area of Kwantien county, in the Linkiang county area in Liaotung Province, and in the area of Chi An railway station on March 1, 5 and 16, respectively, causing casualties among local inhabitants and destroying civilian houses, the other American aircraft were mostly engaged in the task of spreading bacteria and virus carrying insects and other 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 themselves saw objects resembling bags dropped by American aircraft, that these 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 examined 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 at a farm near the beach in Louetao (one kilometre from the county seat) outside the East Gate of Kwantien. The following eyewitnesses testified that this bacteriological

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bomb was dropped by American aircraft on March 12. Han Yung-pin, merchant; Li Chi-wen (woman), anti-epidemic worker; Li Szu-chien, student; Kao Chun-shan, chief of the Kwantien townlet's office and Hu An, magistrate of Kwantien county.

At 12:52 p.m. on that day, eight American planes flew over from the west to the east. Han Yung-pin, owner of Tung Chu Ho grocery inside the South Gate of Kwantien county seat, deposed that he saw one of these planes drop a light coloured object which fell very slowly. As it came down low, it was possible to recognise it as something grey in colour and shaped like a cylinder. It came down at a slant in a northeastly direction.

At 01:30 p.m. on March 21, that this "light 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 U.S. When the bomb landed, it made a crater approximately 12 centimetres deep. Three metres away from the crater, was found the twisted axis of the bacteriological bomb, made of iron, together 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 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 eight metres north east of the bomb crater, heaps of feathers were scattered around, including yellow and white short down and black feathers. The quills of the feathers were clean of any flesh or mud. There were no remains of any birds 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 extremely 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 spring-tails nearby and in the vicinity. These facts established that the object dropped by American aircraft was a type of bacteriological bomb especially made in the United States. The use of a fragile bomb case results in the infected insects and feathers scattering over a wide area when the bomb burst.

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 anthomyid flies, blow-flies, non-biting stable flies, sunflies, houseflies, horse-flies,) mosquitoes (including such species as Aedes and Culex) midges crane flies, spiders, springtails, ants, fleas, migratory locusts, pigmy locusts and crickets, etc.

Considering the areas in which these insects were discovered in relation to the intrusions by American aircraft, the state of dispersion of those insects, the places in which 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 American aircraft intruded or adjacent to such areas. 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 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, wide-spread and thorough searches were repeatedly carried out. Such insects were found, up to March 20, in areas amounting in all to 3,687,380

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square metres, or 3,69 square kilometres. In all cases, they were massed together in particular places 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 Ta Pien Kou village of the seventh district of Hsin Pin county on March 4 spreading 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 San Cha Kou and Pei Yin Ssu in Ku Shan townlet, Antung county. On the same day, mosquitoes were found in an area of about 1,500 square metres in a ditch fronting Sun Chia Yin of Tien Ching village of Ta Yin district, Chuang Ho county, averaging roughly 100 per square metre. In some places, the density of certain infected insects was as much as roughly 70 per square metre. From the on-the-spot investigations in Chiu Chan village, Fushun, about 20 kilometres from Chiu Chan district, Mukden, we discovered large numbers of springtails, flies and mosquitoes. According to the testimony of an eyewitness, an old peasant by the name of Chao Wen-hsin, when springtails and other insects were first found on March 3, they were densely concentrated in an area of one kilometre by half a kilometre. The dispersion of these insects in such concentrated 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: (1) Blow-flies were discovered on March 15 on the concrete basketball ground in the vicinity of the dormitories of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government at Yang Wu Street in Mukden. This was abnormal both as regards time and place. (2) Large numbers of flies and mosquitoes were discovered on sandbanks, on high terrain, open fields, and even on the surface of snow, in Antung city and Kwantien county. This is impossible in normal circumstances, as flies and mosquitoes exist near water, in weeds and garbage and places where people and animals live. (3) Spring-tails were discovered on the six-metre-high grandstand of the race course at Fushun which is a concrete structure. (4) Locusts are normally found only in woods beside lakes or rivers or on farms, but, instead, they were discovered on an open air concrete veranda on the first floor of the Ministry 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 those places at this time of the year.

4. - The insects were found at a much earlier date than it is natural for local insects to appear. For instance, in the Northeast, the adult male of *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 housefly normally appears only in late April; yet large numbers of adult male and female were discovered in mid-March in Szeping city, Liaohsi Province. The 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 Chenkiang Hill, Antung. *Aedes* should appear in late May at the earliest; yet on March 4 adult males and females of this species were discovered at Tiehling in Liaohsi Province.

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

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During our investigations in Northeast China, we examined the results of laboratory research on bacteria and virus by the anti-epidemic organizations in Mukden, Antung, Kwantien and Fushun. The experts in those 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:

1. - Bacilli anthracis 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 Feichingtzu village, Feichingtzu district, Antung county. 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 white mice. The mice were taken with convulsions and died within 36 hours. Both in the dead mice and on the unwashed feathers, bacilli anthracis were found. Bacilli anthracis were also discovered on houseflies dropped on March 17 by American aircraft over the municipality of Szeping.
2. - On spiders dropped by American aircraft, pathogenic bacilli with bipolar stain belonging to the pasteurilla group were found. In this category come the bacteria of bubonic plague and of the hemorrhagic septicaemia 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 septicaemia of chickens and ducks. This type of bacteria was discovered in tests made in Mukden by bacteriologist Ching Kuan-hua.
3. - Salmonella typhosa was found on non-biting stableflies dropped by American aircraft. This is the bacilli of the dangerous disease, typhoid. 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, Yang Wu Street, Mukden. Bacteriologists Ching Kuan-hua carried out the tests.
4. - Salmonella typhosa and Salmonella 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 Salmonella paratyphosa on the sunflies and Salmonella typhosa on the midges.
5. - Rickettsias were discovered on springtails dropped by American aircraft. 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 Wom-pin carried out the tests.
6. - From the craneflies dropped by American aircraft a virus of acute encephalitis was isolated. Since March 9, a number of cases of death arising 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 white mice subjected to tests with the virus carried by those craneflies 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, namely Li Poi-lin, Hsu Ying-kwei, Chu Chi-ming, Chang Hsueh-toh, Wu Chih-chung and Ching Kuan-hua.

Specialists in various branches of the natural sciences are continuing their tests and researches.

In concluding their report the members of the Commission declared:

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"We launch an urgent appeal to the people of all China and to the people of the entire world. We call on them to unite immediately and take unanimous action to stop the atrocious action of the U.S. aggressors and bring an end to the bacteriological warfare against the Chinese and Korean people."

AMONGST THOSE WHO SIGNED THE DOCUMENTS WERE:

Group head

- Chen Chi-yuan, -Director of the Supervisory Committee of the People's Relief Administration of China

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

- Fong Tso-min -Vice President of the Red Cross 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 -expert in international laws
- Chou Chien-jen -biologist
- Hsieh Shao-wen -bacteriologist
- Liu Tsung-lö -entomologist
- Cheng Shao-chiung -veterinary specialist
- Chao Chen-sheng - entomologist
- Hu Hsiang-pi -veterinary specialist
- Su Hsi-pu -epidemiologist
- Ma Shih-chun -entomologist
- Chao Ming -writer

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EXTRACTS OF THE REPORT PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

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 the U.N.O. has ignored these pleas.

The allegations made have been the subject of different enquiries particularly in a report dated 27 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
- 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 3 to March 18, 1952. Members of the Commission visited the provinces of North and South Pyongan, Hwang Hai, Kang Won, including the towns of Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaichen, Puk Dong, Anju, Anak, Sinchon, Sariwon, Wonsan.

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 observations 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 28 January and 12 March, 1952 are as follows:

1. January 28 Pong Kang Goon, Kang Won Province, flies, fleas and spiders;
2. February 11 Chol Won Goon, Kang Won Province, flies and fleas (mosquitoes);
3. February 17 Pongang Goon, Kang Won Province, spiders;
4. February 18 Anju Goon, South Pyongan Province, flies and fleas;
5. February 23 Pong Won Goon, South Pyongan Province, flies and fleas;
6. February 25 Doc Won Goon, Kang Won Province, fleas and other insects;

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7. February 26 Dia Bong Goon, South Pyengan Province, flies and fleas;
8. February 27 Kang Dong Goon, South Pyengan Province, flies;
9. February 27 Hwang Hai Province (military unit), lice;
10. February 27 Senchen Goon, South Pyengan Province, flies;
11. February 29 Suan Goon, Hwang hai Province, flies and other insects;
12. March 1 Chelsan Goon, South Pyengan Province, flies and fleas;
13. March 1 Yandong Goon, South Pyengan Province, flies and other insects;
14. March 2 Kowon Goon, Ham Kyang Province, fleas and other insects;
15. March 4 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 circumstances; 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 one degree and in February five degrees, 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's 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 23 February 1952, in Peng Won Goon, South Pyengan Province, on a mountain not far from Suk Shun Myon 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, pasteurilla pestis, ebertyella typhosa, salmonella paratyphi A and B, rickettsia 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 13 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 metres in diameter.

Expert examination showed that the flies had been infected with the germ of cholera. At a distance of about 300 to 400 metres 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 No. 8 and 9 which is of the same type as the remains the Commission personally inspected.

2.- On 18 February 1952, in Bal Nam Ri, Anju Goon, Dai Ri Myon region, South Pyengan Province, fleas flies, spiders and bugs were found crowded into one yard square in three separate lots on open ground, each spot being about one 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. At this time of the year no flies or spiders have ever been found in this area before. The ground temperature was 20 degrees below zero Centigrade.

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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 machinegunning. Expert examination showed that the fleas were infected with plague. On February 25, plague broke out in that village. Fifty persons were taken ill of whom 36 died (in a population of about 600) up to March 11, and the disease had not then run its course. Plague has never previously occurred in this region.

3.- February 22, in Jong Dong Hwang Hai Province, Pong San Goon, Cho Wa Myen region, flies were found in clusters, lying on ice and snow, over about an area of 200 metres in diameter, with five to ten flies to the square metre. 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 12, in which flies, mosquitoes, spiders and unfamiliar insects similar to fleas were found.

4. - Since 25 February in Kaichen Goon, South Pyengan Province, flies and other insects were found in nine 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 country. No outbreak of diseases had occurred up to the time of the visit of the members of the Commission.

5.- On February 26, in Buk Myen, same goon, a great quantity of flies and fleas were found on the snow, which later on spread from the village Nam Shin 11 to Nam Shin 1. Two kilometres 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 28, near Song Ri, Kang Don Goon, Won Tan Myen Region, South Pyongan Province, on the ice of the bank of the Puk Kang River (which serves the water supply of Pyongyang) ant-like insects were found in clusters of about 30 cm. diameter, with about three to five metres between each cluster. By the next day, the insects had already spread over an area of 800 metres. The day before the insects were found, five American planes, had been seen circling over the place for half an hour, without dropping explosive or incendiary bombs or machinegunning. The witness stated that the expert examination disclosed that the insects were infected with bacteria which caused an intestinal disease.

7.- On March 3, flies of unusual appearance, crowded in one spot about one yard square, were found at Ko Eup, Jan Shan Myen, Soonchen Goon, South 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 4, the same kind of flies was found under similar conditions in the same county in the village Ma Don, Syin 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.

11.- On March 5 in Pyongyang city, Choong Koo district quarter Hammoon Ri, large and small groups of flies were found in the street, spread over an area of about 1.5 to 5 metres. The next day, cholera broke out in the neighbouring street.

12.- On March 11, in Bek Dong Goon, a few kilometres from a POW camp, some

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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 four 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 authorities with the fullest and closest cooperation of the people.

The first case of cholera was diagnosed on February 20. This was 40-year old Kim Hak Mun of the Myen region, Chel Won Goon, Kang Won Province, who died on February 23. On February 25, 35-year old Kim Shul Sun fell ill in the same village. In the South Pyongan Province, Suk Chan Myen, two persons in the same village fell ill on March 5, and both died on the following day. On March 8, three more persons fell ill, one of whom died the same day and another on March 9. In Pyongyang city (as mentioned above) two persons fell ill on March 6, and another on March 8. Two of them died on March 8. The quarter has been isolated. In Hwang Hai Province, where the local register (as mentioned above) showed 36 cases of discovery of insects, in Suan Goon, Su Gu Myen, Sok Dal Ri village, two 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, nine of whom died.

The first case of plague was diagnosed on February 25, Hawang Li Shai, aged 29, of Bal Nam Ri, Anju region. The case took a mortal turn. On February 29, 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 18. 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 been proved in the army:

In Kang Won Province, Tan Wan Goon, Dong Ha region, on March 4, one soldier fell ill and died on March 6. In South Pyongan Province Jang Don Goon, Shoang 1 Dong village, one soldier fell ill on March 7, and died the following day. In Han Kyon Nam Do Province, Ka Won Goon, Seng Nam Ri village, one soldier fell ill on March 11, 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 it is beyond doubt that great quantities of insects, often, 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 a 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.

March, 31st, 1952.

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DECLARATION ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR BY ALL THE
JOURNALISTS COVERING THE ARMISTICE TALKS
IN KOREA

Kaesong, March 28 - The following joint declaration on the bacteriological weapon employed by U. S. forces in Korea was made by journalists: Kim Chong Yun of Minju Chosen, Pyongyang; Chu Chi-Ping of Takung Pao, Shanghai, Chungking and Hongkong; Alan Winnington of the Daily Worker, London; Wilfred Burchett of Ce Soir, Paris; Tibor Meral of Szabad Nep, Budapest; Lucian Fracki of Zolnierz Wolonsci, Warsaw; They have all, with the exception of Lucian Fracki, who came to Korea on August 23, 1951, been present since the beginning of the negotiations for a cease-fire in Korea:

"We correspondents who have covered every phase of the truce talks, on hearing charges that the Americans are waging bacteriological warfare, organized ourselves into two groups to investigate. Jointly, or in separate groups, we investigated these charges at the front, in the near front, and deep rear: in western Korea and especially in the region of Pyongyang.

"Detailed reports on our investigations have been sent to our newspapers but we feel, in view of the historic importance of these events and the serious nature of the charge, that it is also our duty to summarize our conclusions for world public opinion to judge.

"As a result of visits to many widely scattered districts, interviews with hundreds of people, soldiers, civilians, bacteriologists, doctors, medical workers and persons in health administration at all levels, we state:

"Firstly, U.S. forces are using bacteriological weapons on a large scale and in a great variety against both armed forces and civilians in North Korea, but especially against civilians.

"Secondly, this weapon can be, and is being met and defeated by close co-operation between the Government and people, by mass social consciousness, discipline and courage. It is being defeated here. There are no epidemics.

"The evidence is conclusive. We found that U.S. forces have dropped from planes, or fired in shells of special design, a great variety of insects infected with virulent diseases of an epidemic nature. Many of the insects used are of species hitherto unknown in Korea and others of native types which are not normally seen at this time of the year.

"Flies, fleas, mosquitoes and spiders are the commonest insects dropped but lice, sand flies, bugs, ants and other species are also used. Contaminated meat, fish cloth, feathers and straw have also been dropped.

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"Various bacteria are carried but the commonest are bubonic plague and cholera. Others include relapsing fever and typhus. Bubonic plague has never been known in the history of Korea before, and, apart from the outbreak of cholera in South Korea in 1946, this too, has been unknown for 60 years.

"In one case, we have been given evidence from the entire adult population of a village that the insects which appeared after U.S. planes had flown over the village, were of a species absolutely unknown. The insects were infected.

"The dropping of insects is usually accompanied by the dropping of propaganda leaflets and, on the front, by the firing of propaganda shells. This was the case in Pyongyang central district where at No. 6, Second Street, the suburb of Nam Mun Ri, 3 people, Han San Kuk, 68 years, and his two grandchildren aged six and two, died of cholera as a result, before the area could be disinfected. Up to March 19, these were the only deaths from any epidemic diseases in the capital.

"Insects are mostly dropped at night or in cloudy weather by planes flying at a very low altitude. The containers used have included paper envelopes, as in the Pyongyang central district March 5, propaganda leaflet bombs as in Kondong village, February 27, plastic containers and in some cases, direct spraying from specially adapted planes as at Chuk Dong, a small village near Kaesong. Every effort seems to be made to drop the insects in or near rivers, streams, ponds and springs, especially in the case of cholera-bearing insects, as in Sonori, on the 27th February, on Taeson River, which is 20 kilometres from Pyongyang and which supplies the capital with water.

"Some of the insects dropped die from exposure to the cold but many also survive and are specially reared and conditioned to extreme cold. We personally found living flies on the ice 10 days after most of them had been destroyed by burning. We have seen others able to fly a few hours after they have been dropped. Eye-witnesses from widely scattered parts of the country described exactly similar habits of the insects after they were found. For the first few hours, flies, for instance, are usually dazed, but after that they begin to fly at about a metre from the ground. After another few hours, they can fly twice that height and then begin to disperse.

"Undoubtedly, the U.S. forces are counting on such factors as the approach of warm weather to make any epidemic seem natural. They drop the bacteria by night and in cloudy

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weather and use apparently normal propaganda weapons in an effort to conceal the evidence of their guilt. This is a more insidious weapon than any other. The U.S. forces count on the victims being forced to destroy the evidence in self defence. However, they will not succeed because there are tens of thousands of eye-witnesses. There are laboratory samples of non-indigenous insects and bacteria unknown in Korea. There is a mass of indisputable evidence - complete, damning and final.

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"THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION", London,
April 12, 1952.

In 'Londoner's Diary' signed by 'Critic' (a pseudonym generally attributed to the Editor Kingsley Martin).

"I have received and rejected several "Appeals to humanity" against the use of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. They produced many propaganda quotations but no evidence that a responsible person could take seriously. During this week, however, I have become converted to the view that the Chinese and Koreans have a case which deserves careful investigation.

At Oslo, March 28, Joo Mo Jo, who is President of the Chinese Academy of Science, and one of the Vice-President of China produced for the benefit of a press conference a detailed account of alleged discoveries of plague and cholera insects dropped in China and Korea (from the type of shell which is usually used for leaflets) and also photographs of these insects alive in the snow, after the shell had burst, with photographs of Korean sanitary squads dealing with such incidents. A film was also shown of live Mayflies and other insects unknown in Korea and unlikely to survive in low temperatures. That does not mean that if dropped in a village they might not infect a child or two before they died.

It is certainly disturbing to compare these allegations with the discussions of methods in using such insects in the famous article on bacteriological warfare by Rosebury and Kabat in the 'Journal of Immunology' 1947. Since then I am told this insect method is regarded as out of date and nothing has been published about the newer, presumably, spray method of bacteriological warfare. The Chinese allegation is that American specialists have been trying out experiments with plague and infected insects in winter conditions in which there would normally be no epidemic. Either for special reasons or in ordinary way of business the Americans have done, I am told, an amazingly efficient job in inoculating not only United Nations troops, but the whole population of South Korea against each of the dangerous contagions.

I may only add that I was a complete sceptic, indeed scoffer, and that now I am convinced only that there is a case for investigation. Since the Chinese rule out the Red Cross as well as all U.N. organizations, the problem is to find investigators who are both competent and truthful and who will be believed by the Western public to be competent and truthful. Probably the first step would be to get some leading scientists with no political affiliation to examine the evidence produced at Oslo and to report whether it provides a prima facie case for further inquiry.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

"THE NEW YORK TIMES", New York, 3rd April 1952
published an article by A. M. Rosenthal:

"United Nations, N.Y., April 2.- Photographs published by the Chinese Communists as 'proof' of the use of germ warfare by the United States were exposed today as complete frauds.

"...The photograph of a 'germ bomb' supposedly dropped by the United States was a picture of a nonexplosive bomb used to distribute propaganda leaflets, which for physical reasons is not adaptable even theoretically to carrying germs. The authority: Army spokesmen in Washington, who produced pictures to prove that the 'germ bomb' was a leaflet bomb'.

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"THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE", New York April 6

"Washington, April 5 (AP)...After hearing secret testimony in this military field, Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, D. Fla., chairman of House Appropriations subcommittee..

"Actually, he said, retaliatory bacteria warfare 'does not involve some complicated super-weapon'. The means of delivering germs to enemy territory, he said, are simple and involve equipment of the type with which the services now are 'already well stocked...such as the containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets.'"

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"LE MONDE", Paris, April 8, 1952

U.S. ARMY ASKS INCREASE IN CREDITS FOR
BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR.

"At the moment when communist propaganda is making a concentrated attack on the alleged use of bacteriological weapons by U. S. forces in Korea, some importance must be given to the statements made by Mr. Sikes, Democrat, chairman of the House of Representatives Appropriations sub-committee. According to an Associated Press dispatch, Mr. Sikes has, in effect, affirmed during a secret session of the Sub-Committee that the United States is at least on an equal footing with Russia and other countries in the field of bacteriological warfare but he did not think enough importance was attached to this question.

"Mr. Sikes said that the programme presented by the military authorities dealt mainly with studying means for protecting life, crops and cattle in the United States.

But Mr. Sikes added that this programme was also planned to enable the United States, 'if necessary, to carry bacteriological warfare to the enemy'.

"Whereas the Finance Commission of the House reduced the 52 billion dollar total military credits demanded for the fiscal year beginning on July 1st by 4,100 million dollars, the 'bacteriological warfare' credits have remained untouched.

"The documents published by the Sub-committee presided over by Mr. Sikes revealed that the military authorities have asked an increase in credits in order to carry on research in regard to bacteriological warfare.

"The amount of the credits has not been disclosed, but these, along with the credits asked for atomic projects and chemical warfare, reach the total of 49 million dollars.

"For his part, Major General E. T. Bullene, chief of the American Army Chemical Corps stated before the Sub-committee that the military authorities considered the question of bacteriological warfare as 'urgent'.

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"He said that they had been engaged in research for ten years, and they now believed it was time to start seriously on the job.

"Mr. Sikes said that the general wished to talk about the building and fitting up of new laboratories for the carrying out of research work.

"He added that a real bacteriological war of reprisals did not necessitate complicated 'super-weapons'.

"He said: 'The means of delivering germs to enemy territory are simple and involve equipment of the type with which the services are now already well stocked...such as the containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets!'"

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"THE TIMES", London 12th April 1952
published a letter from the Rev. Oliver Fielding
Clarke, 37, Clapham Common West Side S.W.4

"Sir, - I notice that, although 'The Times' is presumably read by all persons exercising 'recognized moral authority' in this country, the question raised by Sir Lewis Casson in his letter of March 22 still remains unanswered. Why, if the 'deliberate spreading of disease' is so abhorrent to the western nations, is indiscriminate incendiary and atom bombing legitimate? The question is important especially if the arms, training, and equipment of the western nations are to be standardized so that, for example, what the U.S.A.A.F. does today the R.A.F. does tomorrow.

Is the writer of your leading article of March 20 correct in stating that biological warfare is abhorrent to the western nations? What, for example, of the now suppressed Merck Report of 1946 on the development of methods and facilities for mass-production of micro-organisms? What of the statements recorded in various American periodicals of General Alden H. Waitt, Representative Albert Thomas, and Representative Harry Sheppard extolling the potentialities of germ warfare? What of an article in 'Discovery' in December, 1950, concerning devices perfected in America and in Britain for carrying out germ warfare? These are things which have been appearing in print in Britain and America and do not depend for their significance on any assessment as to what has happened in Korea."

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"LA PACE" (INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY CHRONICLE), Rome,
March 1952
published an interview given by Professor Morello
Morellini, well known phthisisist at the Forlanini
Institute of Rome.

The following is an extract from the interview:

"Question: What do you think about the use of bacteriological weapons?"

Answer: Microbial aggression as a war end must no longer be considered with the scepticism and distrust with which it was regarded twenty years ago, but as a practical means of battle and one which has already been tried in more or less recent experiments. The technique of this aggressive method has unquestionably made use of perfected knowledge in microbiology and particularly in the field of microbiological genetics by which it is presumably possible to obtain the selection of pathogenic germs of a particular virulence or endowed with new pathogenic characteristics.

Personally, I condemn this cruel and insidious method of struggle, as all other methods with the purpose of bringing suffering and despair among unarmed and innocent civilian populations.

Furthermore, I am filled with bitterness when I think that men of science can agree to give this same cultural and technical knowledge which was taught them for the opposite purpose, to be used for purposes which are profoundly and uniquely anti-human."

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MICROBIOLOGISTS HAVE CONDEMNED BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

"The Fourth International Congress of Microbiology joins the International Society of Cellbiology in condemning in the strongest possible terms all forms of biological warfare. The Congress considers such barbaric methods as absolutely unworthy of any civilized community and trusts that all Microbiologists throughout the world will do everything in their power to prevent their exploitation."

This resolution was moved, seconded and carried by acclamation at the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR MICROBIOLOGY held at Copenhagen on 20th-26th July, 1947.

(Extract from the Report of Proceedings of the Congress published for the Executive Committee and the Conveners of Sections of Mogens BJØRNEBØ, M.D.
General Secretary -
"Rosenkilde and Bagger", page 3rd -)

The following were the Canadian participants in the Fourth International Congress for Microbiology - Copenhagen 1947

Gibbons, N. E.
Groves, J. Walton
Mrs. Elsie Groves
James, Norman
Lochhead, A. G.
Morin, Edouard, J.
Jean Gregoire and G. Hoerner
Reed, G. B.
Siebenmann, Charles, G.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ON THE USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ON
CHINESE TERRITORY BY THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

1. - F o r w a r d

A commission, composed of jurists from eight countries, was entrusted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers with the task of investigating violations of international law by the U.S. armed forces in Korea.

The composition of this commission was as follows:

- 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
- Jack Gaster Solicitor, London (Great Britain)
- Marc JACQUIER Advocate at the Court of Appeal, Paris (France)
- KO PO-NIEN Director of the Research Department at the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking, (China)
- Marie-Louise MOERENS Advocate, Brussels, (Belgium)
- Lotelba RODRIGUES DE BRITTO - Advocate, Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil)
- Zofia WASILKOWSKA Judge of the Supreme Court, Warsaw, (Poland)

During the time when the members of this commission were in Korea, where they had investigated in particular the use of bacteriological weapons by the U.S. air forces against the civilian population, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government publicly accused the U.S.A. of using bacteriological weapons in the Northeastern provinces of China.

The commission was requested by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers also to investigate the accusations made 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.

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

Mr. Pei Hai-ching, chief assistant of the Public Health Department of the Northeast People's Government, communicated evidence to the commission. The commission has obtained testimonies of a certain number of witnesses, relating to these facts.

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

Mr. CHEN SICHEN H., Graduate of Fudan University, Shanghai (1928), Doctor of Paris University (1934), Director of the Entomology Laboratory at Sinica Academy, Peking and Joint Director of the University Museum "The Dawn", Shanghai.

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Mr. CHIN YAO-TING, Graduate of Choeeloo University (1914), Professor at the Medical College of China, Mukdon, and Head of the Biology Department of the Medical Faculty.

Mr. HSIN OHUN, Doctor of Medicine of the Imperial University of Nogyaa (Japan), member of the Institute for the Prevention of Epidemics in the North East.

Mr. CHING KWAN-HUA, Graduate of the South Manchuria Medical College, Mukdon (1924), Professor and Director of the Department of Bacteriology at the Medical College of China, Mukdon.

Mr. Luh PAOLING, Professor of Entomology at the Agricultural University, Peking.

Mr. CHU CHI-MING, Graduate of Shanghai Medical College (1939), Doctor of Philosophy of Cambridge University (Great Britain), Chief Consultant of the National Institute of Serums and Vaccines, Peking.

Mr. Li PEI-LIN, Professor of Pathology at the Medical College of China, Mukdon, Doctor of Philosophy of London University, member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. WU CHIH-CHUNG, Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of China, Mukdon, Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (Great Britain).

Mr. CHANG HSUEH-TEH, Doctor of Medicine of Peking Union Medical College, M.S. of Illinois University (U.S.A.), Professor of Medicine at Peking Union Medical College

Mr. Hsu YING KUEI, Doctor of Medicine, former Research Assistant at the Institute of Psychiatry, Munich (1938), Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Munich (1938), Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry at Peking Union Medical College.

Lastly, General Kao PENG, Assistant commander of Northeast Air Forces, furnished the commission with 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 these localities and that the aircraft above-mentioned were identified as U.S. military planes.

On the other hand, the commission has received a copy of "Journal of Immunology" of May, 1947, which contains a long report by three American Bacteriologists of Columbia University.

This report confirms that since that time, very thorough studies have been undertaken in the United States on the use of bacteria as war weapons.

"- STATEMENT OF FACTS

1.- On March 3, 1952, towards evening, a farmer of Kiu Tsai village, some 20 kilometres from Fushun, discovered in front of his house insects jumping and crawling on the snow. He informed the local authorities of his discovery, and the work of collecting and destroying the insects was organised on the following day. The insects were scattered over an area of more than one kilometre long (two Chinese li), and about 500 metres (one 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 the snow and ice had not yet thawed.

Three witnesses including farmer Lin Kuan-i, first to see the insects, informed the commission of the circumstances of discovery and conditions under which 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 Northeast China.

Dr. Shu Chi-ning told the commission about the results of the bacteriological experiments carried out by three experts on a guinea pig; the guinea pig died eight days later and numerous rickettsiae appeared in its spleen. Thus the fact was established that these insects carried a type of pathogenic rickettsiae.

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The Fushun region was invaded by American aircraft on February 29. Two witnesses testified that on that day an 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 Leo Kuan in Pen Hsi region. Insects were scattered over an area more than one kilometre in length and three-quarters of a kilometre broad. There were several types of insects, 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 Pen Hsi 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, he had seen groups of mosquitoes flying in the village of Fan Chia, Chinchow.

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

According to 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 U.S. aircraft on March 4, at six in the morning.

4. - On March 7, 1952, a U.S. aircraft flew over the Fushun region. On the same day a railway employee discovered a large number of flies 10 kilometres from Kochiatze station. The flies were flying over and under the bridge of Wu Li Tai. 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 them and sent them to Shenyang (Mukden). It was very cold at this time, the temperature was 10 degrees c. below zero.

The commission heard the testimony of Professor Chen Sicien who studied these insects and identified them as "hylemyia" flies, dipteran of the "anthomyiides" family. On this subject, the witness gave 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.

5. - Since March 9, 1952, in Anshan and other towns, many cases of death by encephalitis have been reported.

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

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

Many expert doctors reported to the commission the result of the post-mortem examination on the two patients, which showed conclusively an acute attack of encephalitis.

Professor Li Pei-lin, emphasised the similarity of the brain lesions found in human victims and in the experimentally inoculated mice.

6. - On March 11, 1952, at eight a.m. and 11 a.m. 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 Pei Tsin-Tze district of Chang-sen twice heard the sound of engines and saw three aircraft coming from the northwest, flying southeast. They saw an object drop from an aircraft. This object could not later be located. But a large quantity of poultry feathers, many of which were white and some yellow, were discovered in the fields.

Dr. Hsin Chun testified before the commission that experiments on mice proved that the feathers carried anthrax bacilli.

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

Mr. Han Yung-ping, grocer in Kwantien, testified before the commission that just before noon he was at the door of his store in the Nam-Men-Li quarter when planes passed. 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-ping then saw a white object drop, 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 pupil of the secondary school of Kwantien, by the name of Li Sze-Chien, who had participated in the search for insects under the order of the authorities discovered in the maize fields about one kilometre outside the East Gate of the city a hole four "tsun" (Chinese inch) deep. Near this hole, there were numerous small fragments, the innersurface 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 colours of the feathers, they seemed to have come from many chickens. He did not find bones of any fowls in the vicinity.

Li Sze-chien also saw living insects, of which he did not know the species and which normally did not exist in this area. He handed to one of his teachers specimens of the feathers and the fragments which seemed to him to have come from a bacteriological bomb. He collected and burned the insects, except for 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 feathers found at Kwantien. 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, towards 21:30 hours, in Shenyang (Mukden) a soldier of the Bureau of Public Security, who was on guard duty in the southern section of the city, saw "two flashes and something luminous" drop from above the Ma-Lu-Wan quarter, at an interval of four or five seconds, without hearing an explosion. Another soldier noticed the same phenomenon.

The air-raid alarm was not given but the commission was informed by the chief of the information section of the Bureau of Anti-airraid Defense of the city that they had been informed of the presence of an American aircraft. In addition, General Kao Peng told the commission that the presence of an American plane at 21 o'clock was noticed and the military authorities were advised.

Madame Li Shan-ping, President of the Labour Union of the Department of Trade and chief assistant to the anti-epidemic services of this Department, submitted to the commission the text of a report dated March 18, 1952 which was confirmed by her. The report gave an account of the search made on March 15 and 16 by 200 employees who collected in their building and its neighbourhood a large quantity of insects of numerous kinds, particularly flies and locusts, the presence of which in the city at this time was quite 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 such insects were found before the evening of March 15.

Three experts testified before the commission on this subject.

Professor Chen Sicien 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 (Mukden), 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 being of the type of *acrydium*.

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Professor Luh Pao-Ling studied the flies and found them to be *Musca stabulans*, bigger than houseflies. They are favorable agents for transmission of cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and paratyphoid. This kind of fly lives especially in regions with a mild temperature. Experts consider it impossible that at this time and this region such flies could exist in large quantities outside the house.

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

9. - On March 17, 1952, an inhabitant of Szeping city discovered flies in the neighbouring countryside. A systematic search was made, and a large number of fly groups were found.

Professor Ching 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 areas. Preliminary experiments showed that they carried anthrax bacilli.

General Kao-Peng declared before the commission that he had not received any report of American aircraft flying over this region on March 17 or during the days preceding.

10. - On March 19, 1952, an employee of Tieh Ling 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 degrees 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 commission 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 aircraft flew over the area on March 15 at 21 o'clock.

3. - C o n c l u s i o n

The documents and testimonies obtained by the commission enable it to consider the following fact as established:

1. - During March 19, 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 fact that they were concentrated in limited areas.

3. - In many cases feathers were also discovered in localities where 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 microorganisms: bacteria of pasteuriosis, anthrax, typhoid and paratyphoid; rickettsia, and virus of encephalitis.

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

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

7. - Although up to now health measures taken by the Authorities have eliminated any danger of epidemics, 17 persons contaminated by microbe-carrying insects have died.

The commission considers that the infected insects and feathers could only be transported to these areas by U.S. aircraft which had neither the right nor any justifiable reason to fly over the northeastern territory of China.

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This conclusion carries all the more weight when one compares these facts with those obtained by the commission during its investigation in Korea. The reports 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 U.S. forces disseminated in Korea insects laden with germs of contagious disease. 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 17 June 1925, must be upheld 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 9 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, committed 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 cannot be foreseen.

Our conviction 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 2, 1952.

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APPEAL OF M. JOLIO-CURIE
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

I have been shocked to receive a message from Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo, President of the Chinese Committee for the Defence of Peace, conveying the news that the U.S. armed forces in Korea have made use of bacteriological weapons.

Between January 28th and February 17th U.S. military aircraft in Korea disseminated, at the front and in the rear, the microbes of plague, cholera, typhus and other frightful, contagious diseases.

This horrible deed, that could never have been contemplated by a sane mind, has none the less been committed. It is a sequel to the no less monstrous crime of the destruction of hundreds of thousands of civilians in a few seconds by the atom bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The use of bacteriological weapons is a clear violation of international law -- in particular of the Geneva Convention of June 17th 1925.

They were employed by the Japanese armies in China. The U.S. General Staff, and public figures in the United States, had earlier made no secret of U.S. preparations and intention to use these weapons.

This criminal act conflicts directly with the resolutions expressing the desire of all peoples adopted by the World Peace Congress at Warsaw calling for the prohibition of bacteriological, chemical and all other means of mass destruction.

By their support to the Stockholm Appeal, 500 million men and women, in demanding this prohibition, clearly demonstrated their desire for such slaughter never to be repeated.

Today the peoples can see the peril in which they stand, the ruthless methods of terror by which it is sought to bring them to obedience.

Public opinion must arise to denounce this crime.

This Appeal by M. Frederic Joliot-Curie was published on the 8th of March 1952. It is in response to a message sent to the World Council of Peace by M. Kuo Mo-Jo, Vice-President of the World Council of Peace. The following is the text of the message.

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