

The Canadian Peace Pledge

I BELIEVE that peace is the only hope for the future of humanity.

I believe that Canada, my country, can be secure and prosperous only in a world at peace.

I believe that there are no international differences which cannot be settled by negotiation.

I believe that countries with differing social and political systems can live together without war.

I believe that peace can be saved if the five great powers heed the demand of the peoples and sign a Pact of Peace, declaring that under no circumstances will they make war one upon the other.

I believe an armaments race can lead only to war. I am therefore in favour of the gradual, controlled and simultaneous reduction of armaments by all countries, taking into full account the security needs of each.

I am for the total abolition of all instruments of mass destruction of people, such as atomic, bacteriological, napalm and similar weapons.

I am for the restoration of world trade, for the production of commodities that will enrich life, not destroy it, recognizing that world trade will assist all peoples and contribute to peace.

Believing all this, I therefore solemnly pledge to acquaint my family, my neighbours and my friends with this pledge and to do all in my power to keep Canada at peace in a world at peace.

HOW TO USE THE PEACE PLEDGE

The above pledge was the result of discussion by 2,800 delegates of varying views from all over Canada to the National Conference for Peace, Arms Reduction and Trade held in Toronto May 10-11. Individuals and organizations including the Canadian Peace Congress, have now begun to circulate it all over Canada. Here is how you might use it—

1) Endorse it yourself as an expression of your own conscience as a peace-loving Canadian.

2) Ask your family to endorse it.

3) Ask audiences at meetings to take or support this peace pledge, likewise place it before the membership of organizations.

4) Ask your friends to come to house discussions to exchange views about peace and to take the peace pledge.

Let our aim be: All Canadians to endorse the peace pledge collectively and individually.

PLEDGE CANADA TO WORLD
PEACE.

FROM ITS VERY BEGINNING, all the work of the Canadian Peace Congress, now in its fifth year as a channel of public peace expression, has been financed by the voluntary and often sacrificial donations of

thousands of citizens. Will you give to strengthen the effort to save peace? You may do so through your local peace council, or directly through the Canadian Peace Congress, 289A Church St., Toronto 2.



I Accuse!

DR. JAMES G. ENDICOTT DESCRIBES GERM WARFARE

The picture above shows Dr. Endicott putting a germ-infested spider into a bottle as he conducted an on-the-spot investigation into charges that the U.S. military is using germ warfare in China. Dr. Endicott made this investigation while on a good-will tour of China where he served as a missionary 22 years.

In these pages Dr. Endicott presents his testimony as well as other scientific, legal and moral evidence. He describes germ warfare and suggests what we can do to protect our families. His appeal is to the conscience of the world.

Do you believe the charges? Read the evidence and judge it for yourself.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

(A PEACE REVIEW SPECIAL NUMBER)

Introduction:

It was a great moment when Very Rev. James Endicott, D.D., LL.D., (left) rose to introduce his son, James G. Endicott, D.D., (right) to the 11,000 people who came to hear his peace message, and his account of germ-warfare, in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens on the evening of May 11.

Incomparably bitter had been the attacks that had met the younger Dr. Endicott from the moment he announced his investigation of germ warfare.

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Yet the man that was attacked had served his country on the field of battle and his church as a missionary for 22 years in China.

What would his father, a revered churchman who had come out of retirement to make this introduction, have to say?

"I am satisfied," said the senior Dr. Endicott, that the "stigma" being applied to his son "did not come from the hearts of the Canadian people."

He said his son is what he is today because he was brought up, way back in a pioneer mission station in China, on family worship, because he believes the Bible applies today, because he dared "to be a Daniel" not merely to "admire a Daniel."

We would like that to be our introduction to the great Christian who wrote the pages that follow, the chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress,

member of the World Council of Peace—James G. Endicott, D.D.

(The full text of Dr. Endicott Sr.'s introduction—a vital document for Christians—can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter, 134 Glenholme Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.)

NOTE: Some of the quotations used by Dr. Endicott have been re-translated into English from the French.

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IF you had seen what I have seen, what would you say?

What would you say if you had seen with your own eyes sections of the brains of children who had died from acute encephalitis following germ-war bombardments by U.S. aircraft?

What would you say if, because you could speak Chinese fluently, and had happened to be in China, and had gone to the germ war area (after being thoroughly inoculated), you had been able to cross-examine honest old farmers about their experiences?

If you had talked to children whose bright little eyes had spotted the new bugs?

If you had talked to medical workers and top-ranking scientists who had carried out expert and foolproof analyses?

If you had talked to churchmen and Red Cross officials who thoroughly confirmed what the others said?

If as a result of all this you found out beyond reasonable doubt that germ warfare had been committed, what would you say?

Would you be silent? That would make you an accomplice.

Or would you speak out?

I did all these things. I was there. I saw and heard the truth.

Why Don't They Ban Germ War?

At first I had grave doubts that the U.S. forces would do such a thing. After all, germ warfare is an international crime that revolts the conscience of mankind. And I was indeed horrified to learn that to this day the U.S. and Japan have failed to endorse the international protocol renouncing germ warfare.

But from the moment when I knew the awful truth there was only one thing I could say. I said it April 1 in a cable from Shanghai to our Minister for External Affairs, Hon. Lester B. Pearson. This is what the cable said:

"PERSONAL INVESTIGATIONS REVEAL UNDENIABLE EVIDENCE LARGE SCALE CONTINU-

ING AMERICAN GERM WARFARE ON CHINESE MAINLAND URGE YOU PROTEST SHAMEFUL VIOLATION UNITED NATIONS AGREEMENTS"

You may not find this easy to believe. That is natural.

It would be much easier for me not to say what I have to say. Nevertheless I have seen what I have seen and I can say no other.

Our Government Must Hear—And Act

Three times I have asked to present my testimony to Mr. Pearson and the External Affairs Committee at Ottawa. To date I have been refused, though, it is sad to say, Mr. Pearson and members of the External Affairs Committee from all parties have publicly insulted me for all they are worth. In addition, I have on my desk a pile of clippings from newspapers all over the country which show that I have been the subject of a press attack of a violence never in recent years meted out to any man in Canada.

It is singular that none of them, parliamentarians or press, appear a bit interested in what I have to say (unless they are looking for some legal loophole by which to take me to court—imagine the spectacle under the British Crown of the Minister of Justice appointing a three man committee of legal experts who spend weeks looking for some basis in law by which to lay a charge against a man!)

One would think from this strange behaviour that to denounce germ warfare is the crime, not germ warfare itself, that whoever bears witness against a murderer should be punished, not the murderer.

That is not God's law and it is not Canadian law, and I bear full responsibility before God and man for the serious charge that I make.

If the government will not hear me I must speak to the people so that all will make up their mind for themselves.

At the same time I repeat that it



Above Dr. Endicott is seen discussing the laboratory tests with a group of Chinese scientists. The lower picture shows him inspecting a laboratory exhibit giving the records of all the tests made in that region.

remains the duty of those in Ottawa to hear me.

Why It Is Hard To Believe At First

In the following pages I will try briefly to discuss the menace of germ warfare to each of us, to examine its ethics, to tell you in some detail what I saw, to present additional scientific, legal and moral evidence; to suggest a means for the impartial international investigation of the evidence; and to show how we can safeguard our own families and all people against this terrible menace.

What I have to say will be hard to believe because decent people shrink from believing that their fellow humans could be so vile. A member of the national council of the Canadian Peace Congress illustrated this vividly when he told how his own parents, Jews, had been killed in Poland because they refused to believe that the Nazis would actually exterminate them. They were on the road to escape, but they turned back when they became tired. Their son warned them, but they disregarded his warnings. Millions of people were exterminated because they waited when they had the chance to escape. The underground warned them, but they did not listen. Even a few minutes before their death, many of the victims still believed they were being sent to work, or on a journey. They could not believe that Nazis would gas and burn people. The mountains of corpses and ashes found in the concentration camps are terrible warnings that such things do indeed happen in war.

The People Will Outlaw Germ Warfare

Most of those who don't yet believe that the germ war has started, don't think the U.S. military are capable of it. They themselves loathe the thought of germ warfare. That fundamental decency and morality is the force that is going to outlaw germ warfare forever.

Some newspapers headlined my May

11 speech to 11,000 people in Toronto as an anti-U.S. speech. It was not. Neither is this an anti-U.S. pamphlet. Almost everybody in the U.S. is opposed to germ warfare. That is why its preparation is under such secrecy. It is conceivable that there may be members of the U.S. or Canadian governments that do not know about it (or then again they might).

At any rate I am sure that the people on this continent are going to play a historic role in outlawing this weapon of mass destruction of men, women and children. The U.S. is the only one of the great powers that has refused to sign the Geneva Protocol of 1925 outlawing germ warfare. President Truman withdrew it from the U.S. Senate in 1946 after it had been stalled there for 21 years.¹

Canada's Obligation Under The Protocol

Canada has signed it, and is bound by its terms to press the U.S. to sign. There is no doubt that if most citizens of the U.S. even knew about the existence of this protocol and what had happened to it that U.S. opinion would compel its adoption by the U.S. government.

In addition to formally requesting the U.S. government to sign, the Canadian government should see to it that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation through its long-wave and short-wave stations as well as on Canadian TV when it is ready thoroughly educates all Canadian and U.S. citizens within range to the terms of and reasons for the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925.

This would also be a good project for UN Radio.

What Is Germ Warfare?

What is germ warfare, also called bacteriological or bacterial or biological warfare?

"The essence of bacterial warfare is the provocation of mass infections,"

(1) Germany and Japan, not classified as great powers today, are the only two additional major countries not to have signed.

THE GENEVA PROTOCOL OF JUNE 17, 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, U.S.S.R., 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 civilized 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 recognized 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, recognizing 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.

for use as part of a 'scorched earth' policy, and against valuable animals, food plants and industrial crops; and perhaps for more limited use in connection with close fighting and rapid movement."

They Think The Crime Will Be Undetected

This report says "It is of interest to compare bacterial warfare with poison gas warfare" (the latter is long since prohibited). "The two fields are similar in that they employ agents which may be diffused over a large area and thus

exert their incapacitating effects on large numbers of individuals simultaneously. They have the psychological similarity that both may be more or less invisible and intangible, so that their action is to a degree insidious; and part of their expected effect is that of demoralization through the terror of the mysterious or the unknown."

Here we have the essential definition of germ warfare as a terror weapon of mass destruction of civilians and military personnel alike.

This report considers the use of cholera, typhoid fever, paratyphus, bubonic plague, pneumonic plague, anthrax, influenza, tularemia, brucellosis, glanders, melioidosis, yellow fever, and other diseases. Some it discards, others it considers practicable.

The introduction to the report says, "Certain portions of the paper are outdated by developments . . . It will not escape the informed reader, that in a striking number of cases, technical developments discussed as possibilities in this paper have already become realities as evidenced by recent publications."

Two additional characteristics of germ warfare should be emphasized: (1) those who plan using it count on their crime being undetected—an aircraft flies overhead, there are no explosions, nothing may happen for hours, days, weeks or months (2) germ warfare knows no boundaries or military lines: once deadly diseases are unleashed, diseases it has cost mankind tremendous sacrifice to subdue, we are all threatened alike—every man, woman, and child (this is particularly true since the concentration of the germ war scientists is on finding ways of using new types of disease against which no defense has been developed).

What I Saw In China

Now let me go on to tell you first of all what I saw. My wife and I early this year were visiting China, where we had been missionaries, as guests of the Chin-

ese Peace Committee. We held long talks with Chinese Christian leaders, visited many parts of the country, and did many things that we will report in our subsequent book on China as it is today. During the first week in April, I visited North-East China.

In the North-East, the chief topic of conversation everywhere was the large-scale U.S. germ-war being carried out against the Chinese people. I had previously checked on this form of warfare all the way from the environs of Shanghai up to Tsingtao, but in the North-East I went out into the fields to talk with the farmers. I interviewed those who had actually seen and collected various insects, feathers, and some of the receptacles in which they had been dropped.

Before dealing with this evidence, I would like to give my reasons for believing that any epidemics that there may be in China today are not the result of natural causes, nor of neglect on the part of the Chinese authorities, as U.S. propaganda alleges.

Cholera Not Natural In China

First of all, cholera, for example, is not a disease endemic to China. It is invariably introduced from the south (Indo-China, for instance) and in hot weather.

As Miss Li Teh-Chuen, Chinese Minister of Health, informed me, there has not been a single case of cholera in China for two years, owing to the prophylactic precautions and excellent medical service introduced by the Chinese government.

Even 25 years ago, the old government had set up an Epidemic-Prevention Bureau in Peking, though nothing was accomplished compared with the way the problem has been tackled today.

In the last two years, some 250 million people in a 200-mile belt along the whole coastal area from Canton northwards, have been inoculated against cholera. Every ship entering a Chinese

states the Rosebury-Kabat report on 1942 on which much of U.S. work in germ warfare has subsequently been based.²

The disease germ, certain other living micro-organisms, yes and even certain non-living substances are grouped together as the weapons of germ warfare. These weapons are invisible to the eye.

The Rosebury-Kabat report lists the possible military purposes of germ warfare: "for the reduction of isolated strongholds or the siege of cities; for the disorganization of industrial areas behind the lines or of army centres and camps;

(2) Rosebury, Theodore and Kabat, Elvin A. Bacterial Warfare. Journal of Immunology, Vol. 56, pp. 7-96, Baltimore.

The Photos Below Show Dr. Endicott During His Investigation In China:



UPPER LEFT: Dr. Endicott speaking to one of the many "special alert" hygiene squads which are rushed by lorries to the scene of any incidents.

UPPER RIGHT: Dr. Endicott talking to a village headman and a schoolboy who describe how they saw U.S. aircraft drop "silvery-coloured" objects which were found to be a type of germ bomb.

CENTRE: Dr. Endicott examining one of the leaflet bombs used for dropping germ-laden insects in China.

LOWER LEFT: Chinese schoolboys describe to Dr. Endicott how they found insects in open spaces after passage of U.S. aircraft.

LOWER RIGHT: Chiang Da Yung, former poor peasant, is seen showing Dr. Endicott a reproduction of Prof. Joliot-Curie's appeal against germ warfare.

(Dr. Endicott was inoculated against many diseases before conducting his investigation.)



port from the south was carefully watched, and every sailor inoculated.

All Diseases Were Tackled

To give another example of the scale on which the fight against disease of all kinds is being tackled, scientific workers told me something of the extensive campaign against animal diseases. In Shantung Province, for example, 18 million hens had been inoculated against Newcastle's disease.

The land reform has provided the Chinese government with an apparatus of organization and education never before known in China. The same people who had gathered the peasants together to explain the principles of land reform were now able to gather them together to explain the principles of hygiene and of the benefits of inoculation.

This is also the reason why spies dropped into Chinese territory to discover the effects of U.S. germ warfare are invariably caught within 24 hours. Any man found sleeping in the open nowadays is immediately suspect because the people's vigilance has been extensively alerted—something which speaks for a high degree of organization.

Today, since the launching of germ warfare by the United States, these health precautions are being considerably intensified. On every train running north and south, there are sanitation squads which inoculate every passenger, not previously inoculated, for typhoid, para-typhoid, typhus and cholera. There is also an intensive campaign against bubonic plague.

The People Can Defeat Germ Warfare

I can say from personal experience that there is absolutely no panic in China today in spite of the widespread attempts by the U.S. to spread disease.

On the contrary, it is having the effect of rapidly raising the understanding of the Chinese people concerning health

problems. Everybody is anxious to be inoculated, and in every city and town I visited, I saw long queues of people lining up in front of the Red Cross stations.

I noted that the people were both indignant and disgusted by this new form of U.S. warfare, but they were apparently not surprised. So many other atrocities had been committed, that they realized that the U.S. military was capable of anything.

The breadth of understanding of the ordinary people of New China was for me typified by Chiang Da-Yung, a previously illiterate peasant in Nanking who had taught himself to read in two years and whom I found reading a paper containing Professor Joliot-Curie's appeal against bacteriological warfare. He told me how he supported this appeal, and that he was not afraid of America. It was a surprise to me to meet such a man who not only could read, but who understood what the world peace movement meant.

Personally, I was also surprised to see how quickly the Chinese people can now organize themselves. Their spirit is wonderful and their government has an excellent health service. I do not wish to minimize the awfulness of this germ war, but I have also seen in detail how this bacteriological attack can be checked and defeated by an aroused and liberated people.

My Personal Investigation

And now for evidence that germ warfare is in fact being waged, evidence which I consider unquestionable and overwhelming.

I can speak Chinese quite easily. As I listened to the testimony of honest old farmers, children whose bright, observant eyes had spotted tiny, unknown types of flies, and to medical workers of all kinds who had carried out expert culturing and analysis, I became convinced of the truth of the accusation.

Types Of Bombs

In the part of China where I investigated, the Americans had used a large leaflet propaganda bomb for the dissemination of insects, and a small porcelain-type bomb used for spreading germs. As one Chinese scientist explained to me (he had investigated the methods employed by the notorious Japanese bacteriological warfare Detachment 731), the bacterial culture inside the bomb emitted a gas as the bacteria multiplied and at a certain point exploded the bomb.

I, personally, saw and handled pieces of one of these bombs. After a U.S. plane had passed overhead, a peasant, Han Yung-Bin, noticed silvery objects floating to earth. He found some of them and took them to the village headman, Mr. Li Shi-Shien who, together with Han, later, showed me the pieces of the bomb. It had an aluminium base about six inches in diameter. It was made of porcelain with an aluminium covering (which explained the 'silvery objects' described by Han Yung-Bin), and was of the thickness of medium cardboard.

I also investigated one of the propaganda leaflet bombs, around which a number of insects had been found when it fell on the snow-covered ground in the Mukden region. Actually, it had fallen on a newly dug grave, so that the fuse was still intact, as well as the little propeller which works the mechanism for opening the doors of the bomb.

Markings on the bomb read:
NOSE BOMB FUSE
MECH TIME M 155 E2
LOT PA 4189851

Death From The Skies

The bomb had still not been properly investigated and I discovered in the head, covered by a steel plate, two large handfuls of dirty cotton soaked in a glycerine-like substance. The Chinese doctors who were with me were horrified when they saw me handling this stuff, and immediately sterilized my hand.

Two Chinese scientific commissions with whom I spoke told me, however, that the spreading of bacteria through the medium of leaflet bombs is only one of the methods being employed. Especially near the front, paper bags (often containing anthrax-laden feathers), cotton balls and anything light that can be carried by the wind, are common media.

The Americans are also spraying bacteria. The deadly botulinus toxin, a thousand times more deadly than cyanide of potassium, is being mixed with dust and in gelatine which melts in water. Flies and other insects infected with "ordinary" diseases are being dropped as a screen to conceal the use of these even more lethal poisons.

But even these "ordinary" diseases are deadly enough. One morning in March, when the weather was nearly zero, an old man and his two grandsons found a swarm of flies in their home. Neighbors testified that U.S. planes had been over during the night since there had been an alarm. Some of the flies entered the house. In a few days, the old man and his two sons died of cholera.

Spiders Bearing Anthrax

I myself investigated and handled (with medical forceps) spiders which had been first discovered crawling around in a field in a temperature below zero.

Here are the circumstances in which they were originally found, as told to me by 73-year-old Liu Wen-Shiu, a middle peasant who had benefited from the land reform.

One night, early in March, an air-raid warning had sounded in Fushun, a coal-mining area, some distance from Mr. Liu Wen-Shiu's home, and eight U.S. planes had been reported in the vicinity.

Although unaware of this, a friend of Mr. Liu Wen-Shiu's told him, on the following morning, that he had seen ordinary house flies and a small black fly with large wings, as well as spiders. (It

was subsequently discovered that the flies could float, and that the spiders were loaded with anthrax germs).

Mr. Liu Wen-Shiu told me that at first he refused to believe this news. He was in the habit of studying the weather as a hobby and he kept a thermometer. Since this registered the temperature as being below zero, he told his friend that such phenomena was "unnatural" and would not be convinced until he had actually seen them with his own eyes.

When he did see them, having heard something about U.S. germ warfare in the administration offices of the township, he immediately informed the authorities, and investigators came from the county government.

Huge quantities of insects were discovered—two months earlier than any insects were ever known to appear, it should be noted. Subsequent laboratory testing in Mukden proved that they were loaded with disease.

How I Found Some Of The Spiders

The Japanese had once built a large factory for making powdered milk in the vicinity and the dairies were still there. Was it coincidence that the U.S. air force had dropped such large quantities of germ-laden insects just here?

When I met Mr. Liu Wen-Shiu, he told me that if I was to go to the edge of a certain field, I might still find some of the spiders which had escaped the decontamination squad which had been hastily mobilized locally and which had set fire to the infected spots with straw. Sure enough, I found spiders after a search and placed them in a bottle with the help of medical forceps. These, too, were sent to the Mukden laboratories.

Spiders are infected, no doubt, with the hope that they will be eaten by hens and thus pass on the infection.

The Scientists' Verdict

As I was leaving Mr. Liu Wen-Shiu's house, I met three little boys and asked them: "Did you find any insects?" They

said that they had and drew particular attention to the flies which they had found on a nearby pond—flies that they had never seen before. The pond (used for cattle and for watering vegetables) had been covered with ice at the time.

I also visited the laboratories and met scientists who have been doing the research on bacteria—men like Dr. Li Pei-Lin, a graduate of London University and a member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Dr. C. M. Chu, formerly of Cambridge University and now a specialist in epidemic diseases.

These men showed how step by step, they had used every known device of science to test the presence of bacteria on the collected insects. I asked if insects ordinarily carried germs. They said "yes", but not in such quantities.

The Essence Of Wickedness

Furthermore, all the huge numbers of insects appeared at a certain time (invariably after U.S. planes had been overhead) and out of season; all were infected and there were mosquitoes carrying typhoid even though, it should be remembered that mosquitoes are not a natural host for typhoid germs.

I also visited the special anti-bacteriological warfare museum that has now been opened for the information of scientists and others, and saw there the results of 13 autopsies. Sections of the human brain of 13 victims (most of them children who had died within two to five days) had been made into microscopic slides. All showed acute encephalitis. Yet encephalitis had never been known in Manchuria before.

All these factors had convinced the scientists—and me—that this was germ warfare.

The more I became convinced, the more I felt a sense of dismay at this incredible moral degeneration of the western governments and the more I felt rising within me a deep feeling of indignation. This sort of thing is of the

essence of wickedness, a denial of the laws of God and of man.

A Huge File Of Evidence

There is of course a huge file of evidence from Korea with which I did not deal. There are now captured American airmen who have declared that they were secretly trained for germ war in Japan. They have named many of their fellow officers who were trained with them. They have given details of the methods used. There are some prisoners of war who have told of the firing of shells loaded with bacteria. They have testified to special secret inoculations given to the troops last December. There are captured intelligence agents who have sworn that they were parachuted behind the lines especially for the purpose of collecting information of the results of germ warfare. All these witnesses will be available for questioning by any further commissions which may go to Korea.

A Chinese Churchman's Appeal

Recently, I received the following letter from Rev. Wang Tzu-chung, pastor of the Council of North China (Kung-lihui) Congregational Mission, who has written an open letter to members of the World Council of Churches denouncing the crime of germ warfare as follows:

"It has been several years since we were separated in the capital of the Netherlands in September, 1948. I trust you are all faring well.

"You must have heard the news about the bacteriological warfare carried out by the American aggressors in Korea and Northeast China. In order to observe the circumstances relating to the American aggressors' bacteriological warfare, I participated in the 'commission to investigate the American crime of germ war' organized by people's organizations, medical and scientific circles of China, and have made a thorough investigation in various parts of North-

East China, and at frontline positions and in the rear of Korea.

"I have seen with my own eyes the evidence of the American aggressors' bacteriological war crime. I feel it imperative to condemn the U.S. government's bacteriological war crime against humanity which is contrary to the principles of Christianity before all Christians throughout the world. This crime cannot be tolerated by decent Christians.

"You may perhaps think that the U.S. government is not capable of resorting to such a base means. However, if you were faced with the facts, you would, I am confident, with your Christian conscience, accept the conclusion that the U.S. government is carrying out bacteriological warfare," the letter continues.

Witness Before Christ

"On my conscience as a Christian, I bear witness before our Lord Jesus Christ that the U.S. government has carried out and is still carrying out bacteriological warfare.

"I wish to draw your serious attention to the fact that bacteriological warfare menaces not only the Chinese and Korean people, but people throughout the world. If the criminal act goes on unchecked in Korea, its germ war may some day expand to Europe or other parts of the world. It is not an attack only against the Chinese and Korean people, but is, at the same time, an attack against justice and the security and peace of mankind.

The Security Of Mankind

"Decent Christians throughout the world should take active measures to preserve justice and the security of mankind, condemn the American aggressors' crime of bacteriological warfare and impose effective sanctions against them. Otherwise, we Christians would be acting contrary to Christian principles.

"Jesus Christ said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost his



Upper left Dr. Endicott examines a reassembled U.S. bacterial bomb. Upper right is shown another reassembled bomb. The picture lower left shows how this type of bomb divides into two parts on contact and disseminates the bacteria-carrying insects. Lower right shows the interior with the four compartments for holding the insects. There are many different types. Sometimes use is made of leaflet bombs. Another method is the spray method.

savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under the foot of men.' And thus we would be betraying the decent people throughout the world.

"We must struggle against this crime and fulfil our obligation towards decent people," the letter concludes. "Justice must prevail and human security be safeguarded."

The Lawyers Give Their Evidence

I said I would give you additional evidence. The first witnesses I call up will testify on a legal basis.

Here they are, the members of a commission established by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. (This name got a laugh in our House of Commons when Mr. Pearson mentioned it. There are many lawyers in the House so I don't imagine they could have been laughing at the idea of lawyers being democratic—perhaps it was at the thought of an International Association; if so, those who laughed were evidently unaware of the very great influence of this established international body).

Here are the members of the commission, with the chairman given first:

Heinrich Brandweiner, professor of international law at the University of Graz. (Austria).

Luigi Cavalieri, advocate at the supreme court of Rome.

Jack Gaster, solicitor, London.

Ko Po-nien, director of the Research Department of People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking.

Marie-Louise Moerens, a d v o c a t e, Brussels.

Marc Jacquier, advocate at the Court of Appeal, Paris.

Letelba Rodrigues de Britto, advocate, Rio de Janeiro.

Zofia Wasilkowska, judge of the Supreme Court, Warsaw.

According to its current habit, the daily press has falsely labelled this a

Communist commission. As will be seen, most of the lawyers come from the western world. Only one of them, Jack Gaster, a very capable solicitor in London, is a Communist, and he consented to go only after two non-Communist British jurists had turned down an invitation to take part.

Example From Korea

Those are the witnesses. Here are extracts from their reports.

In Korea they were impressed by the clarity and obvious sincerity of witness reports, many of which came from peasants. They specify the date of raids and types of insects found. There were even found "on Feb. 23, 1952, in Peng Won Goon, South Pyengan Province, on a mountain not far from Sunk Shun Myen village, in addition to flies, a great quantity of fishes of a species which live in the regions between fresh water and salt water. 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 first case examined by the commission is described as follows: "On Jan. 13, 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 300-400 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."

Many other examinations were conducted in Korea.

The report shows that some varieties of the insects found had never before existed in Korea. It notes that in many cases insects were discovered to be carry-

ing eggs, and that in the opinion of experts, they had been bred artificially. It also observes that there had been no epidemics in Korea for the previous four years.

Ten Million Excellent Liars?

Before going on to quote the commission's findings in China, perhaps you would like to know how the commission worked. Claude Morgan, editor of *Defense de la Paix*, interviewed Prof. Brandweiner⁴ recently and asked him, "How did you carry out the enquiry?"

Prof. Brandweiner replied: "We adopted the strictest procedure. We heard witnesses, very many of them. We took down their testimony. We checked all the facts indicated to us, and had all necessary examination by experts made.

"Our report is based upon voluminous and precise documentation. We are now putting it into its final shape. If, as certain people are claiming in advance we have fallen victims to Communist propaganda, then there must be ten million excellent liars in Korea and China!"

Now for the report of the commission on what it discovered in China (the report lists the names of eleven Chinese experts in bacteriology, entomology, pathology, neurology, and clinical practice who gave the commission the results of their examinations). Here are two examples out of the ten listed in the report:

Peasants' Discoveries

"On March 3, 1952, in the late afternoon, a peasant from Kiu-Tsai village, about 20 km. from Fushun, discovered insects crawling and hopping over the snow in front of his house.

"He informed the local authorities. Collection and destruction of the insects were organized the following days. The

(4) I have been informed that, as a result of pressure from the U.S. State Department, Prof. Brandweiner has been dismissed from his post at the University of Graz. I hope many of you who read this will join me in protesting to the university authorities this shocking attempt to gag a great and courageous jurist who stood by the precepts of his profession. All such measures will prove futile in suppressing the truth—but they do indicate an extraordinary fear of that truth.

insects were spread out over a space over one kilometre (2 *li*) in length, and one *li* in width.

"The inhabitants of the village had never before seen insects of that kind, even during the hot season; and, in early March, it was still very cold in that region, snow and ice not yet having melted.

"Three witnesses, among them the peasant Liu Kuan-I, who was the first to see the insects, indicated circumstances of the discovery to the commission, together with the conditions in which specimens were handed over to the authorities.

"Professor Ching Yao-Ting, who carried out the entomological examination of the insects, underlined that insects of this species (*Collembola*) had been spread in great numbers in Korea and North-west China.

"Mr. Chu Chi-Ming gave the commission results of the bacteriological experiments carried out by three experts on a guinea-pig: the guinea-pig died after a week, many *rickettsiae* being found in the spleen similar to the variety by the insects.

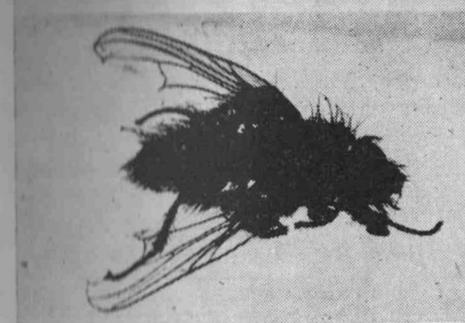
"The Fushun region had been flown over on February 29 by U.S. aircraft. Two witnesses also stated the alarm had been sounded on that day in Fushun."

The Grocer And The Pupil

Another example:

"In the morning of March 12, 1952, a group of eight U.S. aircraft flew over the region of Antung and Kwantien.

"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 en-



UPPER LEFT: Members of the Investigation Commission in Northeast China collecting fragments and axis of bacteriological bomb dropped by U.S. aircraft.

UPPER RIGHT: A germ bomb dropped by U.S. aircraft which did not explode. This one has the same design as explosive bombs, but it contained insects—sandflies, fleas, etc.—carrying virulent bacteria.

CENTRE LEFT: Another germ bomb which did not explode.

CENTRE RIGHT: Feathers dropped by U.S. planes on Antung.

LOWER LEFT: These flies released by U.S. planes belong to the *Hylemyia* species which are known as carriers of microbes causing intestinal diseases.

LOWER RIGHT: Ammon's horn (part of the human brain) under the microscope, showing perivascular infiltration with round cells.

gines, 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 inches) deep.

Bomb And Feathers

"Near this hole, there were numerous small fragments, the inner surface of which was greyish-white and the outer silvery-grey, and three metres away from these fragments was a steel rod, at one extremity of which was attached a metal disc.

"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.

"Young 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.

"Members of the commission were able to examine personally the fragments of the bomb and the specimens of the 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 have not yet been isolated."

The appendices in preparation for this

report give all details of the analyses carried out.

The Lawyers' Eight Conclusions

The conclusions of this report, bearing on ten cases in which the bacteriological weapon has been employed in China, are as follows:

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

"(1) During the month of March, 1952, the unusual presence of insects of different species was noted and verified in different localities in the south of North-East 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 pasteurellosis, 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, U.S. 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.

"(8) 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.

Geneva And Nuremburg

"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 commission continues, "The use of bacteriological weapons is prohibited by the laws and customs of war. This prohibition, confirmed by the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, must be held even more strongly when there is no armed conflict.

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

"The Convention of December 9, 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.

'It Indeed Hangs Over The Whole World'

"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."

What The Scientists Have To Say

Those were brief extracts from some of the legal evidence. Perhaps you would like to get some idea of the scientific evidence.

Well, I can only give you a glimpse of it. First of all I am not a scientist myself, but a missionary.

Secondly there is so much scientific evidence being compiled that it would fill many pamphlets this size.

Besides, much of it is very difficult for the man in the street to understand.

I myself have been in the laboratories where some of the work has been done.

I questioned some of the scientists at great length, particularly Drs. C. M. Chu, an epidemiologist from Cambridge, and Dr. Li Pei-Lin.

I asked Dr. Li Pei-lin if he was willing to have his work checked by any scientists in the world, and he told me that he was perfectly willing to have such a check.

I have been astonished to hear that some people say, "Well, after all, these are only Chinese scientists, what do they know?"

That kind of a remark could have some very serious racist implications. It is typical of the kind of thinking of the white supremacy elements like General MacArthur. It is the kind of thing that is said by hopeless bigots:

Grand-daughter Sue gave the Endicotts a big welcome home as they arrived at Malton airport from China.



Or it could spring from simple ignorance of the competence of the Chinese in this and many other fields.

Prof. Needham's Statement

At any rate, Prof. Joseph Needham, of King's College, Cambridge, gave me a signed statement, which I cannot quote verbatim because three men in plain clothes who searched me at Dorval airport on my return took this statement and have not yet returned it.

In this statement Dr. Needham, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society, declared that he knows personally several of the Chinese scientists who have verified the germ warfare. He has complete confidence in their integrity. He said there is a *prima facie* case for the charge of germ war having been carried out and he urged an impartial international commission of scientists to be selected at once to go and investigate the evidence.

Moreover many of the members of the World Council of Peace are scientists of great eminence, not to be easily hoaxed, and their verdict, after close examination of the scientific and other evidence, is quoted in these pages in the Oslo resolution and the reply of Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie to Mr. Warren Austin. Two of these scientists who are well-known in the English-speaking world are Dr. Leopold Infeld, till recently at the University of Toronto, and

Prof. J. D. Bernal, FRS, who was a wartime advisor to Winston Churchill at a time when advisors had to be the best obtainable.

World Council's Commission

Now I shall quote some of the scientific evidence. What I quote below is from the report of the Commission of Microbiologists, Entomologists, Parasitologists and Epidemiologists working with the World Council of Peace (this commission was set up specially to check and double-check the scientific evidence available.) These scientists write as follows:

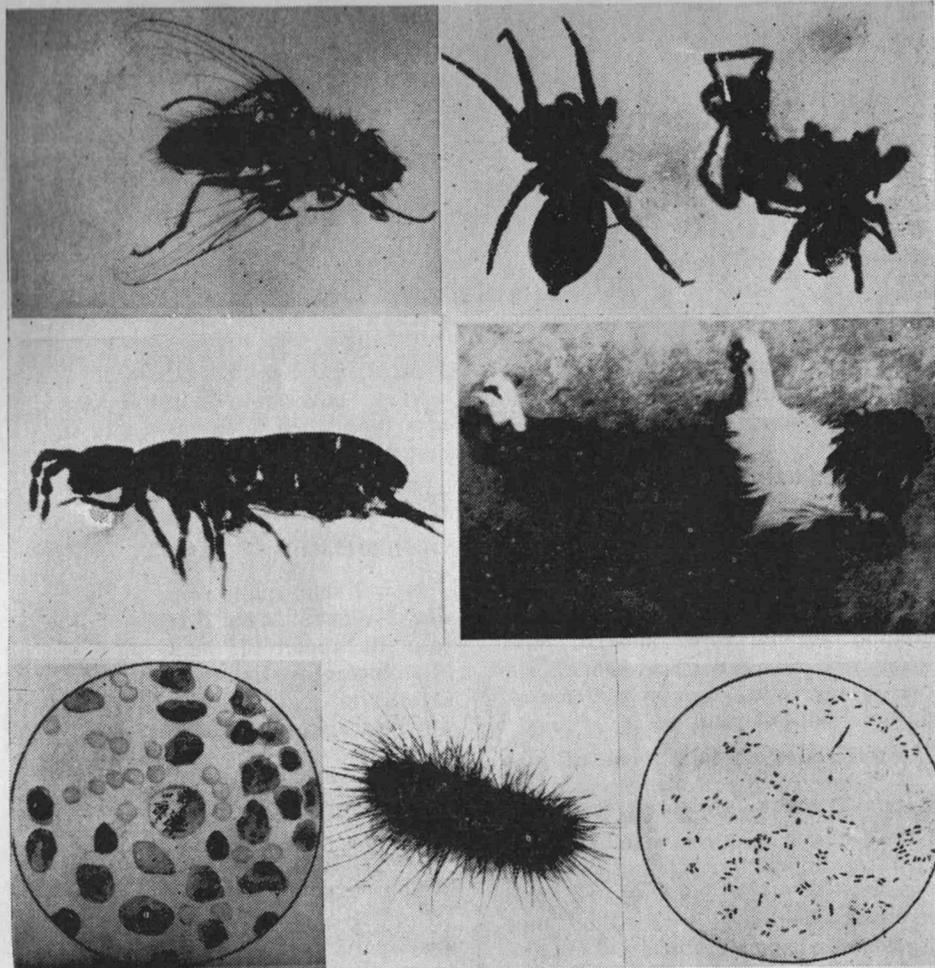
"We have examined in detail the following documents:

"(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: Kin Sen Dan, chief epidemiologist of the Korean People's Army, Li E. 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.



UPPER LEFT: Germ-carrying anthomyiid flies spread by U.S. aircraft in China. They had pointed heads and transparent wings and were covered with down. Found in heaps on the snow, they had never before been seen in the district in winter.

UPPER RIGHT: Germ-laden spiders, such as Dr. Endicott captured, dropped in China.

CENTRE LEFT: Type of germ-carrying springtails used.

CENTRE RIGHT: This guinea pig, inoculated subcutaneously with .5 c.c. of emulsion from the springtails (centre left), developed high tem-

perature in two days, lost the high temperature in four days, died in eight days.

LOWER LEFT: Microscopic examination of the ground spleen of the dead guinea pig reveals numerous *Richettsiae*.

LOWER CENTRE: Caterpillars found at Kwan-Tien March 6.

LOWER RIGHT: From the spiders above came a solution of which 5 c.c. was inoculated into a mouse which died in 12 hours. Other mice, inoculated from the spleen of the dead mouse, died in a day. This microscopic picture shows how the spleen of the mice carried germs of the group *Pasteurella*.

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.

Some Chinese Scientists

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

"Mr. CHEN SICIEN 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. CHING YAO-TING, Graduate of Cheeloo 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 Nogaya (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

tor 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, 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.

Insects From Bombs Are Able To Survive

"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

the bomb fell or in the region flown over, thousands of various types of insects were found in groups with remarkable frequency.

Could Not Be Natural

"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 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, HYLEMYIA 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 HYLEMYIA 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.

Not Hitherto Known As Disease Carriers

"The other above-mentioned insects have up to now not 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

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.

"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.

Plague, Paratyphus, Encephalitis, Anthrax

"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.

Plague Spread Direct, Insects As Decoy

"(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 February 18, 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 Pyengan 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 percent. 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 favorable.

"(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 bac-

teriological weapons have been used in Korea and in North East China."

That is a glimpse, and only a glimpse of the scientific evidence. A good deal more is being circulated by the Canadian Peace Congress to scientific personnel in Canada in a 36-page mimeographed compilation called *Documentation on Bacteriological Warfare* which was published on an interim basis.

The Moral Evidence Is On The Record

Now we come to what in many ways is the most damning evidence of all, and the easiest for the ordinary man to understand. That is what I call the moral evidence.

In this case the germ war advocates have openly advertised their criminal intent, as I will show.

This is important because it reveals for all to see that these men long ago crossed the moral bridge of acceptance of germ warfare.

Let me call the witnesses so that you can examine their shocking testimony for yourself:

Out Of Their Own Mouths

"It is neither logical, nor intelligent to speak of the horrors of toxic gas and bacteriological war and then accept atomic war. I have no sympathy for these speeches on the humanity or inhumanity of a weapon."

—General Alden H. Waitt, director of the U.S. Service of Chemical Warfare, in *Colliers*, June 15, 1946.

"With the aid of bacteria, the population can be destroyed without damaging the docks or the means of transport."

"The occupying forces will find themselves in perfect conditions. It will be possible to begin the next world war with success after having recourse to bacteriological weapons."

"For that it is not necessary to have giant factories, for the quantity of

with that needed for explosives."

—Gerald Vent, in Science Illustrated, August 1947.

"The propagation of infectious illnesses will give much more important results than the use of the atomic bomb if one counts the relation between the number of victims and the expense."

—From a report by Mr. Thornton Page to the society of former American students at Oxford, published in Democratie Nouvelle, May 1948.

"The end of the last war saw new discoveries in toxic warfare which had not been used on the field of battle. It is absolutely indispensable that we should be in advance of the entire world, for if we are not we could lose and probably will lose the next war."

—General Waite, Director of the U.S. Service of Chemical Warfare, in the N.Y. Herald Tribune, June 3, 1948.

"Death-carrying bacteria can be dropped by aircraft or by guided missiles. The choice is without doubt cholera, dysentery and bubonic plague."

—Prof. Phyman in the Bulletin Atomic Scientists, August 1948.

"Microbes are no longer tracked down as in the time of Pasteur; they are cultivated, they are reared carefully in the biological centre of Camp Detrick in Maryland where 4,000 men and women, called 'Heroes of America', work under the famous Dr. Rosebury. Are we astonished after that to hear of the 'interplanetary mirror island' of Secretary of State Forrestal, of burning rays and of 'layers of sound' which will burst our intestines? . . ."

"At Camp Detrick they make bombs in the form of tubes (type Mark 1) capable of spreading microbe-laden broth over wide areas. The total poison — botubnum — kills men, animals and plants: 65 grs. kills a billion men, half of the human race."

—Pierre Devaux in La Semaine Economique, Politique et Financiere, Feb. 11, 1949.

and perhaps of the world for the culture of bacteria is in a small back street in Washington . . . And the authorities cast a respectful eye on it, because this business is legal and flourishing.

. . . In this centre, more than 3,000 different types of micro-organisms are cultured, among them the most deadly."

—Gilda Cloud in Saturday Evening Post, March 24, 1949.

"I assure you that we are as well prepared in the field of biology and chemistry as in the field of radiology."

—United States Secretary of War J. Johnson in Chicago, March 17, 1950.

"Germs must be cultivated and it is necessary to have large quantities of them ready for use . . . That means, the pathogenic strength must be as great as possible, for example, all the people who become contaminated, must, if possible, fall ill . . . The illness produced must be as difficult as possible to diagnose, and the origin of it must be difficult to determine, and wherever possible, artificial immunization must not be possible and the germ must not respond to any special chemical therapy."

—From the April 1950 Military Review, journal of the U.S.A. Army Command and the War High School at Fort Leavenworth.

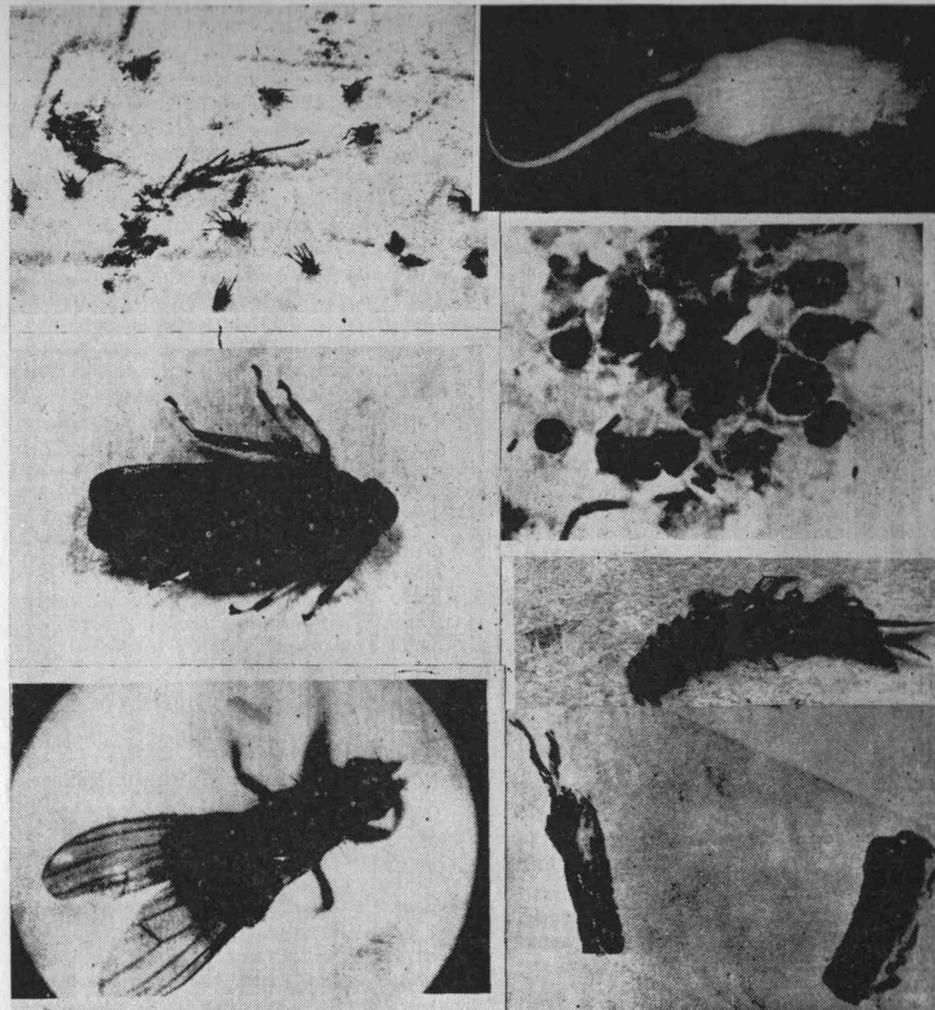
"Perhaps bacteriological warfare will have an opportunity of being tested if the fighting in Korea goes on a little longer."

—Science News Letter, July 8, 1950.

"Inventory of weapons of mass destruction.

"(2) — Bacteriological weapons for the destruction of man (bacilli and toxins); animals (bacilli and toxins); plants (microbes and insects).

—Lines taken from a memorandum of The International Committee For The Study Of The Korean Question on the nine steps of military defence, pub-



UPPER LEFT: Germ-laden crickets dropped in China by U.S. aircraft.

UPPER RIGHT: Infected chicken feathers dropped by U.S. aircraft were placed in a mortar and washed in physiological non-contaminated water. A solution of this water was injected into a mouse, which died 20 hours later. Photo shows the dead mouse.

SECOND RIGHT: The liver of this mouse, subject to microscopic examination, revealed large Anthrax bacilli having capsules and "square ends." These bacilli, blackish and rectangular,

are in the centre of the photo.

CENTRE LEFT: Leafhoppers found at Kwan-Tien March 6.

LOWER LEFT: These Helomyzides flies, infected with para-typhoid germs, were spread in China by U.S. aircraft.

THIRD RIGHT: Centipedes found at Kwan-Tien March 6.

LOWER RIGHT: Bacteria-carrying leaves of trees dropped by U.S. aircraft were found at Antung.

lished in *Le Monde*, July 11, 1950.

"Anyway, one hears it said that in the case of a world war, the United States would not feel itself bound in any way, even if the enemy used only so-called classical arms, such as tanks and artillery. Secretary of State Acheson, stated this clearly at this press conference when he said that the American people would not let itself be duped by the Stockholm Appeal."

—*Le Monde*, July 15, 1950.

"Work on bacteriological warfare is going on with reasonable speed. The latest information available shows that bacteriological weapons with long-lasting properties which could be used if necessary have been invented by the United States."

—Discovery. (British scientific magazine) under the signature of Chapman Pincher, December 1950.

"... In South Alberta, on a vast area... the Suffield experimental station has gained world-wide renown for its field experiments in Chemical and biological weapons."

—Readers' Digest, Jan. 1951.

"The essential thing is to kill as many Chinese and Koreans as possible."

—Gen. Ridgway, Feb. 18, 1951.

"The atomic bomb is now classed as fourth among possible weapons, states Mr. Earl Coke, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, on the occasion of a congress of this organization. He reckons that the hydrogen bomb, bacteriological warfare and guided missiles are classed above the atom bomb."

—*Le Monde*, Feb. 20, 1951.

"Any weapons which can theoretically put out of action a nation without damaging its factories is an attractive weapon. Especially when it is much cheaper to manufacture than the atom bomb..."

"If we recall that the influenza epidemic of 1918 killed more men than the whole of the first world war, we

can clearly see the immense potential represented by bacteria if used as weapons of war."

—Extracts from *Epidemics Made to Order*, published in the *Science Digest*, April 19.1.

"While the specialists of the H-Bomb furiously pursue their research... men in white isolated in the immense Camp Detrick, Maryland, continued in the greatest secrecy, under guard by armed marines, the mysterious work ordered by the Government. They are those of the B.W., those of the biological warfare, whose essential task is to lead bacteriological research and to foresee all the aspects which could take place in a microbiological war in the near future."

—Declaration of the U.S. experts H. Kogain and H. E. Hart on *Biological Warfare*, July 4, 1951.

"U.S. will not throw in big new armies... Reports persist, too, of atomic artillery in Korea or on the way. In addition, new non-atomic weapons of fantastic design are talked of in Congress as being available for use in Korea."

"The Korean war offers the prospect of using a whole arsenal of new weapons in combat..."

—U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 21, 1951.

"Mystery weapons that might win the war are in the talk stage, with no clear sign that they will emerge from it... Atomic weapons are of uncertain effectiveness for the 130-mile long Korean front, where the enemy is widely dispersed with no real concentration either of troops or of material."

—U.S. News and World Report, Oct. 12, 1951.

"Bacteriological warfare represents an ideal diversionary weapon, because it can be used unnoticed. Even a small amount of active material can cause considerable damage."

"The illnesses caused by means of bacteriological warfare do not show up immediately."

"In view of the gradual way in

which these substances act due to the incubation period and the difficulties of identifying them, it will not be easy to check up and decide the moment when such diversionary action will take place."

"In other words, one can give the impression that death or illness arise from natural causes."

—From a speech at Louisville by Gen. Antony Macauliffe, published in the *New-York Journal American* of Oct. 31, 1951.

"It is forbidden for our military organizations to give away any information about bacteriological weapons and poison gas and the Pentagon research in this field is surrounded by an iron curtain, even more impenetrable than that around research on atomic energy in the Second World War."

"The scientists work in direct contact with the Chemical Corps, which stresses the fact that the Truman administration still bases its official policy on the statement made in June 1943 by President Roosevelt."

"In this statement, Roosevelt said: 'I categorically declare that under no circumstances whatsoever shall we use this weapon unless the enemy uses it first...'"

"Actually, the specialists in chemical warfare state that in 1951 this attitude is not a realistic one."

—Howard Rushmore in the *New-York Journal American*, Oct. 31, 1951.

"Until the moment when the numerical effectives of the army become the decisive factor for winning the military victory... gas will be the most effective arm. Toxics can be used equally as a strategic arm against industrial war centres and, in my opinion, they will be an extremely important means of rapidly diminishing the volume of production."

—From a speech in Baltimore by Gal Ch. Loucks, Chief of the Chemical Corps of the U.S. Army, Jan. 22, 1952.

"According to my most profound convictions, chemical and bacteriological weapons will lessen military expenses and the resistance of the enemy and will thus ensure us victory with-

out economic devastation... "Consequently, we will accomplish and realize more quickly special experiments with all possible kinds of weapons relative to bacteriological warfare..."

"Biological war is the direct opposite of the health service..."

"Contrary to the atomic bomb and other explosive weapons, bacteriological war is directed principally against men, since it does not destroy buildings and will not damage machines, but operates against men and against food sources, that is, against domestic animals and crops."

—Chief of the Research Section of the U.S. Chemical Corps, Brigadier General William Creasy, Jan. 25, 1952.

Certainly, after this evidence, the accused cannot argue that they are not capable of the crime.

Do You Believe This Evidence?

There, now I have told you as much as I have room to tell. I have given you my personal testimony, plus some of the additional legal, scientific and moral evidence.

There is no way of knowing as yet whether this is a large-scale field trial, with Chinese and Korean families as victims, to test the effectiveness of future larger efforts — or whether it itself was scheduled as the opening of large-scale germ warfare, which may have been discouraged by aroused popular resistance.

Full International Investigation Of The Charge

Do you believe that germ war has been carried out, as I and hundreds of millions of people believe? I hope that you can accept my testimony and that you will accept your moral obligation to act to end germ warfare and war itself.

Perhaps you still have doubts. I hope that at least after reading this you will realize that the subject cannot be brushed off as "Communist propaganda." I hope you will support the action of the

Statements From Two U.S. Airmen

Two U.S. airman, sole survivors of the crew of a B-26 crew shot down in Korea, have written statements describing their part on the germ warfare. I believe that the Spirit of God works in man's conscience to bring

about righteousness, and that when these airmen narrowly escaped death, they were moved to speak the truth.

They were First Lieutenant Kenneth L. Enoch and First Lieutenant John Quinn. I have their full testi-

I am John Quinn, a 1st LT in the United States Air Force, ^{serial no. 17993A,} I am 29 years old I joined the Air Force when I was 26 in February 16, of 1948. My home is in Pasadena,

He first told us that there were many many ways of spreading germ warfare. Germs had been could be spread anywhere at anytime that the means were ready. He told us

before 11 we all noted that germ bombs would not explode, that they would be duds.

told me that I had a special mission. He said that before I did anything else I was to drop my wing bombs as close to Pyongyang as I dared get. He indicated a place

mony in my possession and am aware that it has been misrepresented in the U.S. press. It gives complete records, citing names, dates, places. Below I reproduce a few brief extracts in his own handwriting from the lengthy testimony of Lt. Quinn. They are

from his descriptions of a lengthy general lecture by a civilian expert called "Ashfork," of a briefing for a "special mission," and of the preliminaries for the take-off. A more complete summary is in my Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter for May, 1952.

and report back to the intelligence section. He said that I should drop the bombs from 200 ft or lower if possible and for me not to worry about them exploding that they would be duds. I asked him what it was all about,

When we went out to the airplane we were met by a guard and then I was sure they were germ bombs. He said not to worry about the wing bombs, they'd already been taken care of. But I looked up at them when I was inspecting the airplane and noted that what the navigator said "the wing bombs don't have any fuzes" was correct, we both looked at each other and I said orders are orders and

World Council of Peace (see page 35) in setting in motion a complete investigation by an international investigating committee composed of eminent persons whose competence and impartiality cannot be disputed by anybody—(anybody, that is, except the handful of guilty parties who may try to dispute the impartiality of anybody truly impartial).

R. B. Bennett Placed The Issue

At any rate, all of us, those who are convinced of the truth of the charges, those who have doubts, and those who are as yet flatly unconvinced, must all agree that germ warfare should be absolutely prohibited.

As a late prime minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, told our House of Commons when that body ratified the Geneva Protocol May 20, 1929: "We are endeavouring to prevent a form of warfare, if the world ever again should know war, which we hope it may not, *that has met with the universal reprobation of mankind.* Asphyxiating and chemical gases we know wrought great havoc in the armies engaged in the last world conflict, and, in one instance, which was well authenticated, use of bacteriological methods brought great dis-

aster to a very large community. We are merely declaring (in ratifying the Geneva Protocol) that with other nations of the world we will not have anything to do with that kind of warfare."

Outlaw Germ War For All Time

Nobody, nobody in the world, denies that "that kind of warfare" is at least being prepared on a large scale. And most people agree that it is a terrible menace to every family.

Here again the resolution (page 35) of the World Council of Peace shows us the way out. The United States, and any other country that has not yet ratified the Geneva Protocol, must be compelled by domestic and world opinion to ratify the protocol and wash its hands of germ warfare forever. Canada and all other signatories are solemnly bound by the Protocol to press the U.S. to sign.

A great many people (including many U.S. scientists) are already advocating this—that is what makes me think that the people of the world are going to score a great victory in outlawing this murderous weapon of mass destruction.

That victory will hasten the final victory of peace.

Prof. Joliot-Curie's Reply To Mr. Warren Austin

On April 3 Mr. Warren Austin, U.S. representative at the United Nations, replied to an appeal against the use of germ warfare issued March 8 by Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the World Council of Peace. Although Prof. Joliot-Curie's appeal was generally suppressed by the press on this continent, Mr. Austin's reply was given wide publicity. The following reply by Prof. Joliot-Curie to Mr. Austin is self-explanatory without further comment here.

Paris, May 3, 1952.

Mr. Warren R. Austin
2, Park Avenue
New York (N.Y.), USA

Dear Sir,

I received your letter of April 3rd, 1952, after having been made acquainted with its contents through the Press and in the daily bulletin of the U.S. Information Services. I waited until I had the original complete text before replying to you.

I did not launch the Appeal, to which you replied, without having given the matter the most careful thought. Those who are not aware of the intensive efforts which have been made in your country for more than ten years to develop bacteriological weapons; those who do not know of the close co-operation between your specialists and Japanese experts in bacteriological warfare; those who may have forgotten Hiroshima and Nagasaki; those who do not know of the means of extermination such as the napalm bomb used by the American Armed Forces in Korea; such people may consider it unthinkable that men could have recourse to this new perversion of science—bacteriological warfare.

But you yourself, Mr. Austin, are perfectly well aware of all these facts and you are not unacquainted with statements made by responsible politicians and by your Press in which repeated threats have been made to use the most terrible and fantastic weapons which are even capable of obliterating all life on our planet. The use of the bacteriological weapon in Korea and in China is a first step to the implementation of these threats.

The President of the Academy of Sciences in Peking, my colleague Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo, and Chinese scientists (many of whom have completed their higher studies in the United States, Great Britain and France), who communicated to me the reports of statements and analyses effected in Korea and in China, are scientists for whom I hold the

greatest esteem and whose professional capacity and moral integrity cannot be doubted.

The facts which they were in a position to ascertain and which they reported to me, show that bacteriological warfare is now being carried out.

After categorically denying the employment of the bacteriological weapon, your Government proposed that the International Red Cross Committee be entrusted with the task of making an investigation.¹

You are well aware, and your Government is certainly not ignorant of the fact, that this Committee is not especially empowered by its statutes to undertake such investigations. It was presumably for this reason that the Committee did not consider it to be its duty during the last war to denounce the Nazi concentration camps and the systematic extermination which obtained therein, of which the International Red Cross was fully cognizant.

Even before there was any question of bacteriological warfare, the Koreans and the Chinese for their own reasons—of which they are the sole judges—refused to allow the International Red Cross Committee to enter their territory.

It would, therefore, appear that the Government of the United States proposed the International Red Cross Committee knowing that this offer would not be accepted by the Koreans and the Chinese.

On the other hand, the Government of the People's Republic of China has proposed the setting up of an international commission, whose competence and impartiality should be beyond question and who would be able to gather facts and evidence. This commission, composed of eminent scientific, legal and religious personalities will soon be constituted. It will go to the spot and proceed with its investigations. Without knowing who these persons are, you have thought fit to disparage them. Such arguments are no doubt meant to discourage the fainthearted. They can never prevent honest and courageous people from making the truth prevail.

I had already read the article in the *New York Times*, a copy of which you sent me.

The experts consulted by the *New York Times* criticized certain photographs published in a Peking newspaper. For basing their arguments on documents reproduced in newspapers, these critics could themselves be the object of criticism by experts no less competent.

Furthermore, before drawing conclusions from their criticisms, the experts should not forget that for ten years under a "mantle of secrecy

(1) Resolution 5 adopted at the 12th International Conference of the Red Cross at Geneva, the text of which is reproduced below, does not entitle this organization to carry out investigations into acts of a criminal character:

"In the event of the Geneva Protocol of the 17th June, 1925, being violated, it must become the duty of the Red Cross, even in peace-time, to seek together with the civil and military authorities, the means of protecting and taking care of its personnel, the belligerent armies and, above all, the civil population, from the effects of chemical warfare.

"It is the duty of the International Committee to keep itself informed as to the fulfilment of this programme and to keep in communication with the National Societies on this matter.

"As a general rule, the moral and propaganda fight against the use of poisons as a form of weapon, and against bacteriological warfare as well as the scientific and technical preparation of the best preventatives and therapeutics against such methods of warfare, should be one of the first obligations of the International Red Cross and of the National Societies of the Red Cross."

surpassing that surrounding the atomic bomb—many eminent scientists, provided with considerable funds, have certainly achieved new scientific results.

You are, yourself, perfectly well aware of the considerable efforts being undertaken in your country on behalf of bacteriological warfare—to which the reports by G. W. Merck, the article by Theodor Rosebury and A. Kabat, the book *Peace or Pestilence* by Theodor Rosebury and many statements by responsible persons in the United States all bear witness.

Besides, you must surely remember the report of the American Alsos mission, in which the physicist, S. Goudsmit, mentioned that the famous German expert on nuclear physics, Heisenberg, refused to believe in the atomic bomb the very day after Hiroshima.

In the same article of the *New York Times* which you sent me, a "Pentagon spokesman" purports to expose the falsity of the Chinese accusations by asserting that the bacteriological bombs were only containers for spreading leaflets and that "the leaflet bombs even theoretically were not adaptable to germ warfare."³

But, according to the *New York Herald Tribune* of April 6⁴:

"After hearing secret testimony in this military field, Rep. Robert L. F. Sykes, D. Fla., chairman of the House Appropriations Sub-committee . . . 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 are now 'already well stocked . . . such as the containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets'."

It would be easy for me to speak ironically about the declaration of this same spokesman to the effect that a glass tube containing germs and transported by aircraft would break as a result of the pressure!

All this, Mr. Austin, is not enough to assuage the horror of those who are wondering if they have not been made the accomplices in some enormous crime, nor the anxiety of the American citizens and the citizens of the countries allied to the United States, who are beginning to question this "crusading" war into which your country would like to drag them: this crusade against which your British colleague, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, protested some days ago.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that I was struck by the deliberately insulting tone of your letter. You accuse me of prostituting science because I protest against the criminal use of the discoveries of the great Pasteur and because I make an appeal to the public to prevent the waging of bacteriological warfare.

To my mind, those who prostitute science are those who inaugurated the atomic era by annihilating 200,000 civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

You are well aware that American scientists, on completion of their scientific and technical work, pleaded in vain that those responsible for

(2) *New York Herald Tribune*, 1/12/47.

(3) *New York Times* 3/4/52.

(4) *New York Herald Tribune*, New York, April 6, Washington, April 5 (A.P.).

Yet these bombs were dropped before Japan had replied to the Potsdam ultimatum, and the objectives were chosen (as the United States Strategic Bombing Survey indicates), by reason of their being centres of activity with concentrated populations.

Hiroshima wrecked, 100,000 civilians killed—this was not enough: a few days later the same thing was inflicted on Nagasaki!

Re-read, Mr. Austin, the report of the James Franck Committee addressed to the Secretary of State for War, on June 11, 1945, that is, before Hiroshima⁵:

"If the United States is the first to use this new means of blind destruction against mankind, we will lose the support of world public opinion, precipitate the arms' race and compromise the possibility of reaching international agreement on the future control of such weapons."

And since then, you have refused to agree to the outlawing of atomic weapons.

Concerning bacteriological weapons, there exists an international agreement—the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925. But of all the Great Powers, only two have not ratified it—Japan and the United States.

As far as your country is concerned, on April 8, 1946, President Truman, with the results of secret research in the United States in his possession, withdrew the ratification of this treaty from the Congress Agenda.

When the question of bacteriological warfare was raised at the United Nations, were you not embarrassed, Mr. Austin, to be the representative of the only country which has reserved the legal right to utilize such weapons?

Just because the Koreans and the Chinese have chosen a different system from that which prevails in your country and because their skin is not white, this does not make it lawful to attempt to exterminate them en masse by napalm or bacteria.

In 1903, at Stockholm, Pierre Curie spoke of "the terrible means of destruction in the hands of great criminals who would drag the peoples into war."

I have often thought of this warning given by one who, along with Becquerel and Marie Curie, gave radioactivity to the world. It is because I know all that science can bring to the world, that I shall continue in my efforts to make it serve the well-being of men, be they white, black or yellow, and not their annihilation in the name of I-know-not-what divine mission.

Yours faithfully,
Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE
NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

(5) "Minutes to Midnight," page 15 (published by the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists—Chicago).

SAFEGUARD ALL THE PEOPLE

Meeting of the Bureau of the WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, Oslo,
March 29 to April 1, 1952.

WE HAVE examined with the utmost care the documents relating to the bacteriological warfare now being waged in China and Korea. This study has profoundly shocked us and filled us with horror. Bacteriological warfare is not only an abominable crime which must be put down; it is a menace to the whole of humanity.

We appeal to the conscience of all men and women everywhere to call for a halt to bacteriological weapons. Particularly do we address ourselves to the men and women of the United States, for before each one of them there rises a question of honor and human dignity.

The fact that the war in Korea is being waged in the name of the United Nations constitutes a particularly grave circumstance. We place squarely face to face with their responsibilities the governments that have approved the intervention of the United Nations and which consequently bear moral and political responsibility for the methods of war employed.

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For our part, we have a double duty. Firstly, to inform public opinion and make the truth appear clearly in the sight of everyone.

In order that every human being may judge the terrible facts of which we have been made aware, we have decided to publish the documents submitted to us. The utmost possible light must be cast upon these criminal deeds.

With this in view, the Chinese Committee for the Defence of Peace has proposed the setting up of an international commission to gather all the facts and all the evidence. The competence and impartiality of this commission must be beyond dispute. To create it, we shall invite the participation of men and women outstanding in the fields of science, of law and of religion. We are sure that world public opinion will give its support to the labors of this commission.

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Our second duty is to safeguard all the people against bacteriological warfare.

We note that the United States of America is the only one among the great powers to have failed to ratify the International Convention of June 17, 1925 forbidding the use of asphyxiating gases and bacteriological weapons. We call on all the peoples of the world to press their governments with the aim of securing that this convention be signed, ratified and observed by every state without exception.

We call upon them likewise to act decisively to ensure that those guilty of employing this most cowardly and monstrous of all weapons should be brought as war criminals before a competent tribunal.

In demanding the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty, we are certain that we interpret the feeling of the immense majority of men and women. In their name, we proclaim the most noble of all causes: that of the right of every child to life and respect for every human being.

★ ★ ★

If the people fail to act now unhesitatingly to stop bacteriological warfare, there will be no bounds to cruelty, nor to the unleashing of the forces of destruction of life. We call upon humanity to defend itself.

Adopted unanimously,
April 1, 1952.