

**Statements and Reports on the American
Crime of Waging Bacteriological
Warfare in China and Korea**

Supplement to People's China

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An Appeal of the World Peace Council Against Bacteriological Warfare

The Bureau of the World Peace Council held a session in Oslo from March 29 to April 1, 1952 and issued the following appeal "Against Bacteriological Warfare".

We have thoroughly studied the documents pertaining to the bacteriological war which is being waged in China and in Korea.

The study of these documents greatly shocked and horrified us. Bacteriological war is not only a vicious crime which must be stopped, it is a threat to all mankind. We appeal to the conscience of all men and women and urge them to demand discontinuation of this bacteriological war and the prohibition of the bacteriological weapon.

In the first place we appeal to the men and women of the United States because for everyone of them this is a question of honour and dignity. The fact that the war in Korea is being prosecuted under the name of the United Nations is a particularly serious circumstance; we place the responsibility for this on those governments which approved the interference of the United Nations and consequently bear the moral and political responsibility for the methods of warfare that are being used.

As for us, ours is a double duty: first of all to inform public opinion and to make the truth known to every man so that every one can form an opinion of those atrocious facts which have been made known to us. We have decided to make public the documents that are at our disposal. It is necessary that these criminal actions be given wide publicity. In order to shed light on them, the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression has suggested that an international fact-finding commission be set up.

The competence and impartiality of this commission must be beyond doubt. With a view to setting up such a commission, we appeal to the outstanding representatives of scientific, legal and religious circles. We are certain that world public opinion will give support to the efforts of the commission.

Our second duty is to safeguard all nations against bacteriological war.

We state that the United States is the only one of the great powers that declined to ratify the international convention of June 17, 1925 banning the use of poison gas and bacteriological weapons.

We demand that the peoples of the world influence their governments with a view to having this convention signed, ratified and observed by all states without exception.

We likewise demand that energetic measures be taken to commit for trial as war criminals the persons who are guilty of using this vilest and most terrible weapon.

We are certain that by demanding protection of the innocent and punishment of the guilty we express the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the people. On their behalf we uphold the noblest cause—the right of all children to life, the respect for human dignity. Unless the peoples take immediate action so as to put an end to bacteriological war, there will be no bounds to the cruelty and rampage of the forces of destruction. We urge mankind to defend itself.

Frederic Joliot-Curie, President of the World Peace Council

Gabriel d'Arbousier, Alexander Fadeyev, Kuo Mo-jo, Eugenie Cotton, Professor Bernal, Professor Leopold Infeld, Artur Lundkvist, Vice-Presidents of the World Peace Council

Jessie Street, Pierre Cot, Ilya Ehrenburg, Professor Hromadka, Lombardi, Louis Saillant, Laurent Casanova, Mao Tun, Yves Farge, Alexander Korneichuk, Jan Mukarjovskiy, Members of the Bureau of the World Peace Council

Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the World Peace Council

Isabelle Blume, Gilbert de Chambrun, Giorgio Fenoaltea, P. Gulyaev, John Darr, W.R.T. Gore, Emi Siao, Montagu, Secretaries of the World Peace Council.

The invited participants to the session—*Wilmann* (representative of the German Peace Committee), *Jaques Denis* (World Federation of Democratic Youth), *Li Ki Yung* (Korea), *Madame Kirsten Hansteen* (Norway), *Gordon Schaffer* (Britain).

A Statement by Li Teh-chuan, Chairman of the Commission For Investigating the American Crime of Waging Bacteriological Warfare

Since our arrival in Korea on March 20, the members of the Commission, working in teams, have carried out on-the-spot investigations of the monstrous crime of waging bacteriological warfare by the U.S. aggressors, both at the front and in the rear in Korea. In the course of our investigations, we saw a mass of evidence concerning the large-scale bacteriological warfare waged by the American aggressors, heard reports from anti-epidemic workers from different places on their examination of the germs scattered by the American aggressors, and visited inhabitants and armed forces in areas where germs have been dropped. On the basis of the evidence we have gathered, it has been definitely established that the American aggressors have launched and are carrying on inhuman bacteriological warfare in Korea, regardless of their brazen attempts to deny responsibility for their crime.

The evidence we have obtained proves that the American aggressors have dropped various types of bacteria-carrying vermin and poisonous matter on a large scale in northern Korea. Germs have been dropped on 27 counties, including Chorwon, Ichon, Kumhwa, Yangdok, Kangdong, Yaichon and Uiju. Vermin dropped are of many types—flies, fleas, snow fleas, and several scores of types of germ-infected mosquitoes, rats and dead fish, etc. Over a score of types of infected articles have been dropped, including biscuits, cotton, pork, canned food, cigarettes and poisoned leaflets, etc. From January 28 to March 15, germs were dropped on over 226 occasions. Dissemination has been in the main made by aircraft on moonless nights or in misty or foggy weather by spraying, or dropping biological bombs. Containers made of chemical substances and light metal are among the means used. The American aggressors have also repeatedly fired bacteria and poison gas shells of various types at the front. The germs spread by the American aggressors are highly virulent and are artificially cultivated. Not only

insects, food of various types, or other substances have been infected with these germs, but also various kinds of artificially cultivated cold-resistant insects. The purpose of the American aggressors in adopting these vicious means is to carry out mass extermination of the Korean people and the Chinese and Korean people's forces. They hope to attain the aggressive ends which they have failed to attain at the conference table during the Korean armistice talks and on the Korean battlefield.

The American aggressors, fearing that their crime of waging bacteriological warfare might become known to the whole world, have brazenly tried to camouflage the evidence of their crime. For instance, a number of unexploded containers, loaded with germ-infected insects, carried the inscription "Empty". The American aggressors attempted in this way to hoodwink people throughout the world.

The fact known to the entire world is this: the American aggressors are continuing to wage large-scale bacteriological warfare in violation of international law and moral principles of humanity and in complete defiance of the just denunciations by people the world over. Today the American aggressors have dropped bacteria bombs for mass slaughtering on the Chinese and Korean people; tomorrow they may also drop them on peace-loving people in other parts of the world. American imperialism is the enemy not only of the Chinese and Korean people but of all humanity as well.

We earnestly appeal to honest people throughout the world to take prompt action and, for the sake of defending the peaceful life and security of humanity, condemn with one voice the crime of the American aggressors and stamp out the flames kindled by their germ warfare.

*Issued in Korea,
March 31, 1951*

Report of the Northeast China Group of the Commission For Investigating the American Crime of Waging Bacteriological Warfare

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

Within the past two weeks, we made on-the-spot surveys and enquiries at twenty one places in the areas of Mukden, Antung, Kwantien and Fushun where insects carrying virulent bacteria and virus and other infected objects dropped by American aircraft have been discovered. We collected various material evidence, listened to accounts of the dropping by American aircraft of bacteria-infected insects, as related by officials of the local governments and local people, and examined the results of tests made by the local public health and anti-epidemic organisations.

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

In the first place, we took note of the fact that from the latter part of February to the present, American aircraft have continuously and on a wide scale violated the territorial air of the People's Republic of China. Statistics compiled by the Northeast air defence establishments show that during the period from February 29 to March 21, 175 formations of American aircraft intruded over areas of Northeast China in 955 sorties. These intrusions occurred mostly in cloudy weather or at night. The areas over which they were active include 70 cities and counties

in Liaotung, Liaohsi, Kirin, Sungkiang and Heilungkiang provinces. The nature of the activities of these American aircraft after their intrusion was ascertained by investigation. Apart from 17 American planes which carried out bombing and strafing over the Changtjenhokow area of Kwantien county, in Linkiang county area in Liaotung province, and in the area of Chi An Railway Station on March 1, 5 and 16 respectively, causing casualties among local inhabitants and destroying civilian houses, the other American aircraft were mostly engaged in scattering insects carrying virulent bacteria and viruses and other infected objects.

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

On March 22 one team of our Investigating Group made an on-the-spot survey of the remains of an American bacteriological bomb on a farm near the river bank in Louhotao (one kilometre from the county seat) outside the east gate of Kwantien county. According to eyewitnesses, this bacteriological bomb was dropped by an American aircraft on March 12. The eyewitnesses include Han Yung-pin, merchant; Li Chi-wen, woman anti-epidemic worker; Li Szu-chien, student; Kao Chun-shan, chief of the Kwantien Township Administration Office and Hu An, head of Kwantien county administration.

At 12:52 in the afternoon of March 12, eight American planes flew over from the west to the east. Han Yung-pin, owner of Tungchuh Grocery inside the south gate of Kwantien county seat testified that he saw one of these planes drop a white-coloured object which fell very slowly. As it came down low, it was possible to make it out as something grey in colour and shaped like a cylinder. It came down at a slant in a northeasterly direction. He calculated then that it had probably landed inside the east gate and at once related what he had seen to Li Chi-wen, a member of the anti-epidemic corps who was passing by. He then rushed to the Kwantien Township Administration Office and reported the incident to Kao Chun-shan, the chief of the Office. That afternoon, the Township Administration Office and the anti-epidemic corps sent a number of people to search for the object inside the east gate but they failed to locate it. It was not until 1:30 on the afternoon of March 21 that this white-coloured object was discovered by Li Szu-chien, student of the Kwantien Middle School. On receiving this news, county head

Hu An went to the scene and made a survey that same afternoon. A team of our Investigating Group (composed of entomologists Liu Tsung-lo, Ma Shih-chun, and Kuo Shu-tien, press photographer Wang Chun-teh and guard Wang Shan-lin) arrived there at noon on March 22 to investigate. There was no doubt, in their judgment, that this silvery grey object is a kind of bacteriological bomb specially made in the United States. When the bomb landed, it made a crater approximately 12 centimetres deep. Three metres away from the crater a twisted axis of the bacteriological bomb was found. It was made of iron with a twisted iron base disc which was attached to one end of the axis. The axis is 25 centimetres long and 0.7 centimetres across. The top end of the axis has a hexagonal screw head measuring 1.1 centimetres across. The lower end of the axis has another screw, which is 1 centimetre across at its upper end and 3 centimetres across at its lower end. The iron base disc attached to the lower end of the axis is 19 centimetres in diameter; some 8 metres northwest of the bomb crater, feathers were scattered around, singly and in heaps, including yellow and white short down and black feathers. The quills of the feathers were clear of any flesh or mud. There were no remains of any fowls in the vicinity. Fifteen metres southwest of the bomb crater, there were scattered several hundred bomb fragments of different sizes, silvery grey in colour, made of a substance like plaster. These fragments were rather thin and fragile. When county head Hu An inspected the bomb crater there were still large numbers of infected insects such as flies, mosquitoes, spiders and springtails nearby and in the vicinity. These facts established that the object dropped by the American aircraft was a type of bacteriological bomb specially made in the United States. By means of a fragile bomb case, the bomb could burst and cause the bacteria-infected insects and bird feathers to scatter over a wide area. The fragments of this bacteriological bomb and other proofs provide most convincing and direct evidence that American imperialism is carrying out inhuman bacteriological warfare against the Chinese people.

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

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

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

(2) The dispersion of these insects showed that they were densely massed in clusters and were concentrated in particular places. For instance, according to the report of Chang Shu, Mayor of the Municipal People's Government of Fushun, after the infected insects were first discovered in the city on March 3 widespread and thorough searches were repeatedly carried out. Such insects were found, up to March 20, in areas amounting in all to 3,687,380 square metres, or 3.69 square kilometres. In all cases, they were massed together in each particular place in clusters. But in the same period, no such insects were discovered anywhere else in the city which covers an area of 546 square kilometres.

According to the report of Chang Tieh, Director of the Public Health Department of the People's Government of Liaotung province, springtails were discovered in Tapienkow village of the seventh district of Hsinpin county on March 4, extending over an area about 250 metres in length and 200 metres in width north and south of the telephone line. On March 13, mosquitoes and flies were found over an area of one kilometre by one-fourth of a kilometre, with a density averaging roughly 60 per square metre in the vicinity of SanchaRow and Peiyinssu in Kushancheng, Antung. On the same day, mosquitoes were found in an area of about 1,500 square metres in a ditch fronting Sunchiayin of Tienching village of Tayin district, Chuangho county, averaging roughly 100 per square metre. In some places, the density of certain infected vermin was as much as roughly 70 per square metre. From our own first-hand investigations at Chiuchan village, (about twenty kilometres from Fushun) Chiuchan district, Mukden, we discovered large numbers of springtails, flies and mosquitoes. According to the testimony of an eyewitness, an old peasant by the name of Chao Wen-hsiu, when insects such as springtails were first discovered on March 3 they were densely concentrated in an area of one kilometre in length and half a kilometre in width. The dispersion of these insects in such concentrated separate clusters in particular places is fundamentally different from the general, even dispersion of local varieties of insects.

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

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

(b) Large numbers of flies and mosquitoes were discovered on sandbanks, on high terrain, open fields, and even on the surface of snow in Antung and in Kwantien county. This is impossible in normal circumstances, as flies and mosquitoes exist near water, in weeds, garbage and places where people and animals live.

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

(d) Locusts are normally found only in weeds beside lakes or rivers or on farms but, instead, they

were discovered on an open-air concrete veranda on the first floor of the building of Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government in Mukden in the cold of mid-March. There is no doubt that unless they were dropped by American planes, it would have been impossible for these insects to appear in these places at this time of the year.

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

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

During our investigations in Northeast China, we examined the results of laboratory research on bacteria and virus made by the anti-epidemic organisations in Mukden, Antung, Kwantien and Fushun. The experts in these four places all proved that various types of insects and other objects dropped by American aircraft carried various types of disease-bearing bacteria and viruses. Some of the laboratory findings are as follows:

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

(b) On spiders dropped by American aircraft, pathogenic bacilli with bi-polar stain belonging to

the Pasteurella group were found. In this category come the bacteria of bubonic plague and of the hemorrhagic septicemia of chickens and ducks. Further examination confirmed that the bacteria discovered on the American-released spiders are the bacilli of such diseases as the hemorrhagic septicemia of chickens and ducks. This type of bacteria was discovered in tests made in Mukden by bacteriologist Ching Kuan-hua.

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

(d) *Salmonella typhosa* and an organism of the Salmonella group was found on sunflies and midges dropped by American aircraft. Specimens for the tests were taken from infected insects dropped by American aircraft in the fifth and sixth districts of the Municipality of Chinchow. Bacteriologist Ching Kuan-hua found an organism of the Salmonella group on the sunflies and *Salmonella typhosa* on the midges.

(e) On springtails dropped by American aircraft a kind of rickettsial bodies was discovered. This belongs to the group of microbes which cause such dangerous diseases as typhus and spotted fevers. Specimens for the tests were taken from the infected insects dropped by American aircraft over Chiuchan village, Chiuchan district, Mukden. Bacteriologists Chu Chi-ming and Wei Wen-pin carried out the tests.

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

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

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

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

2. In their intrusions into the inviolable territorial air of the People's Republic of China, American aircraft have not only resorted to bombing and strafing, but have also used systematically and on a large scale bacteriological and biological weapons which are prohibited by human conscience, international law and international conventions. As already mentioned above, American aircraft have intruded into various parts of Northeast China and have scattered, by means of bacteriological bombs and other containers, large quantities of various types of insects and other carriers infected with the virus of encephalitis and germs of such diseases as typhoid, paratyphoid, typhus, anthrax and hemorrhagic septicemia. The American aggressors are employing bacteriological and biological weapons for mass destruction of peaceful Chinese people, their domestic animals and fowls and crops. These savage acts of aggression by the U.S. government are still continuing.

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

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

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

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

We solemnly appeal to the people throughout China and to the peace-loving and freedom-loving people all over the world to unite immediately and take concerted action to stop the inhuman atrocities of the American aggressors in waging bacteriological warfare against the Chinese and Korean peoples.

We demand that the responsible leaders of the U.S. government and of the U.S. armed forces and the degenerate elements among the American scientists be branded as war criminals to be tried by the people throughout the world and severely punished.

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

(Signed):

Chen Chi-yuan, director of the Supervisory Committee of the People's Relief Administration of China, leader of the Group.

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

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

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

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

April 1, 1952

COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

Report on the Use of Bacteriological Weapons on Chinese Territory by the Armed Forces of the United States

I. FOREWORD

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

The composition of this Commission was as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the time when the members of this Commission were in Korea, where they have investigated particularly the use of bacteriological weapons by American air forces against the civilian population, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Chinese government publicly accused the U.S.A. of also using bacteriological weapons in the Northeastern provinces of China.

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

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

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

Mr. Pei Hsi-ching, chief-adjutant of the Public Health Department of the Northeast People's Government, communicated to the Commission the facts, for

which the Commission has procured the testimonies of a certain number of witnesses.

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

Chen Sicien H., graduate of Fudan University (1928), Doctor of Paris University (1934), director of the Laboratory of Entomology, Academia Sinica, Peking and vice-director of the Museum of Aurora University, Shanghai.

Chin Yao-ting, graduate of Cheloo University (1914), professor and director, Department of Biology, China Medical University, Shenyang (Mukden).

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

Chin Kuan-hua, graduate of South Manchurian Medical College (1942), professor and director, Department of Bacteriology, China Medical University, Shenyang (Mukden).

Luh Pao-ling, professor, Department of Entomology, Peking University of Agriculture, Peking.

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

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

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

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

Hsu Ying-kuei, Doctor of Medicine, formerly in charge of research at the Institute of Psychiatry of Munich (1933), Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Peking Union Medical College.

Lastly, General Kao Peng, adjutant-commandant of the Northeast Air Defence, furnished the Commission with the dates and places of the appearance of the American aircraft observed by his intelligence service, and he certified that at that time no Chinese

airplanes were above the same localities and that the aircraft mentioned above were identified as American military planes.

On the other hand, the Commission has received a copy of the *Journal of Immunology* of May, 1947, which contains a long report by three American

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

The information, thus obtained, are presented in the present report.

II. DISCLOSURE OF FACTS

1. On March 3, 1952, towards evening, a farmer of Kiu Tsai village some 20 km. from Fushun, discovered in front of his house insects leaping and crawling on the snow. He informed the local authorities of his discovery, and the work of collecting and destroying the insects was organized in the following days. The insects were scattered over an area of more than 1 km. long (2 Chinese *li*), and about 500 metres (1 *li*) wide. The inhabitants of this village had never before seen insects of this kind even during the hot season, while in the beginning of March it was still very cold in this region, and snow and ice were not yet thawed.

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

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

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

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

2. On March 4, 1952, swarms of insects were discovered on the banks of a river in the village of Lao Kuan in Pen Hsi region over which U.S. aircraft flew on February 29. Insects were scattered over an area more than 1 km. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *li*) in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ *li* in width. There were insects of many kinds, notably spiders and mosquitoes.

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

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

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

On March 6 and 7, mosquitoes, flies and spiders were discovered in large quantities in other parts of

the city, particularly on the ice of a partially frozen river.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. On March 1, 1952, at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and each time on these two occasions, the Antung area along the Yalu river was invaded by 4 American aircraft.

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

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

7. In the morning of March 12, 1952, a group of 8 American aircraft flew over the Antung and Kwantien area.

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

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

On March 21, a pupil of the secondary school of Kwantien, by the name of Li Szu-chien, who had participated in the search for insects under the order of the authorities, discovered in the maize fields about 1 km. outside the east gate of the city a hole four *tsun* (Chinese inch) deep. Near this hole, there were numerous small fragments, the inner surface of which was greyish-white and the outer silvery-grey, and three metres away from these fragments was a steel rod, at one extremity of which was attached a metal disk. The witness, who testified before the Commission, found in the vicinity of the hole chicken feathers, some of which were short, yellow and white, and some, long and black. Judging by the quantity and different colors of the feathers, they seemed to have come from many chickens. He did not find bones of any fowls around there.

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

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

8. On March 15, 1952, near 21:30 hours in Shenyang, a soldier of the Bureau of Public Security,

who was on guard duty in the southern section of the city, saw "2 flashes and something luminous" drop from above the Ma-lu-wan quarter, at an interval of 4 or 5 seconds, without hearing an explosion. Another soldier noticed the same phenomenon.

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

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

The same witness pointed out that the anti-epidemic committee of the Department of Commerce was established on March 9, 1952, that complete disinfection work was carried out from March 9 to 13, and that no suspected insects were found before the evening of March 15.

Three experts testified before the Commission concerning the subject.

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Chin Yao-ting, who had examined many of these insects, testified before the Commission that they were flies of the species *Musca vicina*,

which normally did not exist in winter in the open air in snow-covered areas. Preliminary experiments showed that they carried anthrax bacilli.

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

10. On March 19, 1952, an employee of Tiehling Railway Station discovered in front of the station and in many parts of the building of the

station groups of mosquitoes which were flying when the temperature of the day was 10° C below zero.

Professor Chin Yao-ting examined some of these insects and identified them as the kind *Aedes koreicus*. He stated to the Commission that generally this species appeared only in late May in Northeast China. Experiments to determine whether these insects carried bacteria are now proceeding.

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

III. CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This conclusion carries all the more weight when it is drawn from the facts procured by the Commission during its investigation in Korea. The report made after this first investigation indicated notably the discovery of fragments of a special bomb

which carried an inscription in English, and established the fact that the American forces disseminated in Korea germ-carrying insects. Many infected insects discovered in China are similar to those found in Korea.

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

The Statute of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg has also termed the killing and extermination of civilian 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 punishment of genocide positively applies "in time of peace as in time of war" to murders or grave injuries to the physical integrity of the members of a national, ethnical or racial group, committed or attempted with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part.

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

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

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

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

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

THIS REPORT IS WRITTEN IN FRENCH AND
SIGNED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF
THE COMMISSION IN PEKING ON
APRIL THE SECOND, 1952

Eminent Chinese Scientists Testify Against Bacteriological War

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

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

Li Pei-lin, Professor of Pathology, China Medical University, who received his doctor's degree from the University of London and is a Member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, said:

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

"During the Second World War, when I was living in England, I refused their request to install me in the service of a military medical organisation. I knew at the time that they were doing research in bacteriological and poison-gas warfare under the pretext of 'defence'. These facts prove that the British imperialists are accomplices of the American imperialists in carrying on bacteriological warfare.

"We have already established that a type of germ-infected insect dropped by the American imperialists has given rise to encephalitis. This type of encephalitis has never occurred in our country before. We have obtained identical results from examinations of animals implanted with these infected insects and from post-mortem examinations of infected victims. This proves that this type of encephalitis is caused by insects infected with the virulent virus dropped by the American imperialists. The virulence of this type of encephalitis is very great. The intention of the American imperialists is

the mass extermination of our nation and mankind. We scientific workers have the responsibility of protecting the health of the people. We are determined to contribute all our ability in the battle against bacteria until the bacteriological war criminals are brought to justice and have paid their blood debt to the people of China and Korea."

Chu Chi-ming, bacteriologist, chief technical expert at the National Vaccine and Serum Institute, Peking, who holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Cambridge University, England, and was a research fellow in the National Institute for Medical Research, England, said:

"The great amount of factual and scientific evidence which the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has collected in Northeast China should, through their report, enable people throughout the world to see more clearly the true face of the American murderers. In the vicious American scheme to prepare and conduct bacteriological warfare, the British imperialists have played the role of an accomplice. In England, there is a special institution, camouflaged as the 'Microbiological Research Institute', in which studies on bacteriological warfare is being carried out.

Chen Sicien H., director of the Laboratory of Entomology, Academia Sinica, who received his doctor's degree at the University of Paris and did research work in British and French museums and in the German Research Institute, said:

"I deem it a great privilege to be able to take part in the research work against bacteriological warfare, and in giving evidence in the investigation of America's bacteriological war crime. Preliminary research done on the infected insects recently dropped by U.S. planes has made me realise clearly that the methods used by the American imperialists in carrying out bacteriological warfare are extremely sly and vicious.

"The germ-carrying insects discovered in different places in the Northeast include, apart from such well-known pests as mosquitoes and flies, many insects which are formerly unknown in medical entomology, for example, the Anthomyiid fly (*Hylemyia*) that I studied. Under ordinary conditions they are not considered as medical insects. The body of this type of Anthomyiid fly is thickly covered with hairs suitable for carrying and spreading disease germs.

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

believe we are assured of final victory in this struggle against bacteriological warfare."

Luh Pao-ling, entomologist, Professor at the Department of Entomology, Peking Agricultural University, said:

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

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

Hsu Ying-kuei, Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Peking Union Medical College, who did research work at the Department of Neurology, Chicago University, U.S.A., said:

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

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

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

Chang Hsueh-teh, epidemiologist who received his M.S. degree at the University of Illinois, U.S.A., and a professor at the Peking Union Medical College, said:

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

"In America, institutions of hygienic sciences, both state-owned and private, are all under the control of two organs: the big capitalist drug monopolies and the military organisations. There is practically no freedom for American scientific workers. Even private practitioners are often ordered by the military to do research work for them. Taking part in the investigation of encephalitis virus,

I have been filled with profound indignation. I am determined to make good use of my scientific knowledge to fight against bacteriological war now being waged by American imperialism.

Chin Yao-ting, entomologist, professor and director, Department of Biology, China Medical University, said:

"I fully endorse the conclusion presented in the March 28 telegram of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Their objective views are in complete accord with the facts. American imperialism has recently clamoured for the 'International Committee of the Red Cross' to come to China and Korea for an investigation. The mission of the "investigation" by this notorious organisation in the exclusive service of American imperialism is the same as that of the U.S. and Chiang secret agents captured at the Korean front a few days ago. They want to investigate the effect of the bacteriological warfare for their American master. We now have proof of the facts described by local inhabitants as well as the scientists' conclusions based on research. Like the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world can all be our witnesses. The American imperialists can by no means evade by denial their crime of bacteriological warfare."

Wu Chih-chung, Professor of Medicine, China Medical University, who is a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow) and did research at Guy's Hospital, London University, and the Tuberculosis Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., made the following statement:

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

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

"These words fully expose the vicious ambition of the American imperialists to carry on bacteriological warfare on a large scale. I hope that all peace-loving scientific workers throughout the world who have any conscience will rise to curb this monstrous crime of American imperialism. Those 'scientists' whose senses are dulled by profit and whose conscience permits them to be accomplices of the imperialists in murder should immediately withdraw their hands that are already sullied by blood, other-

wise they will never escape the just punishment of humanity."

Hsin Chun, bacteriologist, Chief of Laboratories, Northeastern Infectious Diseases Prevention Institute, who received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Nagoya University, Japan, said:

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

Ching Kuan-hua, professor and director, Department of Bacteriology, China Medical University, said:

"I was born in the Northeast. In my early years,

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

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

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

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

