

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

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

*This report was made public on April 23,
1952, by the Chinese People's Commission
for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of
American Imperialists*

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CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMMISSION FOR
INVESTIGATING THE GERM WARFARE
CRIME OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS
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FOREWORD

The American aggressors started large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 28, 1952. Bak Hun Yung, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a protest on February 22 against the prosecution of bacteriological warfare by the American aggressors. Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on February 24 made a statement supporting the protest by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, the American aggressors did not stop bacteriological warfare, but on the contrary, they went even further by carrying it right into the Northeast area of the People's Republic of China. Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on March 8 made a further statement strongly protesting against the use by the U.S. government of bacteriological weapons to slaughter the Chinese people and against the violation of China's territorial air. Up to the time of drafting this report, the American aggressors have not only not ceased their bacteriological warfare but have even intensified and extended it. Ac-

ording to incomplete statistics, up to March 31, the American aggressors on 804 occasions dropped insects and infected objects of different types over the whole of Korea, not only at the battlefield but over cities, factories and villages, in vast areas inhabited by non-combatants. In Chinese territory, the spreading of bacteria-laden insects by the American aggressors has been extended from Northeast China to Tsingtao and other places.

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

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

On the initiative of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against

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

The Commission includes representatives of the National Red Cross Society of China, people's organizations, democratic parties, religious circles, and specialists in entomology, bacteriology, parasitology, rickettsial diseases, virology, pathology, clinical medicine, epidemiology, public health, chemistry, biology, agronomy and veterinary science. Among these specialists, Wei Hsi and Liu Wei-tung, who were decorated with the "Medal for Meritorious Service, U.S. Typhus Commission" for their services in the

Yunnan-Burma theatre of war during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. After personally confirming the crimes of the American aggressors in waging bacteriological warfare, these two specialists considered it a disgrace to wear the “medal” presented by the U.S. government, which is itself the arch bacteriological warfare criminal, and they have handed the “medals” over to the Chinese People’s Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression for disposal.

The specialists in the Commission include:

Clinical Medicine:

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

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

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

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

Bacteriology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Epidemiology:

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

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

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

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

Pathology:

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

Parasitology:

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

Chao Chen-sheng, assistant professor of the Department of Parasitology, Peking Uni-

versity Medical College;

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

Veterinary Science:

Cheng Shao-chiung, veterinarian;

Fang Hsiao-wen, expert in veterinary bacteriology.

Toxicology:

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

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

Other sciences:

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

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

Chou Chien-jen, biologist;

Yang Hsien-tung, agronomist;

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

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

On arrival at a Korean base on March 20, the Commission established contact with the Ministry of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Health Department of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps; studied the insects and other creatures and objects dropped by the U.S. government in Korea and conducted detailed inquiries and made verifications of the results obtained by the Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps in various experiments. The Corps has set up a series of inspection stations at the front and at the bases. These stations are adequately provided with equipment and literature and have made many bacteriological, pathological, entomological, chemical and other tests. After careful investigation and discussion, we consider that the findings of the skilled

and conscientious specialists in the epidemic prevention corps are fully reliable. Leaving some of its members to join in the verification work which was being done by the epidemic prevention corps, the Commission divided up into two separate groups, one going to the Wonsan region and the other the vicinity of the central part of the 38th parallel, to make investigations at key points. Many witnesses were examined and material evidence collected. On April 3, representatives of the Ministry of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean People's Army, Chinese People's Volunteer units, and eyewitnesses who saw U.S. aircraft dropping insects or U.S. artillery firing insect shells and poison gas shells, all gathered as a base for discussion with members of the Commission. Witnesses were interrogated by the Commission. Around this time the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers captured U.S. prisoners of war and agents who had been parachuted by the American aggressors to spy out the result of the bacteriological warfare. They disclosed undeniable facts concerning the U.S. government's employment of bacteriological warfare. On April 5, members of the Commission visited Pyongyang. With the full coop-

eration and assistance of the Ministry of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commission carefully studied the data in the hands of the Korean Government. The Commission also exchanged information with the representatives of the Korean Ministry of Health, medical experts and epidemic prevention personnel and heard reports by eyewitnesses in Pyongyang who witnessed the dropping by U.S. aircraft of insects. During its stay in Korea, the Commission examined over 150 witnesses and inspected 1,165 pieces of material evidence. Recordings were made of the testimony of the more important witnesses, of the statements volunteered by U.S. prisoners of war, and of the confessions made by the captured agents. Photographs were taken of the witnesses, the various types of insect containers and shells and the insect bombs used by the U.S. government and also of the various insects and other infected objects dropped. Films were made of the inspection and testing done by the Chinese People's Volunteer Epidemic Prevention Corps.

Based on the data and the results of the tests, the Commission considers it conclusively proved that the U.S. government used aircraft, shells and other methods to spread

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

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

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

CHAPTER I

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

1. Methods of dissemination

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

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

slowly flew into the sunlight.

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

(c) At 11:40 a.m. on April 3, six members of this Commission and Alan Winnington, correspondent of the London *Daily Worker*, witnessed at a certain place a U.S. plane flying overhead unloading large quantities of tree leaves and stone flies, many of which actually fell on them.

In addition to spraying, the American aggressors also dropped several types of insect-laden bombs or containers from aircraft. One usual type is the insect bomb with four compartments. This bomb is 137 centimetres long (including the tail) and 36.4 centimetres

in diameter. It is made up of two parts and is divided into four compartments inside. The bomb casing is made of steel 0.15 centimetres thick. After exploding, it splits into two separate halves. The U.S. forces have used such bomb containers for spreading leaflets, but the bombs recently picked up have had no leaflets near where they landed, but instead insects were found around them. On the outer surface of these bomb casings there is the marking "EMPTY." The following instance may be cited in connection with these insect bombs.

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

time of finding, insects were still crawling out of the burst bomb casings.

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

The second type of insect bomb which U.S. aircraft have dropped on numerous occasions is shaped like a paper cylinder. It has a pygmy parachute attached to its head and is fitted with a time fuse below. Three kinds of this type of insect bomb have been discovered, each differing slightly from the other. One has a kind of cylinder that is particularly thick. (The cylinder is 36 centimetres long, 13 centimetres in diameter and one centimetre thick). As part of their tactics of deception, the American aggressors have marked them

“parachute flares.” Actually, the paper cylinder of such bombs is comparatively heavy and the parachute is small (when open about a thirtieth of the size of an ordinary U.S. flare parachute), which certainly cannot remain suspended for long in the air. At the same time, when the bottom of this bomb is blown away, there is not the least trace of the paper inside being burned. This, therefore, definitely cannot possibly be a flare. On March 26, volunteer fighter Wen Chia-chen picked up such cylinders dropped by U.S. aircraft in Myongmun-ni, Kangdong County, and found large numbers of midges in the vicinity.

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

sects, including fleas, inside.

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

The fifth type of insect container is a kind of insect bomb shaped somewhat like a hand grenade with a handle. At 8 p.m. on March 5, Chi Teng-shen, an instructor attached to a certain unit of the Chinese Volunteers, saw in Mienchon-ni of Innam District, Kumhwa County, a U.S. plane fly southwest to northeast and drop a bomb which did not immediately explode. At 10 o'clock the following morning, he and several other members of his mess suddenly saw a greenish black smoke rising from the place where the bomb landed and heard a hissing noise. When the

smoke cleared, they found many spiders of the size of a finger nail crawling out of the bomb casing. This bomb is made of a light metal. Its head is approximately the size of two fists. The outer bomb casing is thin and has another thin iron casing inside, of the size of an apple. Between the two casings is an iron ring. The other end of the bomb is three centimetres in diameter, nine centimetres long. When the bomb explodes, the head of the bomb splits open like the petals of a flower.

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

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

To spread bubonic plague, the American aggressors have used aircraft to drop rats. At

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

Finally, the American aggressors have also repeatedly dropped lyophilized proteinous material containing bacteria. For instance, at 2:30 p.m. on March 9, two American Mustang fighter planes divided over Idong, Kunnae District, Munchon County, Kangwon Province, but did no strafing and there was no sound of any bombs. Li Fatang, deputy chief groom of a volunteers' unit, thought it rather strange at the time and ran off to see. He found many insects on the snow. Later Li Ching-hua, deputy head of

the clinic in the area, inspected the place and found white sticky objects of different sizes and shapes on the snow, concave in the middle, somewhat resembling half egg shells without the yolks. The bigger ones were three centimetres in diameter, weighed some 10 grams and had over a hundred springtails inside. In falling these white sticky objects made small indentations in the snow some three centimetres deep. One of them lodged on the branch of a tree. These sticky objects soon liquified after contact with water or snow.

Apart from spreading infected insects and infected objects by aircraft, the American aggressors have also fired insect shells from guns. For instance, on February 27, American troops fired volleys at our positions at the front near Kumhwa. Several of the shells exploded with a light sound. After the firing stopped, swarms of flies and spiders were found at five spots where the shells fell. At 9:45 p.m., on March 6, American troops fired several shells at a height in Kumhwa. Insects were found attached to the steel shell splinters. Among the splinters of shells and poison gas shells (whose casings are made of steel), there have also been found shell casings of light metal, dark green plastic

material. The finding of such shell casings of uncommon substances together with insects near the shell splinters, and the light explosion, all prove that these shells are used to project insects and other creatures.

2. Insects and other creatures disseminated

Numerically speaking, the biggest proportion of the objects disseminated by the American aggressors have been insects. Among the insects, the most common are anthomyiid flies. This is very natural, because flies are easily used for carrying disease bacteria, and moreover they can be easily cultivated in large quantities by artificial means in a short period of time. Apart from these flies, the insects more commonly used have been springtails (snow fleas), stone flies (commonly known as flying ants) and midges. In addition to insects, the American aggressors have also dropped spiders and ticks. Bigger creatures dropped have mainly been rats, with the obvious purpose of having the rat fleas spread bubonic plague. Fish, birds, rabbits, snakes and dead pigs have also been used. Among the plants dropped, there have been tree leaves, tree branches, bean stalks and bean pods. The American aggres-

sors have also dropped infected cotton, chicken feathers, drugs, food and other objects.

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

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

CHAPTER II

Evidence of the dissemination by the American aggressors of plague bacillus

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

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

In areas where rats were dropped from the air by the American aggressors, a number were found infected with plague bacillus. Bacteriological and immunological tests, using such methods as staining smears, germ culturing, serological reaction, animal inoculation and pathological section have proved that these rats carried plague bacillus.

In these same areas, we have also discovered victims of plague specimens of viscera and blood taken from the victims have proved on careful and detailed bacteriological, immunological and pathological tests, using such methods as staining smears, germ culturing, serological reaction, animal inocu-

lation and pathological sections, that these victims were stricken by bacilli pasteurella.

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

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

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

jump long distances and hope from one area to another.

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

CHAPTER III

Evidence of the dissemination of cholera vibries by the American aggressors

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

In a raid on Pyongyang on the night of March 4, American aircraft flew over the area where Han Sang Kwak lived. On the morning of March 5 when he got up, he found numerous flies and also many white paper wrappings in his courtyard, in the streets and on the frosty groups. He opened the paper wrapping, found the same kind of flies in them and immediately swept them out. On the night of March 6, he suddenly fell

ill, with severe vomiting and diarrhoea. The diarrhoea soon grew more serious and his stools resembled rice water. Medical treatment proved ineffective and he died on March 8.

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

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

cause of death of this patient was genuine cholera.

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV

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

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

On March 5, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped a group of anthomyiid flies over Ryungjoni, Munchon County. The results of tests estab-

lished that these anthomyiid flies carried *Salmonella typhosa*.

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

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

On March 10, 1952, U.S. aircraft dropped many fresh small fish on a hillside and dry rice field in Nipyongdong, Taedong County. The fish were dissected and their internal organs taken out for examination. The results of the tests established that these small fish carried *Shiga dysentery bacilli*.

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

Taking into account the conditions in which they made their appearance, the large number of various kinds of insects, fish and other objects that were found, bore out that

the dropping was carefully planned by the American aggressors. The discovery among these insects, fish and cotton wool of various types of germs causing gastro intestinal infections further proved that the American aggressors were attempting to use water sources and food as media for spreading such infections.

CHAPTER V

Evidence of the American aggressors' dissemination of bacilli anthracis

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

ination of blood revealed anthrax bacillus.

CHAPTER VI

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

At 1 p.m. on March 20, Sun Chih-chien, Assistant Political Instructor of a certain unit of the Chinese People's Volunteers, saw 4 U.S. Sabre jet planes circle over Yongpungni, Ko-an District, Chongju County, North Pyongan Province, and drop a black deposit. At a height of about 300 metres, it dispersed into tree leaves which fell slowly spreading over the local rice fields and around the houses. In addition to tree leaves, there were also bean stalks and bean pods. The area covered was 200 metres by four to five hundred metres. There were approximately 15 to 16 tree leaves and two or three bean stalks and bean pods on the average to each square metre.

Results of tests established that the bean pods carried cercospora, *Sojina* or *cercosperina Kikuchii*. This kind of germ is highly infectious and can remain alive on the bean pods for several years. During the growth of

the soya bean, the germ gives rise to large numbers of spores, which spread widely. Severe infection destroys the soya beans, whereas light infection brings out purple brown spots, greatly decreasing the yield.

CHAPTER VII

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

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

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

Private First Class Darling P. Shipes, R.A. 14384491, Company G. of the 179 Reg-

iment, 45th Division, U.S. Army, testified that:

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

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

rying out now.”

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

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

“I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the American troops did use epidemic germ shells against the Communist forces in Korea. For I was told at my own line, Hill 155, sometime in February 1952, by Corporal Edward Barron of K. Company, 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, that the American 65th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, had used epidemic germ shells against the Communist troops in Korea. He then showed me a copy of a newspaper with the headlines something like ‘American Troops Having 500 Rounds for Chinese Reds’ ‘65th Regiment Using Epidemic Germ Artillery Against the Communist Forces in Korea Effectively.’”

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

With a view to finding out the effectiveness of the bacteriological warfare which it was waging, the U.S. government organized a large number of intelligence agents and parachuted them in various parts of Korea to carry out reconnaissance.

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

“My name is Tan tse-min. I am a native of Chaling County, Hunan Province. I am 26 years old. I work for the Americans as a special service man. On January 27, this year, I began to receive training in special service in Tokyo, Japan. The director of this special service school is a Japanese of American na-

tionality, named Ito. The acting vice-director and concurrently instructor is Mizuno, also a Japanese of American nationality. He was once a special agent of the Psychological Warfare Department, a special service organ of the United States Far East Command. We, 16 trainees, received three weeks' training in general intelligence collected, weapon identification, aircraft identification, parachute jumping, map reading and Korean. On finishing our course, we were sent to Seoul and stayed in a Japanese style house, about 500 metres to the right of the former office of the Governor General. We were placed in the charge of a Korean special agent named Wang Ku Kuk.

“On March 9, I was assigned a task by the special service organ. I was detailed to bail out over Hiungje-bong, north of Ichon, in the rear of the Chinese volunteers' forces, and on landing investigate the effectiveness of germ warfare. The information required was how many victims are there among the armed forces and civilian population, when and where did epidemics occur, what are the types and symptoms of the disease, who are the more numerous among the victims, young people or old people; are there dead rats on the roads, are there flies, fleas, spiders

and other arthropods to be seen, what measures have the Korean Government and armed forces adopted to prevent epidemics; has the general public been inoculated, and so on.

“I wore a Chinese volunteer uniform which was faked in Tokyo, and the special service organ also gave me a false document which was supposed to be issued by a volunteer organization, and some North Korean currency and China’s people’s currency, in addition to a Japanese-made fountain pen. I was told to collect information from civilians and, passing for a volunteer, to collect information from the armed forces. I was told that I should come back across the frontlines by way of Naesokkyo. I was parachuted in on March 13 and taken prisoner on the evening of March 16.”

CONCLUSION

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

2. According to incomplete statistics up to March 31, the American aggressors spread insects, animals and other objects on 804 oc-

casions in an area including 70 countries and cities of Korea. It is thus evident that the American aggressors' efforts to spread epidemics on a large scale are planned and deliberate.

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

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

5. For many years, there has been no outbreak of plague in Korea. No cholera has oc-

curred since 1947. The plague and cholera that suddenly broke out in cold weather can be directly attributed to the U.S. government's bacteriological warfare.

6. After the American aggressors started bacteriological warfare, they dropped agents by air in various parts of Korea to obtain intelligence reports on such things as the number of fatalities that occurred, whether dead rats were to be seen on the road, etc. This proof that the American aggressors are trying to ascertain the results of bacteriological warfare is in fact iron-clad evidence that they are carrying out bacteriological warfare.

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

long been preparing to use bacteriological warfare.

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

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

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

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

In its attempts at denial, the U.S. government has been quibbling that it is impossible for plague, cholera and typhoid to break out in Korea in the severe cold. But it is precisely in the severe cold of early March that an outbreak of cholera took place in Pyongyang while snow was still falling and plague broke out in February while the ground was still covered in ice and snow. These stubborn facts definitely confirm that these grave diseases were artificially disseminated by the American aggressors on Korean territory and did not occur there naturally. However hard the U.S. government tries to deny the facts, they prove it to be an unholy liar.

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

The Korean people and the heroic Chinese and Korean forces have been maintaining a high degree of vigilance. With the assistance of various medical experts, they have taken resolute steps and applied widespread and effective precautionary measures. The Korean people, the Chinese people and the Chinese and Korean armed forces are confident that they can thoroughly defeat the attacks of the American aggressors on the anti-

bacterial war front, just as they have defeated American imperialism on land and in the air.

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

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

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

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

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