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

Supplement to People's China
April 16, 1952
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, 1932 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 serious 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 denunciation 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 reinforcement of the United Nations and consequently for 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 duties. 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'Arboussier, Alexander Faddeev, Kuo Mo-jo, Eugenie Cotton, Professor Bernal, Professor Leopold Infeld, Artur Landkis, Vice-Presidents of the World Peace Council.

Jessie Street, Pierre Cot, Ilja Ehrenburg, Professor Hromadko, Lombard, Louis Sullant, Laurent Comanna, Mao Tung, Yves Forge, Alexander Korneichuk, Jan Mukarovsky, Members of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the World Peace Council.


The invited participants to the session—Wilmsen (representative of the German Peace Committee), Jacques Denis (World Federation of Democratic Youth), Li Kien Yang (Korea), Madame Kvenn Hantein (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-war epidemic groups, and visited inhabited and armed forces in areas where germ warfare had been reported. On the basis of the evidence we have gathered, it has been definitely established that the American aggressors have been carrying on bacteriological warfare in Korea, regardless of their brazen attempts to deny responsibility for their crimes.

The evidence we have obtained proves that the American aggressors have dropped various types of bacteria-carrying vermin and poisonous matters on a large scale in northern Korea. They have dropped on 27 counties, including Chorwon, Iksan, Kangdong, Sunchon, Yangdong and Seokchon, and have dropped on 14 districts, all of which are inhabited by Koreans. The U.S. aggressors also dropped bacteria-carrying vermin on a large scale on the islands of Hwangdo, Gwangpo, Hwando, and Gwangyang, and on the islands of Songdo and Hwangdo in the southern coast of Korea. The area of the investigations of bacteriological warfare in Korea has been as large as 50,000 square kilometers.

The facts established thus far have shown that the American aggressors have been responsible for the bacteriological warfare in Korea. The evidence we have gathered has been compiled into a report and submitted to the Commission for Further Investigation.

March 21, 1951

Issued in Korea

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 shocked the whole world. China, the People's Republic of China, and the world are watching with bated breath. The Chinese people unanimously demand that the severest possible penalties be imposed on the American aggressors. The Commission for Investigating the American Crime of Waging Bacteriological Warfare was formed in response to this demand and is charged with the task of investigating this crime.

The Commission is now conducting on-the-spot investigations in areas of Korea. The Northeast China group is also charged with the task of investigating this crime.

March 2, 1951

Issued in Northeast China

March 21, 1951

Assisted by the Korean People's Army.
The dispersion of these insects showed that they were densely massed in clusters and were not scattered as was found previously. According to the report of Chang Shu, Mayor of the Municipal People's Government of Fushan, after three days of intensive search on March 13 on the island of Kuiken and in the surrounding area, the insects were found in clusters of 10,000 to 20,000 square metres, or 0.99 square kilometres. Among all these cases, there were no cases where the insects were discovered anywhere else in the city where they were, a total area of 546 square kilometres.

According to the report of Chang Tien, Director of the Department of Health of Government of Lintong province, sprytaggers were discovered in the village of Tien-pien of the village of the seventh district of the municipality of Lintong, with an area of about 250 square metres. Two such clusters were found, each with a diameter of about 100 square metres. The nearest distance between these two clusters was 100 metres. The insects were found in a cluster of 10,000 to 20,000 square metres, and were not scattered as was found previously. According to the testimony of an eyewitness, an old man by the name of Wu, there was also another cluster of insects that was discovered on March 15, three days after the first three clusters were discovered. The dispersion of these insects in such concentrations varied greatly from that of the general population. The majority of the insects were found in areas of 10,000 to 20,000 square metres, and were not scattered as was found previously.

The places in which these insects appeared were discovered in a variety of places. These places included such as Anthomyii flies, blow flies, non-biting stable flies, sunnies, house flies, horse flies, bees, wasps, hornets, wasps, ants, fleas, migratory locusts, pigmy locusts, crickets, etc.

Considering the areas where these insects were discovered, the dispersion of these insects was determined on the basis of the work of the Department of Health of the Northeast People's Government at Yang-fu village in Mukden. This was abnormal: both as far as time and place are concerned.

(a) Blow flies were discovered on March 15 on the cement basketball court in the vicinity of the gymnasium of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government at Yang-fu village 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, on the surface of water, on land, and in swimming pools. These circumstances, as flies and mosquitoes exist near water, in weeds, garbage and places where people and animals frequent these places.

(c) Sprytaggers were discovered on the sixty-metre-high grandstand of reinforced concrete on the race course at Fushan. They were discovered on only weeds beside lakes or rivers or on farmland, but instead they were found on an open-air concrete veranda as well. This is abnormal: both as far as time and place are concerned.

(d) 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 mosquitoes normally start to appear in mid-May, June, July, and August; the blow flies start to appear in mid-May, June, and July; and the mosquitoes were discovered in mid-May in Chincheng, Chianghua, China. Few large numbers of insects were discovered in mid-May in Fushan city, Lintong province. The sunfly emerges late in April at the earliest; yet in mid-May, large numbers of insects were discovered in the fifth and sixth districts of the municipality of Fushan city, Lintong province. The sunfly, in contrast, appears only after April; yet many were discovered in a place covered in weet snow in programma in mid-May. Spiders only begin to move about after April; yet on March 3, many were discovered around Chicheng hill, Antung. Aedes should appear in late May at the earliest; yet on May 2, thousands of these insects were discovered at Wenchow province.

(e) The following facts show that the flies, mosquitoes, spiders, sprytaggers and other insects were discovered in large numbers in Northeast China could not have come from insects in that area. The dispersion of these insects in such concentrations varied greatly from that of the general population. The majority of the insects were found in areas of 10,000 to 20,000 square metres, and were not scattered as was found previously.

(f) From the crane flies dropped by American aircraft on a large scale, a group of encephalitis was isolated. Since March 9, a number of deaths from acute encephalitis occurred in Anshan and other cities. The experts in the laboratory of the Northeast People's Government at Yang-fu village in Fushan, after intensive investigation, found the virus was identical in the cases of this type of encephalitis occurred, the pathological changes in small white mice subjected to experiments with the virus caused the behavioral disturbances that occurred in patients affected with this type of encephalitis. The virus of this type of encephalitis was identified by six specialists: Li Chih-chen, Chang Hsueh-teh, Wu Chih-chen, and Chiang Kuan-hua.

Specialists in various branches of natural science are continuing their tests and researches. They will do the following conclusions:

1. The American government has systematically employed military aircraft on a large scale to transmit disease-bearing insects to China. They will disseminate, with the help of various biological and chemical weapons, infected with the American aggressors.

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We demand that the responsible leaders of the United States government and of the U.S. armed forces in 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 demand that we can 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 world being subjected to the financial and governmental control of Mao Tse-tung and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, suffering from malnutrition, poverty, disease, and the threat of bacteriological warfare. Specialists in various fields of natural science and the masses of the people of the Northeast have come together, applied the wisdom and strength of their paths in the heroic struggle against the American aggressors and made the result that the American bacteriological weapons so far have been unable to achieve the desired results. This injustice fills us with solidification that as long as all the people unite under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government, the common efforts of the just and peace-loving people throughout the world, the criminal bacteriological war and the threat of bacteriological warfare will undoubtedly be thoroughly smashed.

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

Delegates: Shen Chia-chi, plant pathologist and member of the standing committee of the All-China Association for the Protection of Science and Peace; Mao Suen, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; and Li Chang, director of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Members: Peng Tse-min, vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China; Fang Shih-nan, secretary-general of the Chinese Medical Association; Liao Kai-jung, representative of the Chinese National Committee for Cultural and Against American Aggression; and Wang Jun-feng, representative of the Ministry of Education.

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

Mr. Pei Hai-ching, chief-adjudant of the Public Security 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, and general clinical experts who furnished the Commission with the results of their examinations, analyses and experiments.

Chen Si-chen, graduate of Futan University (1932), Doctor of Paris University (1934), director of the Laboratory of Entomology, Academia Sinica, Peking and vice-director of the Museum of Aurora University of Shanghai.

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

Chen 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 (1922), professor and director, Department of Bacteriology, China Medical University, Shenyang (Mukden).

Liu Po-ling, professor, Department of Entomology, Peking University of Agriculture, Peking.

Wu Chi-ming, graduate of Shanghai Medical College (1899), Doctor of Philosophy, Cambridge University (Great Britain), chief technical expert, National Vaccine and Serum Institute, Peking.

Chen Pei-lin, Member of the Chinese Academy 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 Hae-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-lueh, Doctor of Medicine, formerly in charge of research at the Institute of Psychiatry of Munich (1931), Professor of 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
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 bushes. He informed the local authorities of his discovery, and the work of collecting and destroying the insects was organized in the following days. 4000 of these insects were destroyed 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 such pests and even during the whole hot season, while in the beginning of March it was still very cold in this region, and snow and ice were not rare.

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

Professor Chin Yat-ting who made an entomological examination of these insects, pointed out that insects of this kind (Colobella) had been scattered in large quantities in Korea and in Northeastern China.

Dr. Chu Chin-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. The experiment showed that the insects infected and identified them as *Hyglossa* flies, *Diptera* of the Anthomyididae 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 easily recognized as bacteria. Professor Chen Sien-chi stated further that these flies were similar to those discovered behind the Etoes in Korea.

2. 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 since then a number of mosquitoes were discovered in the city.

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

The Commission heard also the testimony of Yang Hua-bain, physician at Anshan, who, having examined the bodies of the abnormal animals, determined that the disease was caused by a bacteriological bomb. He collected and burned the insects, except some specimens which were kept and turned over to the authorities.

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

Professor Chen Ching-hua 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 at the time of the 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-Tien-tze heard the sound of engines and saw three airplanes coming from the northwest flying directly southeast. They saw dropping from an airplane an object which could not be located. But a large quantity of white snow fell on the ground and after some time, white snow, yellow were discovered in the fields.

Dr. Hsin Chun testified before the Commission that by experiments on mice it was proved that the substances carried by the bomb were Bacillus bacilliformis.

1. In the morning of March 12, 1952, a group of American aircraft flew over the Antung and Kwanan 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 Ghat quarter of the city 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 bomb. He immediately went to his store and some black smoke fell on the ground.

Han Yung-pin then saw a white object drop; it appeared to be a bomb in 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, who had participated in the search for insects under the order of the authorities, discovered in the maize fields 2 km. east of the city a hole in the ground, one inch in diameter. Near the hole, there were numerous small fragments, the inner surface of which was greasy-white and the outer grey-fine, 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 intact, yellow and white, and some, long and black. Hiding by the quantity and different colors of the fur, the second, there were many chicken feathers. He did not find bones of any fowls around them.

Li San-chien saw also living insects, of which he did not know of, in the region, which normally would not exist in this area. He handed to one of his teachers specimens of the feathers and fragments which he found, to have come from a biological 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 showed that no mouse had died, but the bacteria has not yet been isolated.

On March 15, 1952, near 21:30 hours, in Kwang, a soldier of the Bureau of Public Security, who was on guard duty in the southern section of the city, saw flashes and something luminous drop from above the Ma-siu-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 heard siren 72 seconds before the aerial attack. A large quantity of aircraft in the city.

In addition, General Kao Peng told the Commission that the presence of an American plane at 21:30 hours was noticed and the military authorities were informed.

Madame Li Shang-ping, president of the labour union of the Department of Commerce and chief adjutant to the anti-air-raid service of this department, testified that the air raid had been reported 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 15 who studied these insects and their disinfestation work was carried out from March 9 to 13, and that no suspected insects were found before the Committee.

Three experts testified before the Commission concerning the subject.

Professor Chen Sien-chi identified the locusts as *Locusta migratoria*. In the Shenyang area, these insects, with swinging disinfestation work 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 *Anabaena* species.

Professor Lu Pao-lung studied the flies and found them to be *Musca stabulans*, bigger than house flies. They are favourable agents for transmission of diseases, especially those transmitted among animals. This kind of fly lives especially in the warm region. Experts consider it to be impossible that at this time and place these 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 then made the next day, and a large number of fly groups were found.

Professor Chin Yat-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: whether these insects carried bacteria is 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 the insect and external virus were also discovered in these localities; their presence could not be considered as natural.

4. In most of the cases, the results of examination on the insects discovered in China showed that these insects—insects and feathers carried disease-producing micro-organisms: bacteria of the pasteurella 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 carrying infectious organisms.

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 available reason to fly over the Northeastern territory of China.

This conclusion carries all the more weight when it is drawn from the facts produced 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 station groups of mosquitoes which were flying when the temperature of the day was 10° C below zero.

Professor Chin Yoo-lung examined some of these insects and identified them as the kind of Aedes koreensis. He stated to the Commission that generally this species appeared only in late May in Northeast China. Consequently, is was decided to discontinue the experiments to determine whether these insects carried bacteria are now proceeding.

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 Council of the Nuremberg has also been condemned the acts of bacteriological warfare as crimes against humanity, without distinction whether the war be of a state or a state of war.

The Convention of December 9, 1948 for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide and of war crimes generally 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, ethnic, racial, or religious group, or to the extermination of 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, a state of genocide, and a particularly serious crime against humanity. It indeed happens 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 gathered with the assistance of jurisdictional 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 THE SECOND, 1952.

Eminent Chinese Scientists Testify Against Bacteriological War

Chinese entomologists, bacteriologists, physicians and pathologists, speaking from personal experience and sworn by affidavit, have expressed the belief that the crime of the American and British imperialists is an act of 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 Siqen, entomologist; Luh Piao-lung, entomologist; Hsu Ying-chiu, entomologist; Chiia Yoo-ling, entomologist; Wu Chih-chung, Doctor of Science; Hsia Chun, bacteriologist; and Ching Sang-hua, bacteriologist. They have been invited by 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 warfare crimes which have been 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.

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 virus inducements. In recent years, the United States has organised scientists to do research work in a type of acute anterior poliomyelitis virus. All theories of the research have been handed over to military medical institutions. If they are only for prevention, then why is it necessary to deliver so fruits of scientific research to military organization.

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

We have already established that a type of strain-infected insect droppered by the American imperialists has given rise to encephalitis. This type of encephalitis has never occurred in our country before. These results from examinations of animals implanted with these infected insects and from post-mortem examinations of selected 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 high. The intention of the American imperialists is the mass extermination of our nation and mankind.

We scientific workers have the responsibility of fighting against this crime. We cannot allow the American imperialists to continue this atrocity. We have decided 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 technician expert at the National Vaccine and Serum Institute, Peking, who holds the degree of Doctor of Philosop-hy of Cambridge University, England, and was a research fellow in the National Institute for Medical Research, London.

"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 Siqen, director of the Laboratory of Entomology, Academia Sinica, who received his doctor's degree at the University of Paris and did researches on the Biology of Bacteria and insects at the Paris, 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 in China. It is the result of the mitigation of American's bacteriological war crime. Preliminary research done on the infected insects recently dropped by U.S. planes has made me realise clearly that the virus and 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 Anthomyiidae (Hyphyplegma) that I studied. Under ordinary conditions they are not considered medical insects. The type of body of this Anthomyiidae 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 anger, or to smother our action, their intentions are. Now all the people of the Northeast have risen to take part in the struggle against bacteriological warfare. All the more, scientific workers should stand at the forefront of this campaign. We should contribute our technical knowl-edge 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 Tao-ling, entomologist, Professor at the Department of Entomology, Peking Agricultural University, said:

"We 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 militarists may try to prevaricate, these facts remain indubitable. 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 bacteriological warfare. I hope all bacteriologists throughout the country will rise up and smash the plot of American aggressors to kill peace-loving peoples with these vermin."

Hsu Ying-kuo, Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Peking Union Medical College, who did research work in 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 using bacteriological warfare. We scientific workers are the most bitter in our denunciation of this inhuman 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 militarists in using bacteriological warfare. We must call the serious attention of peace-loving people throughout the world to this crime so that they may rise up unanimously and punish the U.S. bacteriological warfare criminals."

Chang Hueh-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 hygiene sciences, both state-owned and private, are all under the control of two organs: the big capitalist drug monopoles 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 warfare now being waged by American imperialism."

Chin Tung-yo, entomologist, professor and director, Department of Biology, China Medical University, said:

"I fully endorse the conclusion presented in the March 29 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 go to China and Korea for an investigation. The mission of the 'investigation' by this notorious organisation is to shield the exclusive service of American imperialism, 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 militarists 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 ambitions of the American imperialists to carry on bacteriological warfare on a large scale. I hope that all peace-lovers and progressive people throughout the world who have any conscience will rise to curb this monstrous crime of American imperialism. These scientists whose sciences are duped by profit and whose success is measured by the number of the imperialists in murder should immediately withdraw their hands that are already sullied by blood others.

"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."