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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12 04 BY 60267 MC NLS GA CO

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Office Memorandum • United States Government

	M	TO :	DIRECTOR, F.B.I.	
7	1	Constant Constant	CONFIDENTIAL	DATE: May 9, 1951
1	149	FROM :	SAC, BALTIMORE	ALL DISCRETE
E	1	SUBJECT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
			ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE	WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
			Bufile 100-93216	
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	. 1	BW	These bulletins contain intelligence	7
	Q.		ged for the Baltimore Office to be placed on	the list so that all
	A.		pies of these bulletins will be furnished to	
8	0	1	With reference to the request for background	d information concorning
10	15		referred to in reflet and in Bal	
4.	Š		1951, a separate letter is being prepared be	
1	2	furnished	by which gives his complete backs for the Baltimore Office to conduct some res	
37	7	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
3				EXPEDITE PROCESSING
3	1			
3	100	1951, that	advised when contacted by	Agent on May 4,
0	उञ्ज	TADT OUS	4	b6
BY				b7C
	3	141	At the request of Agent co	onferred with
SE SE	I	, , ,		who was interested in b6
AS	DO	able to se	hat responsibility he might have in the event et up a double agent in the BW Field.	b7c
20	1		et up a double agent in the BW Field.	, , ,
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L/Dir RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

was not interested in any of the details of the plan, b6 but did want to know whether the release of any classified information was contemplated in connection with the operation of the plan. b7C
He was informed that the plan was in the formulative stages at the present time and it was not possible to predict whether it would be necessary to release such information; however, that it was possible that at sometime in the future it might be desirable to
assured that, complete control over the type of informa-
tion to be released would be maintained. advised that he would
his own best judgment b6
He stated that he realized that
He stated that he realized that
at Come Detwick advised
at Camp Detrick, advised
Agent that there will be a story on Camp Detrick in a forthcoming
Agent that there will be a story on Camp Detrick in a forthcoming issue of Life magazine. stated that everyone responsible for b6
Agent that there will be a story on Camp Detrick in a forthcoming issue of Life magazine. stated that everyone responsible for security at Detrick is opposed to the publication of the story but that
Agent that there will be a story on Camp Detrick in a forthcoming issue of Life magazine. stated that everyone responsible for b6







BAUMGARDNER



L AND CONFIDENTIAL NO NUMBER

SAC' LETTER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

July 23, 1951

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 UC MCS BJACKS

MEMO FOR MR. HOOVER BELMONT HOLLOMAN NEASE TOLSON BOWLES JONES, M. A. PARSONS CLEGG BROWN. B. C. PENNINGTON KEAY CONNELLEY CALLAHAN LAUGHLIN PONTZ GLAVIN CALLAN LEONARD PRICE HARBO CONRAD . LONG RENNEBERGER LADD DOWNING MASON, E. D. ROGERS NICHOLS EDWARDS, H. L. McGUIRE SIZOO ROSEN EGAN MCINTIRE, K. R. TAMM. Q. TRACY FEENEY MOHR WAIKART ALDEN GEARTY, G. NANNA

RE: BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE

HENNRICH

There is attached for the use of your office an article on the subjects of biological and chemical warfare. This article is for your information and assistance in cases which may arise in your field division involving one of these methods of sabotage. Most of the material in this article has been obtained from armed forces classified information, much of which is top secret, and none of the data contained in the article is to be distributed outside the Bureau.

NAUGHTEN

All Agents of your office should be advised of the existence of this article which covers a brief discussion of the potentialities of biological warfare explaining the specific organisms which might be used against humans, animals and crops. The article also discusses the method of utilization by saboteurs for both the BW agents and chemical agents.

The Agents should know that this article is available for reference purposes when needed. The article itself should be maintained under lock and key under the supervision of the special Agent in Charge.

250 E 24 3 1951

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

NOW 12 1951

Attachment

SERET

ENCLOSURES TO BALTO. LETTER TO BUREAU 2/25/52 RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

4 booklets re above

DECLASSIFIED BY CO247 WC NUS BJA CB ON 7/12/04 ON ENU. ONLY # 977600

SEVRET

April 3, 1952 ...

107-93216-513

Office of the Chief Chemical Officer Department of the Army Washington, D. C.

Attention: Plans, Training and

Intelligence

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/04 BY 64267 UC. /A

b7C

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to oral discussions, I wish to request that arrangements be made for Special Agent T. D. Beach of this Bureau b6 to discuss technical matters at Camp Detrick, Maryland, on April 7. 1952, with the Deputy Technical Director and also with

These are matters in which the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer and the Bureau have collaborated and have mutual interest.

Agent Beach has previously been cleared for top secret material.

Please be assured that your cooperation is always . appreciated.

Very truly yours,

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69	APR 221						1 2 .

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 rorandun STATES March 31, 1952 FROM ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SUBJECT: BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE DATE 2/12/04 BY 4024 7 MEINS SABOTAGE bó b7C As you know, SA T. D. Beach has served in a technical liaison capacity with the BW people of the Army Chemical Corps and has been keeping the Bureau up to date in developments which are coordinated at Camp Detrick. is the Army Liaison man at Camp Detrick for telephonically advised Beach that Washington. there have been recent developments in the Munitions Division which he thought would be of interest to the Bureau. He did not divulge any of the details on the phone, but indicated that the information was associated with the dispersal of BW and the projection of missiles, He advised Beach that he was making a trip to Camp Detrick on April 7, 1952, in connection with this matter and extended an invitation to Beach to accompany him on that day. We have not visited Camp Detrick for several months and it is, b6 therefore, considered desirable to accept this invitation and get the most recent developments in order to keep the Bureau up to date. RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that SA Beach go to Camp Detrick for one day, April 7, in order to obtain the latest developments in the field of bacteriological warfare. CORDED - 53 DJP/mek IAPR 88 1952

10-93216-514 April 7, 1952

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

Department of the Army

The Pentagon

Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 40247 UL ALS

Attention: Chief, Security Division

FRUM:

John Edgar Hosver, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

BYOLOGICAL WARFARE

ESPIONACE - SABOTAGE

There is attached herete for your information and assistance a Photostat of page 2 of the February 29, 1952, issue of "Hollywood Life," published by Jimmy Tarantino. Your attention is directed to the article entitled, "BIX Capsule," which appears on this page.

It is requested that the offices receiving a copy of this memorandum and attachment advise this Bureau whether the erticle referred to above contains classified information of the United States Government, its importance to the national defense and the identity of your representative who can testify as to the classification and importance of this information.

co - Director of Naval Intelligence Department of the Navy The Pentagon Mashington 25. D. C.

Tolso Michela Clare

Tracy

1 APR 21 1952

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DÎRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 3/21/52 SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167) SUBJECT REGISTERED BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPTONAGE-SABOTAGE SECURITY INFORMATION-SEC Remylet dated 1/24/52. At a recent contact with it was ascertained that b2 . b7D There is being submitted for the attention of the Bureau, two photostatic copies of Page 2 of the 2/29/52 issue of "Hollywood Life", published by JIMMINTARANTINO. One photostatic copy of this article is being directed to the Los Angeles Office with its copy of instant communication since "Hollywood Life" is published in Los Angeles. The attention of the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office is directed to KYPEDITE b2 **b**6 b7C b7D with RECORDED - 100 4 EK , 37 CFB:BL Encs (2) cc: Los Angeles (1)-Enc INDEXED **b**6

SF 94-459-1 Enc.

b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

3/21/52

RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE-SABOTAGE

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Copies of the article are being furnished the Bureau view of the possibility that the Bureau may desire to obtain ar	in
	in

JIMMIE TARANTINO



GANGING UP ON GENERAL 'IKE'

The Presidential and political season is upon us and the boiling pot has reached the forming stage. The blue chips are down and the formidable opponents on the GOP belger are Senator Robert Fuft and General Ike Eisenhower which is our main topic this week. The Democratic issue has been overdiscussed. If President Harry Truman runs for reselection as is expected, the demo-maintain will be a cut and dry affair. Just as in 1948, "52" appears like a cinch win for the GOP. But remember, "Harry" fooled them in "48" and may duplicate the Tom Dewey kayo, with one over Taff or Eisenhower.

The GOP is slashing hitter at the demos, It's a do or die issue for GOP hoys, after a 20 yr, demo rule. This is it, or else. The GOPer's as a matter of fact, seem so fighting mad, they are now banging hard at each other. Yes, and it may be their own down fall. The dirt emanating from the Taft and Eisenhower forces grows better by the day. The GOP favorites who idolize Gen. Be are thoroughly convinced they have a President, if Taft were not blocking the road. Taft followers feel likewise, altho somewhat calmer.

The rumor mills are grinding, rumors are flying. Libelous and slauderous grist designed to tear one apart at any expense is the apparent theory. Just win and the hell with how is the motto. Itse is taking the heaviest blows. Some low, others fair. Its a marvel process and the stimulation of accusations appear endless. Therefore, we emphasize, this column is not the author of the "Ganging up on the" policy. Its a warning to the and interest to readers.

warning to the and interest to explore.

The is being charged with accepting aid on his book "Crusade In Europe" from James Barnes, former foreign editor of the N. Y. Herald Tribune, and a noted communist believer. Frederick Vanderhilt Fields, notorious secretary-jeasures of the Communist Civil Rights Congress is also directly linked to aid and financially support the General's book "Grusade In Europe." Exidence of that nature is heing passed out as reliable info. Be will be forced to offset it since it's a dangerous tiemp to Communism. Commic Fields name linked with proof to any Presidential candidates will spell finis.

It is charged, that General Ike permitted too much latitude and gave a free hand to Communists and red fellow travelers when he performed as prexy at Columbia University of N.Y.C.

as prexy at Columbia University of N.Y.C.

A stiffer charge that may rock Eisenhower seriously braces his last few actions after World War Two victory for Allied Nations. As head of the Armed Forces, like turned over to Red Russia the entire Communications of Berlin on a silver platter, Regardless of who may have ordered such a directive, like signed and set the final stage for what is now quietly mentioned as one of the military blunders of the century. With the entire Berlin Communication system in Red control, they were able to bring about the now famous Bluckade of Berlin. To save international face we then instituted the Airlifff at a tremendous functional cost to U.S.A. taxpayers. Cost run into millions. A frightening dop to our military foresight. The Russians still maintain complete control of Berlin's East and West communications, including telephone, telegraound airlines. Surprise held Or did you know? Whether like was boodwinked into the deal, or what ever the inside is, the General will hear the brunt of responsibility simply because he's running for the White House job, and anxious to sleep in HST's bed.

General Re, a ghanorous figure in military life. . The same Re.

General Ike, a glamorous figure in military life. The same Ike, a smeared man as a politician. I'd like to believe Ike was blindfolded into the latter mess. This reporter for many years, similar to millions of other Americans, has laid a secret admiration for genial Ike.

AFRA CUTS RED MIKE

The American Federation of Radio Artists (AFRA) is contributing a great forward step in helping to cleause radio of Communism and its fellow diughats. AFRA is about to vote on a resolution that should become a law in the next few weeks. The new AFRA ruling will read

in part, that any radio performer or station employer, regardless of his capacity, shall be barred and banned forever from the other waves, if at any time since 1945, they may have been or still are a member of any organization lasted as subversive by the F.B.I. Or, if they were found to have contributed money to any known subversive Red-front organization, the penalty will be the same. Communistic infiltration has seriously crept into radio. Its preformers, writers and producers, to a noticeable extent, although very spotty, have maintained a seriet pact of love and devotion for Communism. The estimate of Red Radio infiltration rates about 3% of the entire over-all AFRA personnel. Three percent, although a comparatively small figure, could become a dangerously higher figure.

BWX CAPSULE

Here is frightening news, and then again, good news for Americans. The following is a unifor reason why all nations, some day, will be forced to agree on no more wars via the basis that no one really wins.

to agree on no more wars via the basis that no one ready wins.

11. S. Army scientists have perfected a capsule containing baseteria that has been temporarily named BWX CAPSULE. This fantastic BWX CAPSULE can deliver a more downstage blow than any 3 H-Hombs combined. Experiments have been completed, much to the satisfaction of all concerned, For example. The BWX CAPSULE, thrown from a Jet plane into a crowded major city is said to have power enough to destroy more than 240,000 persons in less than six minutes. It eliminates anything that walks, flies or breathes, within six miles in six minutes. Positively frightening. It does not injure or damage whicles, homes or structures. A super group of highly trained jet men and squadrons of jet planes will be organized solely to maintain this operation in readiness if ever necessary. Phychologically, flWX Capsule is giving migraine headaches to Joe Stalin and his erunnny satellite

THE PHONY WRESTLING RACKET

During the past year or so, this column has been pilleried by many of its readers with questions, compliants and kudes about wrestling, its performers, personnel and promoters. A file has been developed to great proportions. The public will be satisfied next week or soon after with factual and honest revelations on whether or not wrestling is on the level. Do wrestlers abide by wrestling rules or are the contests prearranged? Are they trained to be phonies, clowns or legitimate exhibitionsts? Do they all have individual managers? It is true that wrestling shows and performers are booked into clubs similar to entertainers being booked into nite clubs and theatres? By what system are they paid? And by whom? Is there a wrestling combine like the old Lou Daro-Tooks Mondt deal? Are all winners determined in advance? Do they wrestle and are they advertised? Do they live up to the rules of the State Athletic Commission? Have they committed crimes? Have wrestlers and promoters violated state laws and public trust? Is it a hippodrome—P. T. Barnun affair? Are the Athletic Commission members, referees, promoters and wrestlers conspirators in one gigantic heav? The answer to the above will appear and be by-lined by the eminent Murtin Mooney column on the next page or right here, or both.

HUNDREDS OF INTERNAL REVENUE INDICTMENTS

Treasury department officials and its Bureau of Internal Revenue members will shortly announce the most far-reaching lash at income tax violators ever attrounced in our history at our time. On a national basis, the B.I.R. is voting hundreds and hundreds of indictances in service sessions. Among those violators to be immediately announced are car dealers, mainly with OPA violations, the small-time but not too poor gamblers, bookmakers, abortionists and many connected with prostitution.

INSIDE SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco Progress and the Budde Publications have completely dismissed former political editor Earl Rosenthal Berkeley Governor Earl Warren is expected to appoint municipal Judge Justice Cullinan to succeed the late superior court Judge Franklin Griffith . Due to the recent Judge Wollenberg-Muni strike ruling, it is now disfinite that S. F. trolley and bus fairs will be hiked to .15 cents within 60 days? Don't feel too had. In Los Angeles, a ride into any three adjacent zenes, causes you to be nicked for .20c, even though the zones are comprised of an area taking in only a few miles. From downtown L. A., into Beverly Hills, only a short distance and practically in the same city, you are whacked for .25c.

STANDARD FORM NO. 6 Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT R. T. Harbone DATE: April 11, 1952 J. Parsons SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE Clarg SABOTAGE Hickory Special Agent T. D. Beach of the Laboratory spent April 7, 1952, at Camp Detrick, Maryland, the Armu's biologic **b6** cal warfare installation. He accompanied b7C Shite On the trip to Camp Detrick advised Beach that He further advised that the **b**6 laboratories at Detrick were without a director since b7C had resigned; is acting until this position is filled; that the position would not be filled until a committee which was studying the entire set-up of the Chemical Corps had completed its findings. **b**6 also indicated that the above committee was also studying the possibility of separating the Camp Detrick b7C biological laboratories from the Chemical Corps and divorcing it entirely from the Army and setting it up under a civilian organization. When Beach arrived at Camp Detrick he found a new building almost completed which he later learned was to be another pilot plant and that two other buildings were in the process of construction which would house laboratories and pilot plants. In addition, he learned that a mass production plant is being constructed at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the Army base there. Additional funds have been set aside for expansion of the Camp Detrick facilities in addition to those already mentioned. There are plans to obtain 550 acres to the north of the present installation for the purpose of expanding the facilities for additional laboratories, pilot plants and living quarters. formation concerning the program of expansion appeared in the Washington Post a short time back and has apparently embarrassed the officials in charge of the BW Program. RECORDED - 9 APR 24 195 TDB: kml

Beach was able to observe a movie which is a condensation of all of the movies made of field experiments conducted during the past few years. This film is in color and is narrated and is by far the best movie production which they have. It shows the various means of dispersing the substances, and summarizes the results in graphic form. The film can be made available upon request. b2 Personnel in the Special Operations Division are rather concerned about news accounts published in Peiping, alleging germ warfare, in which they stated that b2

b2

Also some concern was manifested in the pictures reproduced in the New York Times showing a reported BW bomb which actually is a propaganda leaflet bomb; however, this type of bomb was used in the experiments with feathers and the feathers were packaged in the same manner as the propaganda leaflets. This concern of the personnel of Camp Detrick is, of course, pertaining to the possibility of top secret information having fallen into the hands of the Reds.

It was anticipated that field experiments would be conducted in conjunction with the present mock warfare now going on in Texas, known as exercise "Longhorn." However, as a result of Jacob Malik's blast in the United Nations, the plans for participation by Camp Detrick were cancelled and the one member of the staff who had already proceeded to Texas was recalled.

It is interesting to note that during the past nine months there have been 22 members of the laboratory and pilot plant staffs hospitalized as a result of accidental infections. One of these was a fatal infection of anthrax. The majority of cases, however, were those who had contracted brucellosis. There were 13 of such cases, 3 of tularemia, 4 of psittacosis and one of San Juaquin Valley fever.

Due to the fact that the vaccine being used as a preventive: was producing violent reactions in the persons receiving the inoculations, the experimental work on Venezuelan equine encephalitis was suspended indefinitely. They are hoping that they can correct this situation to resume their experiments as soon as possible.

Unless there is some special reason, it is not anticipated further technical contact will be made with the Camp Detrick authorities for a period of three or four months.

DATE: April 16, 1952

R. T. Harbo

SUBIECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

SABOTAGE

In order to keep abreast of developments in the field of biological warfare Special Agent T. D. Beach of the Laboratory recently spent a day at Camp Detrick, Maryland. The following items of interest were ascertained.

The installation at Camp Detrick is being expanded to pro additional laboratories and pilot plants. A mass production plant being constructed at Pine Bluff. Arkansas.

2. A color movie is available concerning the results of field experiments during the past few years. The film is being obtained for review.

Some personnel at Camp Detrick appeared rather concerned about news accounts emanating from Peiping, China, alleging

b2

ACTION

Mr. Beach of the Laboratory will continue to maintain liaison with Camp Detrick representatives to keep abreast of biological warfare developments.

cc - Mr. Ladd Mr. Belmont

RTH: VH

100-93216 IAPK 2 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEHEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/12/04 BY 60247 UC/NES B;A CO

ice Memorandu UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MR. D. M. LADD DATE: April 21, 1952 FROM MR. A. H. BEKMON Clegg Olavin SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL, WARREARE Nichole (REPORT ON DOFFENSE AGAINST BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBMITTED TO THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE AGAINST UNCONVENTIONAL ATTACK) PURPOSE: To summarize the present status of defense against biological warfare in the United States as set forth in the captioned report which was submitted to the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference for comment. To recommend the Bureau make no comment regarding it. b1 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE **(S)** b1 b1 -6 RECORDED - 91 100 - 93 216 - 51 INDEXED - 97



b1

ACTION:

It is respectfully suggested that the Bureau make no comment on this document. It is noted that the report of the Subcommittee is essentially a status report and appears to be thoroughly documented. The report is attached.



DIVILED STATES DEPARTMENT O.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salzburg, Austria

VIA ARMY COURTER

Dates

April 23, 1952

To:

John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

(64-0)

c/o Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

b6

U. S. Forces in Austria

Salzburg, Austria

b7C

Subject:

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Transmitted herewith is the original of a communication dated January 26, 1952, which was sent by captioned individual to the University of Vienna; the original of a communication dated February 8, 1952, submitted to the deap of the medical faculty, who received sub-University of Vienna, by ject's letter; and a copy of the translation into English of both of the aforementioned communications.

These are being forwarded to the Bureau for information purposes inasmuch as subject indicates a desire to take part in research for bacteriological warfare.

Instant data was made available to the writer by G2, U. S. Forces in Austria.

Encls. (3)

CAM/ct

b6

b7C

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 4/22/52 SAC, BALTIMORE (66-891) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Re Baltimore letters dated 2/25/52 and 3/15/52. On April 18, 1952 SAS[contacted 17/04 LASSIFIED BY a chus le alch war Denivertive. JECLASSIFY ON: 25X G 7/7/2029 Detrick, Maryland. was advised. in accordance with Baltimore letter dated 3/15 that Agent ____ would assume the b7C duties of liaison agent with him at Camp Detrick in the immediate b7D future. Agent had previously had contact with when the liaison was initiated in early 1949. advised that b7C b7D HOL 411-24 1989 26 5-7 Registered Mail



L/DIR BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

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	impress	impressed with t delaying a Russi	impressed with the possibil delaying a Russian invasion	impressed with the possibilities of BW, delaying a Russian invasion into Western	has been with the possibilities of BW, particularly delaying a Russian invasion into Western Europe.

Office Memo

um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

го	: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: May 5, 1952	×
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7	on April 30, 1952.	b70
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4 (0.)	b6 SAW (\$\frac{1952}{2}	

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. Belmont 5/12/5% Clagg PIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: SAC, Salt Lake City (65-1122) Mr. Eine FROM BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBJECT: STRICTLY CONFIDENTIA ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Remylet 4/9/52. Correct page 3, paragraph 4, line 2, to read "foot and mouth disease." Miss Gandy. On 5/7/52 **b**6 was contacted and furnishe b7C the following information: b7D INFORMATION BEING FURNISHED UNDER THIS LIAISON IS TOP SECRET AND IS TRANSMITTED BY THE ARMED FORCES ONLY BY COURIER. BUREAU ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE CONTENTS OF THIS LETTER. INFORMATION WILL BE CONTINUED TO BE FURNISHED IN SIMILAR DETAIL BY REGISTERED MAIL. Relet on page 3 mentions b7D RHT: MEN AMSD REG.RRR MA 33 HIS IN BEGGMED 64MAY 28 1952

Director, FBI (100-93216)

b6

b7C

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

(Espionage)

b6

b7C

@BIOLOGICAL

WORFORE

There are attached copies of a memorandum dated April 23, 1952, and Photostats of the enclosures thereto, received from the Bureau's representative in Austria. It is noted the attached communication dated January 26, 1952, indicates it was sent by and not as indicated by the Bureau's

representative in his cover memorandum dated 4-23-52.

The above is being furnished to your office for information, and no investigation is deemed warranted at this time unless information in your files concerning the subjects indicates to the contrary. For your information, Bureau files fail to reflect any information that can be identified with the subject.

RECORDED - 135 INDEXED - 135 62

100-93216-529

Which

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 17 104 BY (1247 4C/DLS B) ACES

COMM - FBI MAY 20 1952 MALED 18

THE BEST OF BUSINES

Arr 20 5 52 M 'S;

64JUN6 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

9 то :	DIRECTOR, FBI	(100-93216)		DATE: May 20, 1952	
FROM RESUBJECT:	SAC, SAN FRANCE BIOLOGICAL WALL ESPIONAGE SABO	RFARE OTAGE	DECLASSIFIE ON 2/2/04	PION - SEPACT	B
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CFB:MH 271/ REGISTERED MAII

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BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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Korea.

b6 b7C b7D commented concerning the current propaganda campaign being waged by the USSR and various national Communist Parties to the effect that the United Nations forces are using or have used BW materials in the Korean campaign. Informant commented that the intensity of this propaganda campaign is in his opinion indicative of the potential value the Soviets have placed on it. The informant noted that has now gone on record as claiming a belief that the UN Yorces have used Bw materials. Also, the Federation of American Scientists has asked whether the United Stated has used this type of weapon. Fur-·b2 ther, the Federation of American Scientists, according to news articles have now adopted some sort of resolution requesting noted by b6 the government to inform the responsible scientists in the United States of b7C the type and extent of research being conducted in the field of BW. b7D commented that he does not believe that any large segment of the American people will be taken in by this propaganda campaign, however, when pro-Communist individuals such as and the "irresponsible" group of scientists in the Federation of American Scientists adopt resolutions concerning the BW campaign, it cannot help but weaken the unity of the American people and create believes doubts in the minds. of many. that any time the Soviets expend such amounts of money and energy on a propaganda campaign such as the current one, they are attempting to set up a situation to their liking, either with a view to a "retaliatory

use of BW" or in an effort to explain the present epidemics in North

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

b2 b7D

would discount the possibility	b2
of the Soviets desiring to explain any epidemics in North Korea due to the prolonged intensity of instant campaign, and since the informant is inclined to eliminate this possible explanation, he tends to believe that the Soviets are looking forward to a possible use of BW materials in Korea, coupled with a claim that they have been forced to retaliate against the "inhumane" weapons utilized by the UN.	b7I
the UN.	

Contact with will be continued and information of possible interest to the Bureau will be forwarded as received.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Ladd .

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/22/52Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Belmont.

FROM : DU

V SAC, NEWARK (65-4091)

Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin

SUBJECT:

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Mr. Harbo. Mr. Rosen

SABOTAGE

Mr. Tracy. Mr. Laughlin.

Since the end of World War II there has been an influx of Communist Party members and sympathizers into the poultry farm area of N.J. Most Tele Phemse individuals have moved from metropolitan areas such as NYC and Northern W. Holloman The purpose of their concentration in this area is not completely apparent and it is possible that this migration is for the purpose of carrying on bacteriologica warfare at some future date.

In the normal process of egg production, eggs are washed in water of approximately 120 degrees temperature, under which the egg shell becomes slightly porous and the egg contents expand. Frequently a small amount of the water is sucked into the egg contents in the drying process.

This information is being submitted to the Bureau for consideration of the fact that some foreign element could be added to the wash water, causing illness over a wide-spread area since these eggs are marketed through the large chain outlets.

It is also possible to inject with a fine needle a foreign element into the egg without any damage to the shell during the period it is porous.

REGISTERED MAIL

EXPEDIT

PRA:mfk

RECORDED - 111

FX. - 106

DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 UCINUS B'A CB

01 JUN 11 19:

5 Ele

FROM :	BIOLOGICAL	- SABOTAGE	(65-1122)	STRICTI	Y CONFIDEN	Mr. Glavin Mr. Harbo Mr. Rosen Tracy Mr. Laughli Mr. Mohr Tale Room
and f	urnished the	following	information	was:	contacted	Miss Gandy
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

		man and a second of the second			26	5.9
TO :	DIRECTOR, FBI (100	- 93216)		DATE:	June 3, 1952	
FROM (3)	SAC, SAN FRANCISCO		CLASSIFIED BY	60247 ucjaus	RH 188	ě.
170			(Y)	-		
SUBJECT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAG	OP /	DITU INTO	DBASTION	OFORER	
		JEGU JEGU	Harry History	12112-1111	SECRET	
	Remylet May 20, 19	OON INFT				
		in a recer	nt conversat	ion with a r	epresentativ	e of
this of	fice, advised that he	e had, since f	furnishing t	he data cont	ained in my	rele
Ac	cording to			d prove extra		
the def	ense efforts of the int knew of no prior	United States	in so far a	s the BW pro	gram is conc	erne
TILL OT INC	are knew of no prior	occapion in wi	12011			
	,					9.5
	According to infor	mant,				
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			1 - 51	ur 1/2 1000	1/1	
CFB:hmm	6-18-52 EH	m-rw INDEXI	50	52 1		
REGISTE		UTV INFORM	ATION A	mora	1	h.c
	JEGUN	ell madmin	HIUN (DE	CHT 32	1 Septer	b6
19		6.7	. le	1/	5,0	b

SF 65-4167 b2 b7D expressed the opinion that the Bureau, with its responsibilities for the internal security of the United States, has, in his opinion, every right to be kept currently informed of developments in the BW field invited a representative of this office to be The observations of the Bureau are solicited in this present connection and pending receipt of Bureau authorization, no acceptance of invitation will be made. b2 . b7D Contact with will be continued with a view to obtaining additional information in this category of possible interest to the Bureau. As such data may be received from this informant, it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

b2

b7D

SAC, San Francisco (65-4167) Director, FBI - 51 (100-93216)

June 19, 1952

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

> EX-83: Reurlet 6-3-52.

In connection with the information set forth in your referenced letter regarding the invitation extended by to have a representative of your office present August, 1952, the Bureau does not deem it advisable for your office to accept this invitation. You are instructed, however, to contact and advise him the Bureau would like to be kept advised in view of our sabotage responsibilities.

EHM: reo: bid

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERLIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/04 BY 40247 UC/NES BA CB

HIN 20 1952 COMM - FBI

	[-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
STANDARD FORM	M NO. 64
Offic	ce M · united RNMENT
Ojjii	ONTIED
M TO :	A. H. Belmont DATE: June 19, 1952
/1/	Ladd
FROM :	W. A. Branigan
SUBJECT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE
	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
ž	PURPOSE: DATE 7/7/04 BY 60267 UCINES B; A CB Noon Nease
	Gandy
	has advised
b2	To rec-
b6	commend a Bureau representative not accept an invitation to
b7C	the Bureau would like to be advised of
b7D	in view of our sabotage responsibilities.
	BACKGROUND:
- E	By letter dated 6-3-52, the San Francisco Office
.0	reported
b2	
b6	
b7C	
b7D	
	Attachment
100 C	100-93216
	EHM: reo 1 1952
	RECORDED - 20 JUL II 1952
	the state of the s
	1 JUL 8 1952 EX - 47
O L	JUL 8 1932

The informant agreed to keep Agents of the San Francisco Office advised of developments in connection with The informant expressed the opinion the Bureau with its responsibilities for the Internal Security of the United States has every right b7D to be kept currently informed of developments in the Biological Warfare field, to invite a representative of the San Francisco Office to be present RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended the San Francisco Office be advised in the attached letter the Bureau does not desire a representa-tive of that office to be present referred to b6 above. It is recommended the San Francisco Office be instructed b7C to contact [and advise him the Bureau would like to be informed of in view of our b7D sabotage responsibilities. b6 b7C

STANDAND FORM NO. BA

Office Memorandum . United states government

MP. R. T. HARBO TO

DATE: July 16, 1952

FROM :

C. F. DOWN DE

SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL FILES MAINTAINED

IN ROOM 6527

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. NICHOLS to you dated June 16, 1952.

Re memo requests that the files maintained in the Confidential Room, Room 6527, be reviewed by the appropriate Supervisor to determine whether they should continue to be so maintained. It was also requested that a memorandum be prepared stating the reason for such maintenance and setting forth what security measures should be observed, both as to the possession of the file and the dissemination of its contents. As will be seen from the information set forth below concerning the files under the jurisdiction of the Laboratory Division, practically all of them are either Administrative Files or files containing highly classified technical information wherein problems of dissemination of information would not arise. The requested information concerning each file is set forth below.

62-78171 - WHITE HOUSE SECURITY SURVEY

Although the Laboratory does not have primary responsibility for this file, it does contain information of importance to the Laboratory which should receive utmost security. It is felt that before any dissemination is made of technical information contained in this file it should be cleared by Mr. HARBO, Mr. PARSONS or Mr. CONRAD.

62-92531 - WAR PLANS - WHITE HOUSE

While this file is not the primary responsibility of the Laboratory, it too contains information which is important for the Laboratory to have safeguarded. All of the information in this file is highly confidential and before disseminating any technical information therein it is felt that clearance should be had with Mr. HARBO, Mr. PARSONS or Mr. CONRAD.

Attachment

WGG:jen ∴ N

Memorandum for Mr. Harbo

80-712 - AUTO ATIC CODING DEVICES

Since the information in this file relates to cipher machines in use by the Eureau or contemplated for use by the Bureau, disclosure of its contents would seriously affect our communications systems. For this reason it is desired that it continue to be maintained in the Confidential Room where access to it will be limited. This file should be charged out only to Special Agents of the Laboratory Division. There should be no dissemination of its contents without the approval of Mr. H RBO, Mr. PARSONS, or Mr. DOWNING.

100-93216 - BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

This file contains information classified by the military as TOP SECRET. The information has been obtained by representatives of the Laboratory and Special Agents in the field concerning developments in biological warfare. Due to the highly confidential nature of the technical information contained in this file it is felt that it should continue to be maintained in the Confidential Room, and charged out only to Special Agents of the Laboratory Division and the Domestic Intelligence Division. Technical information from the file should not be disseminated outside the Bureau unless clearance is had with Mr. HARBO or Mr. PARSONS.

-4/	STANDARD FORM NO. 64	1
	Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT	8
h	TO : Mr. Harbo To DATE: July 18, 1952 FROM : D. J. Parsons 2	
4	SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION BY A BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE D6	0
	b7C b7D By letter of July 9, 1952, the SAC, Baltimore, advised vole. Room_	
1	requested that a representative of the Bureau	
)	requested that a representative of the Bureau Jo talk to	Ï
	point of BW sabotage.	b6 . b7C
19.		b7D .
ા		200
fa s.		198
File o		che
I		WIFIED
cal		LASS BY 60
Chisologica.	In view of the above, it is felt desirable that we comply with request	Polche Polche
3	The deposit of the design and the board of the second of t	HEREIN DATE 2
11	in cote of achoteca constant information of achoteca and a next of the	₩ b6 ** b7C
. [b7D
	RECORDED - 97 100 - 93216 - 54	
	Attachments INDEXED - 97	<
	6 AUS 11952	

and equipment of the property of the control of the

Memorandum for Mr. Harbo

RECOMMENDATION

b7D

In vieu	o of the sple	endid cooper	ation of	with the
Bureau				
				he Kansas City Of-
fice conduct this				
letter to the SAC	C, Kansas Ci	ty, instruct	ting that he	select an Agent
from that office	to represen	t the Bureau	at this dis	cussion and to ad-
vise the Bureau	of his ident	ity and the	date in Augu	st convenient for
him to appear. 1	There is als	o attached a	letter to t	he SAC, Baltimore,
advising that an	Agent from	the Kansas (city Office w	ill be assigned to
conduct this disc	cussion and i	he will be f	urther advis	ed as to the iden-
tity of the Agent				

CHY-

MR. A. H. BELMONT August 1, 1952
MR. N. A. PRANIGAN

PURPOSE

IN ROOM 6527

Bureau file 66-new

CONTRACTAL FILES MAINTAINED

To recommend that the file on "Biological Warfare," Bureau file 100-93216, be maintained with the confidential files in Room 6527.

DETAILS

"Biological Warfare," Bureau file 100-93216, contains detailed information regarding biological warfare experimentation and biological warfare countermeasures, including analyses of the vulnerability of the United States to biological warfare. The Soviet Union, its satellites, and Communist Parties have embarked upon a world-wide propaganda campaign attempting to establish that the United States is actually employing biological warfare in the Korean campaign. Consequently, it is desirable from the Bureau's standpoint to maintain with maximum security the results of hiological warfare experimentation and countermeasures conducted by other agencies of the United States Government.

ACTION

It is recommended that the "Biological Warfare" file be maintained with maximum security in Room 6527 and its contents be made available only on a "need-to-know" basis.

ORIGINAL COPY, FILED

Tolson

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Office Me

n - UNITE

VERNMENT

TO

Director, FBI

DATE

July 29, 1952

FROM

SUBJECT:

SAC, Newark (65-4091)

9/13

b6 b7C BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE SABOTAGE

origin which wa	Philadelphia, Pa. transmitted a letter of foreign	
	as addressed to	
	stated the letter accused	
the United Stat	tes of making preparations to wage bacteriological warfare.	b6
P		b70
	ter dated 6/20/52, advised that	DIC
had contacted	by telephone advising	
	of the letter. subsequently forwarded the letter	
	and stated that it was the first communication of this	
nature that he returned to him	had received did not request that the letter be	
	ential Informants advised that the American Youth for	
	sored a dance on 1/26/45 which was referred to as the	
	Dance. The alleged purpose of this dance was to raise funds	
	unroom for soldiers at Camp Kilmer, N.J. Money for this purpose	2.00
	en collected by the AYD and subsequently submitted to the	
	e Informant advised that \$200,00 was given for the sunroom	
	nd Mrs. J. HERGER, who were listed as advertisers in the dance	
CHECK DITERO MET & CRI	in also de minimità uno noto Troops ao actor are sue amon	
Drogram, were	congratulated for their response.	
program, were	congratulated for their response.	
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• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	tter addressed to with the return address	- Charles
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submitted to the request the ret	tter addressed to with the return address is being he Bureau for its information.	To grandy to
The let	tter addressed to with the return address he Bureau for its information. w that has indicated that did not	. S. Garanda
submitted to the request the ret	tter addressed to with the return address is being he Bureau for its information. w that has indicated that did not turn of the letter to him, the letter should be retained at	To the second
submitted to the In view request the retained to the Bureau.	tter addressed to with the return address is being he Bureau for its information. w that has indicated that did not turn of the letter to him, the letter should be retained at	S. Grand
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The left submitted to the In view request the rett the Bureau. Enc. 1 REGISTERED MAIN	tter addressed to with the return address is being he Bureau for its information. w that has indicated that did not turn of the letter to him, the letter should be retained at //// -952/6 - // NOT RECORDED 71 AUG 19 1952	
The left submitted to the In view request the retained the Bureau. Enc. 1	tter addressed to with the return address is being he Bureau for its information. w that has indicated that did not turn of the letter to him, the letter should be retained at 100 - 93216 - 100 NOT RECORDED 71 AUG 19 1952	
The let	tter addressed to with the return address is being	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

66 AUG 281952

ORIGINAL FILE IN

Director, FBI (100-358738)

SAC. Honolulu (100-5013)

HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD. IN TERNAL SECURITY - C

As a result of the implimentation by the Communist Party, USA, of "Germ Warfare" charges against the United States, a review of the issues of the "Honolulu Record", a Communist controlled weekly publication in Honolulu, was made to determine whether any of the articles appearing therein concerning "Germ Warfare" constituted a violation of the Wartime Sedition Statute as it is presently in effect with the passage of Public Law 313, 82nd Congress.

It was determined that a total of two articles concerning "Germ Warfare" appeared in the issues of 5/29/52 and 6/5/52 which were entitled "Rev. Endicott: Germ War Eyo-Witness" and "Germ Warfare - U.S. Air Force Officer Says Briefed in Japan, Dropped Bombs on Two Missions". The article appearing in the 5/29/52 issue quotes DR. JAMES G. ENDICOTT extensively on the occasion of his speech in Toronto, Canada, following his return from a tour in China. The article appearing in the 6/5/52 issue quotes 1st Lieutenant KENNETH L. ENOCH, ASN 02069988, from his letter allegedly written to the People's Volunteer Army. It was noted in both articles that quotations were used extensively and no editorializing was done.

Inasmuch as the principal Communist Party organs "Daily Worker" and "Daily People's World" may have editorialized on this subject, the possibility exists they may have violated the Wartime Sedition Statute. It is further noted that since the principal Communist Party organs are apparently in a conspiracy to further the Communist cause and to eventually overthrow the Government by force and violence, a conspiracy may exist among these organs to violate the Sedition Statute in that they may be wilfully making or conveying false reports with intent to interfere with the operation of the armed forces.

RGK:FT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/04 BY 40267 UC NIS B; A/CB

1002 93016-/ NOT RECORDED 145 AUG 8 1952

49 TAS AUG 2519501

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

WRITER REVEALS U.S. BW PLANS IN 1945

Moscow, in English to North America, Aug. 1, 1952, 2330 GMT--E

New York--For a number of years now the United States has been preparing

for germ warfare. The military observer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Hanson Baldwin, in an article published in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, said that the United States intended to use germ weapons against Japan as far back as 1945. Baldwin said that in July and August of 1945 an American vessel carrying biological substances intended for the destruction of the rice crop in Japan was sent to the Mariana Islands.

> EX. - 28 INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

AUG 13 1952

FI TEI INFORMATION CONTAINED DATE /245 03 BY 6026

Central Intelligence Agency Foreign Radio Dreadcast 8-5-52 Section

Page Date

Office Memorandum · UNITE

LATES GOVERNMENT

MARIA .

Director, FBI

DATE:

September 11, 1952

b7C

SUBJECT:

SAC, Birmingham (100-665)

DECLASSIFIED BY LOZUTUCING BIA

UBJECT: EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT TO HE HELD
PELHAM RANGE, Ft. McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

9-13-52 to 10-1-52

Information has been received from Special Agents

Birmingham, that they had been instructed by Headquarters,
Third Army, to advise this office that beginning September 13, 1952, and lasting
until October 1, 1952, an experimental project will be held on the Pelham
Range at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. They stated this project had been classified
"Top Secret" and the project involved experimental firing of projectiles in
connection with bacteriological warfare. This project is under the supervision

f Chemical Corps

Training Unit, and personnel holding the project will come to Alabama from the Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

They advised that following this project the Army plans to hold a second similar experimental project during the month of October, but details or date of the second project have not been made.

The above CIC Agents stated that the Army was particularly concerned about the possibility of leaks of information as to the nature of the project, and for that reason the Army desired that the Birmingham Office be apprised of the holding of these experiments so that this office might be in a position to properly evaluate any unusual C.P. activity in the area around Ft. McClellan during the time the experiments are being held. They requested that this office furnish any information concerning unusual activities of Communist functionaries or of the presence of any such individuals in the area prior to or during the time of the experiments.

68 SEP 26 1952

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

то	: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 9-4-52	
FRO	11/1	
	CLASSIFIED BY LORGY UCINES DO ATOM	b6 .
1B	ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE A2,73, A3,73, OGA 12,15 03 LOS TUCIONES BIANCE	O b7C
19/1	SICH PROPERTY SECTION	
X	Re Baltimore letters 7/9 and 7/15/52.	
	On August 27, 1952, SA contacted	. (
EPT		
STATE OF CONTAINED IS UPOLASSIFIED EXCEPT SHOWN OTHERWISE.	As previously reported,	b6 .
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L/DIRECTOR
RE: BW
ESP - SAB
BA 66-891

b6 b7C b7D

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It was also ascertained that during the first week in September, a one-day conference has been scheduled at Camp Detrick for the benefit of a Army Field Force Group interested in tactical EW in Europe. The theme of the conference will be biological warfare as a means of impeding the advance or retreat of Russian troops, ______ mentioning in particular the use of EW as a means of at least delaying a Russian invasion of Western Europe.

.b7C

b6



L/DIRECTOR RE: BW ESP - SAB BA 66-891

	an Interim Report dated
5-14-52, entitled,	
- C. AA	A copy was furnished by and
it is enclosed herewith	. It is noted from the report that
	134443 7-44
	Additional Interim
	s project will be forwarded to the Bureau as they
are made available.	
Also enclosed is a book	elet prepared by Dr. STANLEY LOVELL, former Chief
	relopment, and presently a consultant at Camp
Dotted ale antitled With	racterisites and Uses of the Millipore Filters."
Detrick. entitled,	11 commend to the that
stated that	it occurred to him that of the Bureau,
	22 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	would be interested in
reviewing the contents	

Office Memorandum . United STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 9/26/52

N F

FROM : VSAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

DECLASSIFIED BY WOLV TUE NIS BY CES

SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE
ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Remylet dated 8/21/52.

On September 24, 1952,

was contacted and fur-

nished the following information:

RHT:daj

AMSD, REG. RRR

60 UCT 13 1952

RECORDED - 75

INDEAED - 75 EX. - 73

100-23218 350

DELLIAL

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b7C

Lemorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: October 7, 1952 FROM BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IS, UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/104 BY 40247 UC PURPOSE: To summarize propaganda pamphlets distributed by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace denouncing alleged U. S. germ warfare. DETAILS: There are attached six pamphlets obtained by the Central Research Desk of the Correlation-Liaison Section relating to the Communist propaganda on alleged U. S. germ warfare. The pamphlets are entitled as follows: Stop U. S. Germ Warfare! - Part I. -Protests, Statements, Appeals and Other Documents Concerning the Criminal Use of Bacteriological Weapons Against the People of Korea and China" Stop U. S. Germ Warfare! - Part II. -Chronological Account of the Germ Warfare and Editorials from the People's Daily, Peking, and Commentaries Issued by Hsinhua News Agency" Stop U. S. Germ Warfare! - Part III. Statements Made By-Various Commission Members, Scientists and Eyewitnesses, Chinese and Foreign Journalists, P.O.W.'s and Spies Captured in North Korea" (All of the above published by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peking, 1952) RECORDED-86 1/16-93216-5.5% 100-93216 Attachments OCT 13 195 INDEXED-86 LW: awy

68 NOV 20 1952

b6

FX - 13

NDEXED - 153

b7C

Report On The Crime of American
Imperialists in Spreading Bacteria
in Korea Report of the Chinese
People's Commission for Investigating
the Germ Warfare Crime of American
Imperialists, April 24, 1952**
(There is no indication of the
publishers of this pamphlet)

Stop U. S. Germ Warfare! - Part V. -The case Against the United States Germ Warfare Criminals"

Force Officers on Their Participation in Germ Warfare in Korea - With Supplementary Material (The last two items are also published by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peking, 1952)

The pamphlets entitled "Stop U. S. Germ Warfare!" are not a complete set, inasmuch as Part IV is missing. These items contain violent denunciations of the United States for alleged spreading of disease-bearing insects, feathers, and tree leaves by bombers making flights over North Korea and Chinese territory between January 28 and March 26, 1952.

According to the allegations in these pamphlets, American planes, particularly B-26 bombers, made a total of 966 sorties against Communist China territory between February 29 and March 26, 1952. The American planes are alleged to have dropped biological warfare materials throughout Manchuria and northeast China from as far north as Tsitsihar in northern Manchuria, to Tsingtao in Shantung Province. (It could be observed that if the U. S. Air Force had committed bombers against important targets in Manchuria and northeast China 966 times during a period of less than a month, those areas would have been completely wrecked and there would have been no need to send B-26's to scatter feathers and bacteria-infected crickets and earthworms.)

The report of the Chinese People's Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists purports to document the alleged germ warfare by eyewitness

accounts including observations by newspaper correspondent who has been covering the Panmunjom truce talks for the London Daily Worker. The report indicates that the following biological agents were allegedly distributed: plague bacillus, cholera b6 vibrios, germs causing gastro intestinal infections of the b7C Salmonella group, bacilli anthracis, and cercospora or cercosperina. The above-mentioned report of the Chinese People's Commission sets forth the testimony of two American prisonersof-war. both of whom testified that they had heard about the American forces having epidemic germ shells for use by artillery, and front line troops had been given secret

use by artillery, and front line troops had been given secretine innoculations which were not marked on their immunization record. The report also contained a deposition by one Tan Tse-min, a Chinese from Hunan who had been trained as an American intelligence agent and placed under the command of a Korean intelligence group. Tan had been parachuted into North Korea allegedly to determine the effectiveness of germ warfare.

The separate pamphlet on statements of Lt. Kenneth L. Enoch,

U. S. Air Force, and Lt. John
Quinn,

U. S. Air Force, contains statements purportedly handwritten by these men admitting training
in bacteriological warfare and the dropping of bacteriological
bombs in North Korea territory. Both statements denounce Wall
Street as being responsible for germ warfare against peacelouing peoples of North Korea and China.

ACTION:

Inasmuch as the Communist "germ warfare" propaganda is continuing and will probably be an important item on the agenda of the Asian People's Conference being held in Peiping (Peking), China, at the present time, it is recommended that the attached pamphlets be placed in the biological warfare file and that all names of individuals and organizations which have been underlined in the pamphlets be indexed in the general index of the Bureau.

These names include alleged eyewitnesses, American prisoners-of-war who gave statements and members of the various Communist-controlled international commissions who studied the alleged germ warfare in Korea and north China.

ADDENDUM

October 7, 1952

The Central Research Desk advises that these pamphlets are samples of pamphlets currently being confiscated by the post office authorities. They are mailed directly from China to addresses in the United States, sometimes going to individuals whose addresses have been ascertained by the Chinese Communists from prisoners of

On the basis of the foregoing, no Foreign Agents Registration Act proceedings will lie against the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace in Red China.

Pursuant to a Department request on 2-21-52, the Bureau is conducting a Registration Act investigation of Reople's China," Bufile 100-359769. Also at the request of the Department dated 6-18-52, the Bureau is conducting a Registration Act investigation of Imported Publications and Products," registration number 676. This organization, located at 22 East 17th Street, New York City, is operated by and is the registered agent in the United States for Chinese Communist publications. The file on Imported Publications, 100-378547, does not indicate that any of the attached germ-warfare pamphlets are being distributed by that company in the United States.

b6 b7C war.

LOS

EN)

DATE: November 4, 1952 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) FROM NO SAC, San Francisco (65-4167) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Remylet, 9/12/52. in a recent conversation with a representative of this office, advised b2 b6 b7C will again be contacted as soon as it is deemed advisable b7D and for the information regarding the Bureau will be advised. PWM:fd ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED REGISTERED AM MTERMAL THUMITY SH II So Mak

Mr. Tolson Mr. Ladd ffice Memoranaum UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 10/3 TO Mr. Ress. Mr. Tracy SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) Mr. Langhin Mr. Bichr. Mr. Winterrowd_ BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBJECT: Tele. Room. ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Mr. Holloman Miss Gandy Remylet dated 9/26/52. On October 29, 1952, b6 b7C was contacted and furnished the following inb7D formation: b6 b7C b7D BING RHT: MEN RECORDED - 75 AMSD REG. RRR 63 NOV 17 **b**6

November 3, 1952

Reference is made to your telephone request during the middle of October 1952 to contact the New York

Police Department for information concerning the loss of vials of care bacteria by

boto

Attached herewith, please find original and copies of a letter dated October 31, 1952, received from the Police Commissioner of the City of New York, furnishing the information you request.

Sincerely,

R. D. Clark,
Special Agent in Charge,
Hew York Division.

CON:SX:RDClark:JN:heb Attachment: As stated.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN'S UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/04 BY GERAZ UC/NUS/BJA/CB

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b7C

Chief, Division of Security, U. S. Department of State, Nashington 25, D. C.

100-79

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER City of New York October 31st, 1952

Mr. R.D. Clark Special Agent in Charge New York Division Department of State General Post Office Building New York 1, New York

Dear Mr. Clarks

I have your letter of October 16th, 1952, concerning the loss of several vials of germ bacteria by one

been broken in	to by some unknown parked in front and that a vi	person or person	ad B
thrax germs an	one ampule contain d one ampule controls erms was taken from smitted and invest	ning a quantity of mining a quantity on the car. Alam	of No.
research purpo	explained that	the germs were unito calves and s	
	surances of our or mal interest, I as		on in
BAATION CONTAINED		Sincerely yours,	
UNCLASSIFIED BY 602 107 UC JULY	B.Alch		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



L/Director BA 66-891 RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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new position will ence between the F	not affect the		
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ISTANDARD PORM NO. 64

Office Men

UNITED



TC

DIRECTORS, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: November 20, 1952

FROM GKBSAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4168)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/1/04 BY 6267 46/NIS/BJA/CO

b6

b7C

On November 5. 1952.

ment of Agriculture, Albany, California, advised that this laboratory h ad very recently received a research contract to develop carriers for BW. He stated that the full details of this contract, the amount of money, and the number has not yet been received at Albany, California.

H owever, he has reason to believe that this will be a large contract, and that it will be classified security.

This information is being called to the attention of the Bureau for informational purposes only.

REGISTERED

DLC/1b

cc: 98-1490

RECORDED BA

100-93216-50 20 MOVIES (1952)

be

b7C

5 6 DEC 11 1952

Mr. Tolson UNITED S A ES GOVERNMENT de la Constantion de la Mr. Belmont Mr. Clegg. Mr. Glavin DATE: 12/1/52 DERECTOR, FBI (100-93216)-TO Mr. Harba Mr. Rosen SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) FROM Mr. Treey Mr. Laughlin Mr. Mohr_ SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE Mr. Winterrowd_ ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Telc. Riom. Mr. Holloman STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL Miss Gandy. Remylet 10/31/52. On November 28, 1952. **b**6 was contacted under the liaison maintained at advised fur b7C following information in the presence of b7D with whom it is anticipated the liaison will be continued: **b**6 b7C b7D RHT: MEN AMSD REG. RRR 1/10 b6 . b7C

Office Memorandum . UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO	24.0
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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 1/2/53

MPROM :

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

This is to advise the Bureau that SA	
has been designated to handle the liaison maintained	
at Dugway Proving Ground concerning captioned matter. This re	- b6
assignment is being made in view of the fact SA	1 77 6
who has handled it heretofore, is being assigned	.b70
another territory. SA will introduce SA to	
the established contacts at Dugway Proving Ground.	

RHT:htg

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NC/NLS/BJA/DB

5 6 JAN 14 1953

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Dote:

January 15, 1953

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 To:

Department of the Army The Pentagon

Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edger Hoover, Director

b6 Federal Bureau of Investigation b7C

Subjects b7D

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

You will recall that a Special Agent of the Baltimere Office of this Bureau is maintaining liaison on matters of interest to this Bureau in the field of biologica war fare with

In this regard, has requested information of the liaison agent concerning the captioned subject. advised the

3

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932/6-6 NOT RECORDED

106 JAN 19 1953

b6 b7C

b7D

Tracy Laughlin

Tele. Re

The following data is being made available for your information and assistance concerning the captioned subject:

cc - 1 - Baltimore

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JAN 161952

100-93216

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EHM: eme

GOMM SECURITY INFORMATION - STOKET

PLICATE YELLOW

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These data are being furnished for your confidential injormation and are not to be disseminated between the bed at your Department.

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By letter dated Mess d. 1951, the Department of lustice advised that it could not undertake, on the basie of injurative advised that it could not undertake, on the basie of injuration auditable, to determine that disciouse of the procession involved would jurnish appropriate basis for presention. It was suggested, however, that there was nothing to present the Department of the Air Force from approaching the publishers on the basis of national interest generally, independent of any statutory reference. It is the understanding of this furient appartment of any statutory reference. It is the under-standing of this furient appartment of the manuscript would be prejudicial to the publication of the manuscript would be prejudicial to the publication of the manuscript would be prejudicial to the interests and prestign of the United States Covednment.

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PARTO - GOILVINGSAT LITUROF

SAC, Baltimore (66-895)

January 15, 1953

Director, FBI (100-93216)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

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EX-

Reurlet December 31, 1952.

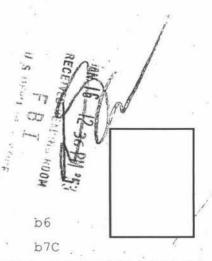
2	memorandum classified Secret, which has been furnished to G-2, by the Bureau, concerning referred to
	in your referenced letter.
b 6	You are instructed to orally advise
b7C »	furnished to G-2 in the attached memorandum. The classification
b7D ·	of this information should be pointed out to and you should advise him that this information should not
	be dissentinated outside the Department of the Army.
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	Attachment
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L/Director BA 66-891

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Lip. Tologa Mr. Lodd ME Nighold Mr. Clegg. Mr. Glavin B Mel 253bo. Director, FBI (100-93216) February Mr. Rosen Mar Fracy. SAC, Salt Lake City (65-1122) Mr. Mohr SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DECLASSIFIED BY LOZE THE AUSTO A CO Mr. Winterrowd ESPIONAGE; SABOTAGE Tele, Room_ Mr. Helleman Mr. Sieso. Remylets dated 12/30/52 and 1/2/53. Miss Gandy. On 12/29/52, when [was contacted, acquaintance was made with **b**6 On 1/26/53, b7C were contacted separately, both contacts being made by SA and SA b7D who will handle the liaison in the future. Both advised that no new developments have been made in Biological Warfare in relation to tests recently reported. b6 b7C b7D FIRE S. 5.053 RECORDED RHT: JEB AMSD, REG. RRR **b**6 53 FEB 121953 b7C

SAC, Omaha

January 30, 1953

Director, FBI

CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL Nebraska

Bacteriol Ogical War Fare

For your personal and confidential information, the

DECLASSIFIED BY GOLV THE MISLBINK

You will be contacted by the Chemical Corps representatives in your area in the immediate future. It is requested that this information be handled by you personally and it should be restricted to as few of the representatives of your office as is necessary to properly handle the matter and knowledge should be on a strict need-to-know basis. You should advise the Bureou also of any information you receive.

JFS:nck.by

JFS:nok

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1005-23216-574

13) FEB 4 1953

SAC, Miami January 30, 1953 Director, FBI PERSONAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Bacteriolo WARFARE and confidential information, the b7E For your personal in in 30 of the Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Muryland, and L b7C Material Command, Baltimore, Muryland, have outlined these projects to Bureau officials. They advise that with respect to the Boca **b**6 Raton site, due to lack of security cognizance on the part of an Army engineer in purchasing the Boca Raton site for the Chemical Corps, the matter came to the attention of the prese and it is believed to a limited extent to the public. The Chemical Corps believed to a limited extent to the public. The Chemical Corpodesired the Bureau's assistance in its attempt to estimate the If at determined that the extent of unwarranted knowledge. Barbo RECORDED - 70 Tracy JFS:nck Laughlir Tele. Ra

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b7E within the next two weeks at which time you can advise them whether any information has come to your attention concerning these sites.

Corps representatives at these sites and any further information which comes to your attention should be immediately brought to their attention. You should advise the Bureau also.

Because of the highly confidential nature of this project, it is requested that you handle it personally and confidentially. If it is necessary to discuss it with officials in your office, it should be on a strictly need-to-know basis.

January 30, 1953 SAC. Minneapolis ممدو PERSORLEAND Director, FBI CONFEDENTIAL HEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT MINN. DEPARTMENT OF THEMALMY Bacterio ogiCAL Warkare confidential information. b7E You will be contacted by the Chemical Corps representative in your area in the immediate future. It is requested that this information be handled by you personally and it should be restricted to as few of the representatives of your office as is necessary to properly handle the matter and knowledge should be on a strict You should advise the Bureau also of any such need-to-know basis. information you receive. RECORDED - 70 100=93216-57 FEB# 3 1953 comm — FBI 137 FEB - 2 : 5: 53 MAILED 27

SAC, Milwaukee January 30, 1953 200 Director, FBI PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT Wisc DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Baster 10 logical War Fave confidential information b7E You will be contacted by the Chemical Corps representative in your area in the immediate future. It is requested that this information be handled by you personally and it should be restricted, to as few of the representatives of your office as is necessary to properly handle the matter and knowledge should be on a strict need-to-know basis. You should advise the Bureau also of any such information you receive. JFS:nc

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont from

RE: CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont from RE: CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT

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	therefore, wanted to know if the
	Bureau could assist them by notifying personally and confidentially
	the Special Agents in Charge
	in order to assist them
	in handling any complaints which may come to their attention cerning the sites. Further, that when any information of this
	nature comes to their attention, they bring it to the attention
	of the Chemical Corps through the local site representative.
	stated that he did not desire the Bureau to conduct any investigation to determine whether the local populace
	knows the purpose of the sites but merely to act as a listening
	post and reporting agency.
- A - N	are going to Miami in a
	few weeks on the problem that has already developed in Boca Raton.
	There are no similar problems at the other sites but
	believes that the Special Agents in Charge at these sites should be aware of them for their information and guidance
	and he desired to place the chemical official in charge of the
b6	site in touch with the Special Agent in Charge in order for the
b7C	latter to be able to advise the former of any security leaks to the local public.
2.0	to the local public.
	was given the identities of the Special
4	Agents in Charge in the areas of the sites and was advised that he would be notified by of the Bureau's decision
	he would be notified by of the Bureau's decision in this matter.
	RECOMMENDATION:
	In view of the high priority and classification of this
And.	project, it is recommended that the Bureau offer the assistance
P	requested by to act as a listening post with no investigative responsibilities. If approved, the attached letters
	should be forwarded to the interested Special Agents in Charge.
2/4	153 10 am 100
CAMA	
BE (FONE FOR 2 WEEKS
	Des MEGICO

ce Memorandum, · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MR. TOLSON DATE: January 30. 1953 MR. CLEGG FROM : SUBJECT: BUREAU WAR PLANS PURPOSE: To recommend that the Liaison Section of the Bureau contact the Chemical Corps concerning a gas mask and antiparticulate which the Chemical Corps is reported to be developing DETAILS: The report of Project East River made reference to the fact that a gas mask was being developed by the Army Chemical Corps which would afford effective protection against a gas attack and Ocould also be used as an anti-particulate mask to be used against biological warfare. The report stated that such a mask was being tested and if found satisfactory, it recommended that the Federal Civil Defense Administration obtain quantities of this mask. ESPIONAGE And Sabotage
It is believed desirable to have the Liaison Section obtain information concerning this mask with a view to considering whether the Bureau should take steps to obtain sufficient quantities to be used by Bureau personnel. RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this memorandum be routed to the Liaison Section and that they be instructed to determine from the Army Chemical Corps the results of the test and whether the mask is available for use by the Bureau. RECORDED-37 meno from Belivon FHS: MAH ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/04 BY 60267 6

Mr. Tolson Mr. Ladd. Mr. Nichols. Office Men Mr. Glavn Mr. Harbo Mr. Rosen TO DATE: 2/4/53 Director, FBI Mr. Tracy Mr. Grarty FROM SAC, Omaha PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL Mr. Mohr Mr. Winterrowd. SUBJECT: Tele. Room ... CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT Nebraska. Mr. Holloman. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Mr. Sizoo Bacteriological War Fare Miss Gandy. ReBulet 1/30/53. Since the Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, and the Phillips Air Force Base, Pocatello, Idaho, are covered by the Butte Office, a copy of relet is being forwarded to Butte. 1 Butte (Encs.) (P&C) (REGISTERED) ALM: EOD DECLASSIFIED BY LOZUT LIC MIS BY COB INDEXED - 70 5 6 FEB 20 1953

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SAC. Atlanta

Director, FBI (100-93216)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE
SABOTAGE - ESPIONAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 17 OL BY 60267 UC NESTS OF CES

Reurlet Warch 29, 1951, captioned "Bureau War Plans, Bacteriological Warfare."

It is believed desirable that Communicable Disease
Center for the United States, Public Health Service,
Federal Security Agency, be recontacted by your office
and reminded of the Bureau's jurisdiction in biological
warfare, sabotage, as referred to in the Manual of
Instructions.

It is noted from your referenced letter your office was advised by he would immediately furnish your office any information indicating possible sabotage in this field and that your office had established liaison with the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia.

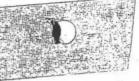
It is believed desirable in the future your office should contact the above-referred-to persons in relation to the captioned matter on a semiannual basis or more often in the event the necessity for more frequent contact is believed necessary, and that the Bureau be advised when these contacts are made.

(100-93216-457x)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Headquarters Caribbean Command Quarry Heights, Canal Zone c/o Director of Intelligence February 10, 1953

VIA ARMY COURIER

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Re: BACTERIOLOGICAL PROPAGANDA FILM
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS



b6

b7C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this office dated February 7, 1953, in the above-captioned matter.

Attached is an article from the February 10, 1953, edition of the STAR & HERAID, Panama, R. P., wherein it is indicated that a Communist attempt to smuggle Red propaganda film into Panama was averted by National Assembly Deputy Homero Velasquez, who apparently received the film from Cleto Souza, a Panama student who recently returned from the International Students Union congress in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Communist-sponsored congress in Peking, China.

It is indicated that Velasquez found in his post office box customs documents covering a parcel mailed to him from Zurich, Switzerland, sent by Souza. The parcel directed to Velasquez was found to contain another package inside marked "To be delivered Carlos De Bello Pedreschi." The latter also attended the Communist-sponsored meetings.

This is submitted as a matter of interest to the Bureau.

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RP Deputy Foils Red Attempt To Smuggle Films Into Panama

A Communist attempt to smuggle Red propaganda films into Panama was foiled yesterday by a National Assembly deputy who alerted police when he found himself as the addressee on a package bearing the name of a Panamanian Communist as the sender.

Deputy Homero Velasquez not only foiled the attempt, but also denounced it strongly

in the National Assembly during yesterday afternoon's session. The sender was Cleto Sousa, Pa-1

nama student leader who recently returned from a four-month tour returned from a four-month tour behind the Iron Curtain. He attend ed the International Students' Union Congress in Bucharest, Romania, and a Communist-sponsor-mania, and a Communist-sponsor-mania and a Communist-spo Union Congress in Bucharest, Romania, and a Communist-sponsored peace conference in Peking,

sort with Sousa.

to him from Zurich, Switzerland, attended the Iron Curtain meeting The package contained four rolls

Velasquez said he knows De Bello Pedreschi, but that he had never authorized any one to use his name to send mail to Pedreschi.

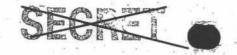
In his statefent before the Na-tional Assembly, Velasquez said China,
On his return to Panama, Sousa said he was not a Communist, although he admitted later that part of, his tour was financed by the Communist China Peace Committee.
Defuty Velasquez said he found in his post office box customs documents covering a parcel mailed of the customs of the part of the customs of the package contained the rights of Panamanians who were the victims of injustices in the Canal Zone, he believed that the package contained "the duty of every good Panamasill another package marked "To be delivered Carlos De Bello Pecture against Soviet totalitarianism."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 104 BY LOZUT UCHLASINGS

100-93216-584

STAR & HERALD Panama, R.P. 2/10/53





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Caribbean Command Quarry Heights, Canal Zone c/o Director of Intelligence February 7, 1953

VIA ARMY COURTER

WARFARE BACTERIOLOGICAL PROPAGANDA FILM FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

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Dear Sir: b7C b7C

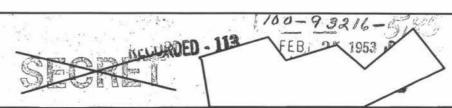
057D bruary 6, 1953, USN, Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Caribbean Command, Quarry Heights, C. Z., received

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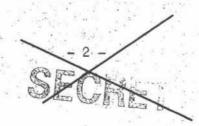
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5 6 MAR 11 1953





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Addi ti	onal information	concerning thi	s matter will	be forwarded
upon receipt.				
			Very	ruly yours.
		meri A. L.		



Mr. Tolson, Office M UNITE Mr. Belmont Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin. Director, FBI DATE: 2-16-53 Mr. Harbo. Mr. Rosen SAC, Miami (67-235-771) CONFIDEN Tracy. Mr. Gearty SUBJECT: A CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT Mr. Mohr Mr. Winterrowd. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Tele. Room. Mr. Holloman Basterio logical War Fare Mr. Sizoo. Miss Gandy. Rebulet 1-30-53 regarding the above-captioned matter. Office of the Adjutant General, called at my office on February 9, 1953, and discussed with me at length the project outlined in reference Bureau letter. I told that we had no information which would indicate that the project had received any publicity Nothing, however, was developed which would indicate b6 anyone was aware of the true purpose of the research project presently being conducted. b7C stated that he was going to have the representatives of the two projects in the Miami Division contact the Resident Agents in these sections for the purpose of establishing liaison in the event any information is received which would peopardize the projects as they are now operating. I gave to the names of the Resident Agents in Lakeland and West Palm Beach and told him that I would instruct these Resident Agents to afford his representatives full and complete cooperation. RECORDED-77 RWW: JHK DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 UC/NG/BIACO

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. CLEGG PORCM

DATE: February 5, 1953

FROM

MR. MASON M

SUBJECT: PTOT

BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE

PURPOSE:

To make recommendations as to the handling of the above-captioned matter.

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DETAILS:

The report of Project East River which was prepared by Associated Universities, Incorporated, considered the possible use and effect of this type of warfare. The Bureau has the responsibility of investigating the espionage and sabotage aspects of such warfare.

In order to better discharge its responsibility, the following suggestions are made:

- 1. That these subjects be covered at the next Semi-Annual Conference in the field and at the Seat of Government. Material has previously been furnished to the field which could be used as the basis for the lectures.
- 2. When In-Service Training is resumed and if Security Schools are resumed, lectures concerning the above-captioned matter should be given at these schools. The Bureau's responsibilities in this field should be made known, all available information concerning the material should be given, and the agents should be advised as to how to handle these cases. At In-Service Training given in the past, the matter of biological warfare has been discussed in connection with the sabotage lecture and agents were told of the Bureau's responsibilities and the need to advise the Bureau of any developments concerning this material. Approximately 5 minutes were devoted to this. In the Security Schools this material was discussed in connection with the subject, "The Current International Situation" and "Emergency Matters Weapons of Mass Destruction." These lectures consumed two and a half hours and a substantial portion of the time was devoted to biological warfare.
- 3. That a separate desk be set up in the Domestic Intelligence Division for a period of 90 days to correlate and coordinate all available information on this type of warfare and see that the field

THS: MAH

CC: 56 WAR MONT 1953

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is advised as to what this subject is about, how it affects investigative operations, what an investigator should be alert for in the course of an investigation and how to handle such cases if they arise. At the end of the 90 day period, the situation should be analyzed to determine whether the desk should be retained or the work assigned to an existing desk in the Domestic Intelligence Division. This would require the ordering in of an additional supervisor. This type of warfare is presently handled by the Domestic Intelligence Division, but it is not broken down to represent the responsibility of any one supervisor or section.

Mr. Belmont is opposed to this suggestion. He feels that the matter is being handled adequately by the Domestic Intelligence Division under the present set-up and while no one desk handles this material, a supervisor in the Espionage Section and the Supervisor in the Sabotage Section have been following this matter closely and are handling it properly.

I consider that the subject of biological warfare is of parallel importance with atomic bomb matters.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above suggestions be put into effect.

A 250000

ice Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MR. TOLSON

H. H. CLEGG FROM :

BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL AND SUBIECT: RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE

DATE: 2/10/53

The Executives Conference on 2/5/53, Messrs. Ladd, Harbo, Glavin, Mohr, Gearty, Holloman, Tracy and Tele. 1 Clegg being present, recommended unanimously unfavorably as to a suggestion made by Supervisor of War Plans that for a 90-day period a Supervisor be designated to obtain, compile and organize information dealing with biological, chemical and radiological warfare. After 90 days

all information of value to employees of the Bureau would be organized in memorandum form and disseminated.

It was also suggested that this subject be covered at the next semiannual conferences of employees in the field, at the SOG, and be included in in-service training courses.

At the present time it is the practice of the Liaison Section to maintain close liaison with those agencies, laboratories and organizations which are making studies of these matters and to transmit to the field information that is pertinent and of actual or prospective value. Mr. Belmont is opposed to the suggestion since the matter appears to be adequately handled by the Domestic Intelligence Division at the present time, with supervision of certain aspects by the Espionage Section and supervision of the sabotage aspects in the Sabotage Section and the matter is being followed closely by these Sections and by the Liaison Section of that Division.

Because of the present action being taken which appears adequate the Executives Conference unanimously recommended unfavorably as to the above suggestions.

HHC: hc

Mr. Mohr cc: Mr. Clegg

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Office Merror ... dum . united stall Government.

33	Mr. Tolsen
TO : Director, FBI (100-93216) DATE:	Mr. Leca
FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City (65-1122) STRICTLY CO	NUT DENOMO ICIESS
	Mr. Glovin
SUBJECT: BIOLOGI CAL WARFARE	Mr. Rosen
ESPIONAGE; SABOTAGE	Mr. Gearty
Remylet dated 2/3/53.	Mr. Winterrowd
On 2/25/53,	liano
was contacted under the liaiso	n program Sizoble ad-
vised that there had been no major change in	sincy the
date of last contact, which was 1/26/53.	5
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he stated he had just recently returned from Washing	ton, and that
b7D more importance was being placed on developing techniques f	or Biological War-
fare	
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Office Memorandum . United States Government

O : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM :

8 b6

SUBJECT :

LIEUTENANT FLOYD B. O'NEAL LIEUTENANT PAUL R. KNISS INFORMATION CONCERNING Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
b6
Winterrowd
Trle, Rm.
b7C lloman

Ladd_

Attached hereto is an article which appeared in "The Shanghai News" of Shanghai, China, dated September 24, 1952, whi describes the interrogations of Lieutenants Floyd B. O'Neal and Paul R. Kniss of the U. S. Air Force who were captured by the Chinese Reds. The article indicates that the two fliers made various admissions regarding the alleged use of bacteriological warfare by the U. S. Forces. Included in the article is a statement purportedly prepared by O'Neal. The article was furnished by James Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

This article is being submitted for possible future reference purposes.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:1w

Attachment

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Interrogation of F. B. O'Neal, Captured U.S. Airman, by PERING, Sept. 22—(Rishman)— Pollowing is the full fext of the interregation of Liceute-man Floyd O'Neal by the International Scientific Commission: Interpreter—Would you give your full name, rank and address Liceutenant O'Neal? And also what instructions you received regarding bacteriological warfare? O'Neal—My full name is Floyd Brain of the second lecture was given at K-46, the administructions you received regarding bacteriological warfare? O'Neal—My full name is Floyd Brain O'Neal; I am a Second Liceute-man, United States at o'Neal—My full name is Floyd Breiand O'Neal; I am a Second Liceute-man, United States at o'Neal—My full name is Floyd Breiand O'Neal; I am a Second Liceute-man, United States at o'Neal—My full name is Floyd Breiand O'Neal; I am a Second Liceute-man, United States at o'Neal—My full name is Floyd Breiand O'Neal; I am a Second Liceute-man, United States at o'Neal—was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given on the 22nd of January, 1982. This lecture was given at Luke, "No," Madam. Needham—Other questions, pleases was were four out of ten new plices assigned to the 18th Group-Warden, Province of the first lecture at the lecture was given at Luke, "No," Madam. At the second lecture at K-46, the active were only four of us present, and the second cornective at K-46 was given at Luke, "No," Madam. At the second lecture at K-46, the active were only four of us present, was given at Luke, "No," Madam. At the second lecture at K-46, the active were only four of us present, was fiven was given at Luke, "No," Madam. At the second lecture at K-46, the active at the lecture was given at Luke, "No," Madam. At t

John Malerre—In accordance with four praylet that at this has the parameter that at this has the parameter that at the parameter that are the parameter that are the parameter that the

only after I was shot down as a matter of fact, after I was captured, during my reading I came across the Geneva Protocol which specifically banned it. I had never heard of that Convention before. Needham—Any other questions, please? Maybe it would be a good idea to keep to questions of a rather general sort before coming to the more technical points. Olivo—What were the reasons for you to give your testimony about bacteriological warfare, what you have told us now and what you may have said at other meetings?

O'Neal—The date of my first and only bacteriological mission was the mission on the 15th of February this year, 1952. Our target was the town of Sibyonni, in North was the proposed of t O'Neal—The date of my first and only bacteriological mission weather mission on the 15th of February this year, 1952. Our target was the town of Sibyonni, in North Korea. There were four of us in the flight, each of us carrying twe germ bombs, a total of eight germ bombs, we did not know what type of bacteria they were—we only knew that they were germ bombs.

Interpreter—You said bacteria in these bombs, did you?

O'Neal—Yes, germ bombs. I don't know what type of bacteria they were.

Needham—Well, we may come



The International Scientific Commission interviewed captured U.S. airmen who themselves had dropped bacteria bombs. First on the right is Lieutenant F.B. O'Neal, captured U.S. airman.

(Hsinhua photo)

O'Neal's Statement

PEKING, Sept. 16.—(Hsinhua)—
Following is a statement by Second
Lieutenant Flayd B. O'Neal, capturred U.S. airman, entitled "New I
Peel abeat Bacterialspieal. Warfare Being Waged by the U.S.
Forces in Korea and Northeast
China":
From the standpoint of an American citizen, I cannot see any justification whatsoever for the using
of bacteriological warfare weapons
and Northeast China. There is no
meed to use such terrible weapons
of mass destruction against the
civilian population of these councivilian population of these counties. The type of warson is the
certification whatsoever for the using
of bacteriological warfare weapons
and Northeast China. There is no
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O'Neal's Statement

PEKING, Sept. 16.—(Hsinhua)— Following is a sistement by Second Licutenant Floyd B. O'Neal, captur-ed U.S. sirman, entitled "How II Feel about Bactariotapical, War-fare Being Waged by the U.S. Forces in Korsa and Northeast

China":
From the standpoint of an American citizen, I cannot see any justification whatsoever for the using of bacteriological warfare weapons against the peoples of North Korea and Northeast China. There is no need to use such terrible weapons of mass destruction against the civilian population of these countries. This type of weapon is one of the most inhuman weapons ever used against civilisation—a type of weapon which was specifically banned by the Geneva Convention. The United States supposedly adheres to this Convention, or at lesst it did for some time. Not even the Nazi fascists dared to use this terrible weapon but now the United States forces are using it freely and openly. One of the main reasons that American citizens denounce bacteriological warfare is the fear of retallation, for no American wants to see the United States attacked by forces using bacteriological weapons.

The American people have placement in the high revernment

reasons that American citizens denounce bacteriological warfare is the fear of retaliation, for no American wants to see the United States attacked by forces using bacteriological weapons.

The American people have placed men in the high government wither of the people, for the people of the desire of the people, for the people of the facts reach the American people, they will denounce the imperialists and replace them with better leaders who will obey the wishes of the people.

The members of the armed for diseases, not tinking up new diseases. Those who have studied science, and are now bending their minds to the destruction which years are the people of science was given. Certainly a doctor would not want to kill off all of his patients—rather in the people of the world who are the should do his very best to save them, which they may personally hate, but discipline has become as strong that they carry out the order given of discipline has become so strong that they carry out the order first and then think about it. This system of discipline is necessary in order to commit such acts as those involved in bacteriological warfare. This type of blind, dumb obedience enables men to be ordered to do things which they may personally hate, but discipline has become as strong that they carry out the orders without thinking of the consequences. Another factor in the air force is that everything is nort of remote—the ground where the germ bombs had become as a sense of righteousness, one cannot help but meditate upon the things which he has done. As one having taken part in germ warfare, I can say that it is a mout unpleasant feeling to think about your actions in this type of warfare. It can say

pushing buttons to drop the bombs requires only training—it requires no thought. If it were possible to train monkeys, they could do this work as well as any human. And the monkeys wouldn't think abything of if I did not advocate bacteriological warfare—I did not wish to participate in it. But when the orders came, I did exactly the same thing as every other pilot. I obeyed the orders and tried not to think about what I was doing and what terrible destruction I was bringing to those innocent sopie thousands of feet below me. I cannot justify my actions in the least, for such is impossible. And the realization of my part in this warfare does not put my mind at ease. I cannot just my the decision was for the people in the least of the people in the possible was a consequences which this decision will bring down upon them, and those of us who carried out their orders must realize our part in this war against civilization!

How did bacteriological warfare form the comments being? Who in the civilized world would perfect such suffers and the people who gave the orders to use it.

orders to use it.

Summarily, I denounce the use of bacteriological warfare from the standpoint of an American citizen and from the standpoint of a member of the U.S. Air Force. Having been ordered to take part in bacteriological warfare, I have done so, but I cannot be ordered to say or think that such warface is necessary, because it isn'll Why use these inhuman type of weapons against innocent civilians in Korea and China? There is no need for this type of warfare, no matter what excuses may be thought up. It is against the people that these bacteriological warpans are directed, and I have no quarrel with the people of Korea or China. Bacteriological warfare can be stopped and must be stopped. Scientists, must turn from destructive work to peaceful, production work for mankind, and turn science into a tool that it used for the benefit of mankind. The American people must join hands with the peace-loving people of other nations and remove from office those officials who try to justify this means of warfare. Only in this manner can this grave threat to mankind and civilization be eliminated.

Yet bacteriological warfare is still being waged by the U.S. forces in Korea and in Northeast China. Summarily, I denounce the use of

Yet bacteriological warfare is still being waped by the U.S. forces in Korea and in Northeast China. This horrible type of warfare still goes on, taking the lives of more and more innocemt people. This germ warfare must be stopped. The people of America must realize the seriousness of these terrible weapons, and rise up together and stop this germ warfare. Only then can all mankind know peace!

Flequ B. O'Nead (signed)

Flord B. O'Nest (signed) 30th June, 1952.

The was disabled and I boilds in recitably by the Chinese people volunteers. What did you feel stated by the Chinese people volunteers. What did you feel stated by the Chinese people volunteers. What did you feel stated by the control of the participate in the state of mind what I also felt like, it was rather like a funeral rather than a usual mission. It's difficult to describe one's feelings in these cases, although I never wanted to participate in bacteriological warfare, I guess you might say I was cowardly enough to go shead and do what I was told. These thoughts were certainly in mymind. They were in the back or my mind; you might any I tried to some the company of the company of

that bacin archiery meals. The lear-only qualified to the extent there were different types of teria which could be used in shell and he went no further that except to explain that range of artillery was lim whereas aircraft could carry bombs much further.

Needham-Could Mr. O'Neal tell Needham—Could Mr. O'Neal tell us something about the containers; what weld a few containers; what weld a few containers feer example, was there anything said about self-destroying containers, either which would break into a very large number of minute framents or which might be made of some paper-like material which would set itself on fire.

re? O'Neal—No, sir, no such self-

O'Neal—No. sir, no such selfdestroying weapons were mentioned. The first lecture was only a
generalities lecture covering the
general features of it. The second
lecture the only weapons of bacteriological warfare which were
described were the germ bombs
of the various types which
were in use by the U.S.
I forces at that time. There
was a mention of infected leafests
and papers, but that would be the
germ bombs and artillery shells
which were weapon besides the
germ bombs and artillery shells
which were weapon besides the
germ bombs and artillery shells
which were
would you be able to
get a description of the contents
of the two lectures you received?
O'Neal—Yes sir, the first lecture
which was given at Luke Airforce
Base was a more or less overall
picture of bacteriological warfare
in general. There was no mention
made of where it was being used.
The lecturer began by telling usthat it was secret. He then went
into the fact that bacteriological
warfare could be waged two ways
either by artillery or by bombs
dropped from aircraft. He gave
the advantages and disadvantages
of both of these manners of dropning germs or bacteria-lucted hacetts, that it was less than the bacteriological
warfare could be waged two ways
either by artillery or by bombs
could be dropped a considerable
distance behind enemy lines.
At this lecture also it was
brought out that the U.S. forces,
the scientine end of the U.S. research into bacteriological warfare,
were working on and had developed
special types of bacteria and insects for use in cold climates. The
securious small lowerines of the
temperature told us that the bacteria
itselves were made to be coldwithstanding by a process which
he called acclimatization, that is
the bacteria were subjected to
various small lowerines of the
temperature then they would become
used to lower and lower temperatures.

used to lower and lower temperatures.

The lecturer also mentioned that
special insects were then developed
which could withstand the cold.
These insects were being developed
by cross-breeds, one insect which
had the desired disease-carrying
characteristics with another insect
of a similar type which could withstand the cold climate. The offspring from each of these marriages would then be cross-breed
again with the cold-withstanding
(Continued on Page Four)

insects and gradually an insect could be obtained which was used to cold climates. This insect would have both the desired diseasecarrying characterisms.
used to the cold climate.

used to the cold climate.

That is about the extent of the first lecture in Luke. The lecturer was a Major Bethel W. Williams, an Airforce Major. The officer who introduced him said that he an Aftrorce and a from Washington especially to give this lecture. The Major asid that the Major asid that this work, this research, on developing the cold-withstanding bacteria and insects was done at the Special Projects at the Aberdeen proving ground in Maryland. The Chemical Corps and the Army Ordnance Department have quite extensive laboratories in Aberdeen. The work in Aberdeen is done both by men who are specialists in their fields, and by civil service scientific workers, civilians who are working who are in the service, in the army who are specialists in their fields, and by civil service scientific workers, civilians who are working for the government. And too, of course, the government had leading scientists all over the nation available for consultation purposes, when their own researchers run into difficulties.

(Continued from Page Three)
insects and gradually an insect
could be obtained which was used
to cold climates. This insect would
have both the desired disease
to the cold climate and be
used to the cold climate.
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sind by civil services scientific for the government. And to, of course, the government and to, of the government and to, of the government and the properties of the government and to, of the government and the gover

from the cockpit. To begin spraying either the bacteria or the infection insects, he would merely push; a lever and this lever would open at the same time it would open as small door which leads from the big tank in which the germs are beld into the pipe and it weald push up the safety cap on the ead of the spraying pipe. The Captain gave us instructions for spraying. Insects were sprayed at an air-speed of 200 miles an hour which is the allowest speed desirable for an air-craft at low aittude. The spraying was done at altitude. The sp

speed of 200 miles an hour which is the slowest speed desirable for an aircraft at low attitude. The spraying was done at attitudes from 100 to 1000 feet. The bacteria week sprayed at a faster speed. They were sprayed at approximately 30 to 1000 feet. The heateria week sprayed at a proximately 30 to 1000 feet. The heateria week sprayed at approximately 30 to 1000 feet shore the place of the spraying he would public attempts of the foot to 1000 feet shore the place of the spraying he would public attempts of the spraying he would public state of the spraying he would be sent to the sprayer which were the spraying truck, a truck which whs equipped with a sprayer which would spray disinfectant on the spraying miles and the spraying miles son and taxled to its parking area and was sterilized by a special crew there for that purpose. The pilot him steps were spraying truck would be sterilized and the pilot would take a hot shower immediately as a safeguard.

There were, according to Captin McLaughlin, four aircraft at the world immediately remove his clothes, his diying clothes. They would be sterilized and the pilot would take a hot shower immediately as a safeguard.

There were, according to Captin McLaughlin, four aircraft at the world immediately remove his clothes, his diying clothes. They would be sterilized and the pilot would take a hot shower immediately as a safeguard.

There were, according to Captin section of the secti

could help. I only checked the Certainly the Chinese people's vol-

O'Neal—Do you mean the germ bombs, sir? Needham—Yes, the ones you had on your 'ship?'
O'Neal—Yes, sir, there were two of them they looked like a normal 500 pound bomb but according to the lecture they only weighed one hundred and fafty to two hundred pounds. You couldn't tell that by looking at them.
Needham—Are there any more questions, please?

looking at them. Needham—Are there any more questions, please? Pessoa—Whether you had the possibility of seeing any of the bombs actuily being filled with insects, or the recipient in the spraying tank!

O'Nesi—No, sir. To my know—I don't know where it was done. I imagine in Aberdeen or whatever centers, they have. When I saw the bombs—the only ones I saw were those which were on our aircraft that morning and they were already filled. They had already heep placed on the wings by the special crew from the aramament section.

Needham—Are there any more questions, please?

Pessea—Whether you had the possibility of seeing any of the bombs actually being filled with insects, or the recipient in the spraying tank?

O'Neal—No, sir. To my knowledge the filling of the bombs—I don't know where it was done. I imagine in Aberdeen or whatever centers, they have. When I saw the bombs—the only ones I saw were those which were on our aircraft that morning and they were already filled. They had already been placed on the wings by the special crew from the aramament section.

Interpreter—And what about the filling of the tanks for the spraying aircraft. Did you see that?

O'Neal—No, sir, I haven't but I know they have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for boading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for bacteria-infected insects up into the aircraft. They have a chain hoist for loading the containers of bacteria or ba

And during my intercognition, I was shown every consideration. I have undergone no personal insults or anything of that nature. That, plus being able to find out first-hand exactly to what extent the bombings and stranfings of this land have been caused. I've seen so many things on my way up here. I've seen trucks, school buses burned out by the road, holes all over the road, holes all over the road, holes all over the road, holes holded, bomb-holes I don't know what they were aiming at the pilots who dropped those bombs.

bombs.
Needham—Well, are there any

were classified as Secret, we were still allowed to talk about hem among ourselves. He bold us, however, that what he was about them to tell us now, the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject was the subject which he was bringting up, was Toples of the subject was t regular missions which we now were classified as Secret, we were still allowed to talk about them among ourselves. He told us, however, that what he was about

Bomber Group—was using only the sir-burst type of germ bomb and carrying out spraying missions. We were not using the parachute type bomb, at that time.

Needham—Speak on.

O'Neal—The air-burst type germ bomb which carries only bacteria: resembles a regular 500-pound bomb in size and in looks, that is, it is about three feet long, approximately non am query one half feet in diameter, only it does not weight as much, it weighs from 150 to 200 pounds. The outer casing of this type of bomb is very thin, being only one-quarter of an inch thick.

O'Neal—These air-burst type bombs contain approximately 100 pounds at-burst type bombs contain approximately 100 pounds at-burst type bombs contain approximately 100 pound air-burst type the first of the first o

in the base. In andling of any af al weapons or by these special hey are attached the loading and i the bacteriologi equipment is don crew members.

crew members on the base. The the loading and handling of any set the loading and handling of any set the loading and handling of any set the boatersloigical weapons of the control of th

n the parachuta type germ bo Needham—Questions? Questi Zhukev-Verezhnikov—Did carry out any injections ag thukev-Verezholkev-I ry out any injectio types of diseases?

captured?

O'Neal—On the 4th of March.

Malterre—Why was the long lapse of time between your capture and the time you decided to give your testimony?

O'Neal—Well, sir, I wasn't—I captured down by Sinmak on

was captured down by Sinmak on the 4th March. I didn't arrive at this camp until the 20th April. And due to all the interrogators being busy, my interrogation idin't begin until the latter part of May, and at first there was a reluctance on my part to admit what I had done. But, in time it was just more than my conselence could stand and I had to tell it. So actually there was only a very short delay between the beginning of my interrogation and the date that I gave my testimony. I believe the interrogation in the result of the standard was captured down by Sinmak on mony. I believe the interrogation began on the 16th or 17th of May —the latter part of May, I am not

began on the 16th or 17th of May—

the latter part of May, I am not sure, sir.

Needham—I'd like to follow up what Dr. Maiterre has asked—I was just wondering whether—I mean—I think Mr. O'Neal did affirm at the beginning, unless I am mistaken, that he was not subjected to any physical or moral pressure, and I am just wondering whether we could have a clear iden, just for the interest of it to know how it was that he came to feel, as time went by, that it was more than his conscience could stand. I mean was it by seeing a bit of the Korean people and so on, the simple, honest way they live, and also the sincerity of the Chinese volunteers who have come here to help them try to build a better life, and things like that. I was just wondering how it was, because there are as it were, a number of evil arguments that people can use and certainly are using—do use in the West now—that it isn't any different from any other kind of mass warfare and so on, and so on. I was wondering if one could find out a bit more about that. I am expressing my-self very badly and I think I shall have difficulty in expressing it in French; but I am sure Mr. O'Neal will know what I am driving at really?

O'Neal—Yes, sir, I understand

rave amortusy in expressing it in French but I am sure Mr. O'Neal will know what I am driving at really?

O'Neal—Yes, sir, I understand what you mean. It was quite a combination of many things. Yes, it was the results which I've seen of the wanton bombing of the North Korean towns and villages.

I have seen quite a few of them. On my way up here I've seen the guited-out houses with no windows. I've seen the schools bombed out. I've seen the schools bombed out. I've seen the holes in the road. I rode over them on the night of March 4th, on the night of my capture—I've still got sears on my body which have come from a bomb which a B-26 dropped when we were travelling on the road. I think I fully understand the terror and the horrors which the Korean people go through with. There was one truck shead of us which was the recipient of the main recipient of that bombs dropped by a B-26.

and I was called back into service in August 1950. Rather than go in as a supply officer in which I received my training in the ROTC. I chose flying training...

Andreen-Drafted?

O'Neal--It's called recalled, drafted, it's the same thing you are told to come back into the sir force, to come into the air force, to come into the air force, to come into the air force, olive-The question was, when you were carrying, if you had the criminating bombs with you. Did you have to make hear!

O'Neal--No, sir, I had been on a rail cut mission that day, bombing a rail lime, dive bombing the rail into the connection with that whether there

Needham—One might ask in connection with that whether there were any general instructions about what to do in class of forced landings if you were carrying bacterial bombs.

O'Neal—Yes, sir, there were.

We were told that in the event of engine trouble, in other words in the other were to the trouble, in other words of the profession of the profession of the profession of the battle line is, the front, we were to drop our bombs, in an unimabiled area, and to call a radar station for a fix, or to get the radar station by radio transmission to give us the exact location where we had dropped the germ bombs. We were then to return to K-46 to report this location of the germ bombs to Group Operations, and they would send out a special crew to render the bombs harmless. I don't know how they disposed of the bombs. If we were in enemy territory we were to drop the bombs immediately and return home. Of course we were to mote where we had dropped them as different from the target area. In the send of the profession we were told if the engine quit, of course, no matter where we had most two hundred gallons of gasoline on board the crash and burn, because with almost two hundred gallons of gasoline on board the crash would destroy any bacteria or insects that were there. If we had engine trouble on a spraying mission and we could land at a friendly airfield, we were to land in the closest friendly airfield, otherwise if we could not make an airfield we were supposed to bale out.

Needham—Any more questions, O'Neal—If I may I would like to address a few remarks to the Commission if the gentiemen will pardon me. You have travelied thousands of miles to come to this distant land to investigate the country of the horrors of germ warrare, for they must know. But I must especially appeal here now to the delegates from England and Brazil because they are closest to the Commission of germ warrare, for they must know. But I must especially appeal here now to the delegates from England and Brazil because they are closest to

Interrogation of Paul R. Kniss, Captured U.S. Airman, by International Scientific Commission

PEKING, Sept. 21.—(Hsinbua)— Following is the full text of the interrogation of Lieutenant Paul R. Kniss by the International Scientific Commission:

I'll start off with a small in-troduction of myself. My name is Paul R. Kniss and recently I was a First Lieutenant in the United tates Air Force Reserve, serial No AO-1909070. I'm originally from Monmouth, Illinois in the United Monmouth, Illinois in the United States where my parents are still residing there at 339 S. 7th Street, Monmouth, Illinois, My wife is currently residing at San Antonio. Texas, 1103 Southwest Military Drive. I entered the air force in 1946 as a corporal and graduated in pillot's training in 1949, 1st of July. After that I was an instructor and instructed at Craig Air Force Base, that is at Scima, Alabama, until the 30th of January 1952, when I was ordered to Korea.

I reported to Camp Stoneman.

Interpreter—You said 20th, 21st
—that was March, was it?

Kaise.—Vest. March. Well, his story
was just the opposite of what had
been given so far. The 18th Fighter
Bomber Group in his words had
been waing germ warfare since
January 1st, 1893. He said that at
present we are using two types of
germ warfare, 1 mean using
two
types of bombs for germ warfare, a
V. T. bombs are released 7,000 or
B,000 feet above the ground. The
V. T. bombs are released 7,000 or
B,000 feet above the ground. The
V. T. bombs are released 7,000 or
B,000 feet above the ground. The
V. T. bombs are precised to explode
the way
it was described to us explode
about 100 feet above the ground.
The force of explosion will spread
the germs approximately, a circle of
complete the stated of the precise of the ground of the germs and they
will.

The force of explosion will spread
four aircraft on the 30th of April.
Maiss—Yes, 30th of April.
Interpreter—30th of April.
Maiss—Yes, 30th of April.
Interpreter—30th of April.
In the will be ready around the 15th
of June. They're supposed to be
ready for the 15th of June and
when they return we will have a
me briefing. a briefing for all the
pilots of the Group on how to spray
germs.

He went on to give us the information on the germ warfare. I
formation on the germ warfare. I

Alabama, until the 30th of January 1962, when I was ordered to Korea.

I reported to Camp Stoneman, California, that's just outside of San Francisco, 21st February, this same year 1962. From there, I received my assignment overseas and when they return we will have a series of the pilots of the Group on how to apray germs.

He went on to give us the implots of the Group on how to apray germs.

He went on to give us the implots of the Group on how to apray germs.

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He went on to give us the implots of the Group on how to apray germs.

He went on to give us the implots of the Group on how to apray germs.

He went on to give us the implots of the Group on how to apray germs.

He went on to give us the implots of the 18th Fighter Bomber Group I had a total of 26 missions when I was about 500 feet I men to a start of the 18th Fighter Bomber group. I had a total of 28 missions when I was about 500 feet I men to give us sing rats, mice. He and the variety of the parachuse bombs were using rats, mice. He and the parachuse bombs were using rats, mice. He parachuse bomb it is the same a part of the parachuse bomb it is the same to a full throw debris up about 500 feet I mornitum curricisty. In the V. T. bomb, he said, they were using rats, mice. He and the parachuse bomb it is the same a parachuse bomb it is use. I mean the right is use. The parachuse bomb it is the same a para



Scientific Commission interviewed captured U.S. airmen who themselve ombo. First on the left is Lieutenant Paul E. Kniss, captured U.S. airman (Hinhua photo) The International Scientific Cor-

had dropped bacteria bombs. First on the left is Lieutenant Paul E. Kniss, captured U.S. airman. (Hishhun photo)

it. My germ mission took place on the 27th of March, 1852 and it was a YT. germ mission.

It a YT. germ mission.

It is their tatitude it was no talk, you take about one mission with the course of our mission.

It is mission.

It is their tatitude it was not talk in the course of our was mission.

It is mission.

It is their tatitude it was not talk the mission.

It is mission.

It is their tatitude it was no

was?

Kniss—Keithsburgs. I attended school, and country schools in these two town schools. I went to high school for a year and a half in Momnouth, Illinois, and had to quit at the end of a year and a half due to the fact that my father couldn't afford to send me. I was wearing clothes that I didn't feel were satisfactory, mingling with the other students, I mean, call it pride or whatever you want to, I didn't care to go with them. I enlisted in the navy in 1984, just as soon as I was old enough I was three days over the minimum age requirement when I went into the navy. I stayed in the navy for two years. When I got out of the navy in 1986 in May, I was still unable to actually find any job that was satisfactory. I didn't have any chance to progress and that was due to my lack of education and lack of abilities, so I enlisted in the air force in December of that year.

Interprets—December of 467.

the beginning. And then, he went on to conclude that the real danger wasn't from the atomic warfare being planned. It was from the bacteriological warfare that was being planned by other nations. He stated there were several methods of waging bacteriological warfare — bombing, by agents smuggling germs, and by submarines fring in germ-filled shells. He went on a little further with his speech and said that he expected in 1952 sometime to see a spate of lectures on bacteriological warfare. Special preventive measures taken against bacteriological warfare in the form of protective masks, inoculations and such. I remember we asked him at the time where had he got this information, just that he knew it and, if he did know it, he was going to keep it to himself.

My next association vith germ warfare was at Camp Stonethon. I.

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(Contended from Page Fine)
Into contest with the germs onepage fine)
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Andrean—One rore question in the beat of the book of t

interested me very much about the covery corner of the globe. Through you I can teach much further, Through you I can teach much further, Through you I can tell everyone, No, "almost" this time—everyone, No, "almost" this time—ever the peace this time this time that the horrors of germ warfare, which is destroying the people over here which is bringing so much suffering to the world. The this property to the horrors and terrors of germ warfare and stop it once and forever. Yours is a glorious task. You mow have the power to convince the world warfare the horrors and terrors of germ warfare and stop it once and forever. Yours is a glorious task. You may thousands of people are going to be affected by that button which they press. Press-button which they press. Pr

Needham—Dr. Pessoa says that the appeal which Mr. O'Neal made to him as the Brazilian repre-sentative of this group touched his heart very much and he hasn't the slightest intention of leaving anyslightest intention of leaving any-thing undone which will bring home to the people of the three Americas the utilization of bec-teriological warfare and what it means to the world when he goes

This marked the conclusion of the hearing of O'Neal and the session for August 3.

Office Memorandum • UNITED VERNMENT	
TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT ABA DATE: February 20, 1953	3
SUBJECT: BUREAU WAR PLANS 176 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 1 Michaels	=
SYNOPSIS: DATE 7/7/04 BY 60211 UC NCS 15/4 CD ROSEN TRACY Harred	=
available which can be used against biological warfare as well as gas. Espiana Pad Sabatad	ion_
BACKGROUND:	
Reference is made to	
Executive Officer, Army Chemical Corps, Room 2748, Temporary Building #7, Gravelly Point, and Research and Development Section of the Army Chemical Corps, advised that the Army has available the following masks which can be used against biological warfare as well as against gas:	ป
l. Standard M9 Mask. This mask is presently being produced in quantity and is being issued to military personnel. It is the best mask presently under production for gas and BW. It is produced at a cost of approximately eighteen to per mask.	
2. E51 Mask. This mask is presently in the research and development stage and is not yet being produced in quantity. It can be used for extended periods in gas or in contaminated areas. It can be produced at the cost of approximately	
56 MAY 6 1953 3-3-3 FMS: KMM No. 1 100-93212-591)	۲.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont, 2/19/53

E52 Mask. This is a canisterless type of mask produced at a cost of approximately can be used for BW as well as gas but is designed mainly for the purpose of getting to a shelter and cannot be used for extended periods in a contaminated area. This mask is also still in a research and development stage and is not being produced in quantity.

The Army does not have the authority to produce any of these masks for any except military personnel unless advised that a directive to do so is received. if the Bureau desires a quantity of any of these above-described masks, it would merely necessitate that the Attorney General 1 b6 make arrangements through the Secretary of the Army so that a directive could be issued to the Army Chemical Corps.

Samples of these masks are available at office in the event further information regarding them is desired.

ACTION:

It is requested that this memorandum be forwarded to the Training and Inspection Division.

b7C

MR. WILLIAM P. ROGERS DA UTY ATTORNEY OBNERAL

March 10, 1953

DIRECTOR, FBI

· DU PROJECT EAST RIVER REPORT

BIOLOGICAL WAY FORE ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE On June 28, 1951, the Department of the Army entered into an agreement with Associated Universities, Incorporated, of New York City, whereby Associated Universities was to conduct studies and surveys, make critical analyses, and prepare and furnish a report on the defense of the Continental United States against foreign attacks by atomic, biological and chemical weapons. This project was to be referred to as Project East River. The final report was submitted to the Federal Civil Defense Administration, National Security Resources Board, and the Secretary of Defense. Two copies of the report were made available to me on December 22, 1952.

It should be noted that the authors of this report did not have access to the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, G-2 of the Department of the Army, Office of Special Investigations of the Air Force and the FBI.

The report was contained in eleven volumes. It has been analysed in the Bureau. It pertains primarily to the organizations and functions of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The following information appeared in the report which is of interest to the Department of Justice:

In many sections of the report the terms "internal security," I internal security agencies," and the "Federal Bureau of Investigation's responsibility for internal security, appeared. These terms are not defined in the report. appear to include more than the investi ation of sabotage, espionage, and other types of subversive activity and to include such things as the protection of water, food, and security of industrial facilities. This matter was discussed efithe National Security Resources with Board. It was sointed out to him the the III is charged with the investigation of certain statutes for providing protection to industrial fabilities, reservoires the proposals made in it do not change or modify the juristhe IBI in masters pertaining to internal security. diction

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Nichols Clege. Rosen

A section of the report pertaining to biological warfare contained the comment that the reporting of unusual outbreaks of diseases involved both public health and internal security, which required close liaison between these agencies. It further stated that such liaison at the Federal level had only recently been undertaken and on a somewhat limited scale. I should like to point out that on March 29, 1951, liaisen was established between the FBI and the Public Health Service in regard to this matter. Liaison had previously been esta lished by the Bureau with the Army. Navy, Air Forces, Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council concerning this matter. Our field offices had been alerted to the possibilities of this type of warfare and as to our responsibilities in connection with it. Mr. Lancaster stated that this portion of the report did not refer to the FBI.

The section of the report dealing with Plant Security states that confusion exists at the Federal level and that the Department of Justice, Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the Department of Defense are privarily involved. No specific data was furnished in regard to this alleged confusion. I do not know of any such confusion existing involving the Department of Justice or the FBI. informed that the FBI was not in any way involved in this regard. He was of the opinion that people in industry are confused as to the jurisdiction of Federal agencies concerning Plant Security and that the National Security Resources Board was attempting to clarify this situation. He informed that the Department of Justice was probably mentioned because it participates in the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security which studied the matter of Plant Security.

Acting Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, who is presently in charge of the National Security Resources Board. In which I set forth the views expressed by Copies of that letter have been sent to the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

b6 b7C A. H. Belmon

DATE: February 19, 1953

W. A. Branigan Malos

SUBJECT:

NA

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SABOTAGE - ESPIONAGE

b6 b7C

In connection with our responsibilities for the investigation of sabotage in the captioned matter, it is recommended the Bureau liaison determine from G-2 whether any persons in the Bureaus of Plant Industry and Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, have been cleared for access to classified information relating to

If liaison determines representatives of these Bureaus have received clearance from the Department of Defense in the field of biological warfare, it is recommended the identities of these persons be obtained by Bureau liaison and furnished to Supervisor in the Bureau Laboratory so that appropriate liaison can be instituted with the agencies in order that the Bureau can be advised of information coming to the attention of the agencies which is within our jurisdiction.

biological warfare and that Bureau liaison determine the identities of appropriate persons at these Bureaus.

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ACTION: It is recommended this memorandum be referred to liaison in order that the action recommended above can be taken. 100-93216

EHM: eme

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS, UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/04 BY 40267 40

riaison - SE 34.3 10.0 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT b6 DATE: | ebruary 1:3, 1:553 elmon. OT b7C . A. Pranigun tavilla LAB 74 1017 - 20719 12 1 SUR ZCT: In cornertion with our responsibile als inventigation of erbotage in the captions it is recommender the Leureau lision determin whether any persons in the Bure as of Blant Indy nimed Hust nary. Separtment of scriculture have be iden ities o, appropris e persons at b6 If licison determines - cor b7C recogned Reunance from the Legartment of le la se en constitue de la co TO EUT TO THE TURNET OF THE BUTTON TO BE THE RESTORD THE in the Bur an Laborstory, to that appropriate leaders with the agencies in order that the Bureau can be advised of information coming to the attention of the agencies which is within our jurisdiction. It is recommended this memorundum he referred to liginon in order that the action recommended above can be taken. b6 b7C 8 9Ebe 0. HUIZOS NUSIVI ALL RECEIPTION CONTAINED HERE LECTIONS ASSISTED Eg. My oz 6

REC.D BETHONL

SE MAR SULL

March 10, 1953

DECLASSIFIED BY CORUT UC NIS BACK

Acting Director Office of Defense Mebilization Executive Office Building b6 Mashington, B. C. b7C Dear Reference is made to the conversation held on February 11, 1953 between Director of the Special Security Programs Division of the National of this Bureaub70 Security Resources Board, and in which the report of Project East River was discussed. As a result of this conversation informed me it is the position of the National Security Resources Board that no criticism is to be implied concerning the IFI from the contents of this report and that the report and proposals made in connection with it do not change or modify in any way the jurisdiction of the FBI in matters, pertaining to the internal security of this country. The FBI is charged with the investigations of violations of certain? Federal statutes relating to internal security such as espionage and sabotage, but the FEI has no responsibility in the field of providing protection for industrial "acilities, reservoirs, bridges and related facilities. I have also been informed by that the National Security Lesources. b6 Board is planning to furnish private industry with an informative bulletin setting out the definite role played by each of b7C the interested agencies regarding the internal security of this ceuntry. On Page 22 of Volume 6 of the report concerning of will defense and plant security Vt is stated, MAt the Federal level the situation is unfortunately confused. Three agencies, MALLED 6

INDEXFD-50 (See footnote over) Silly an S

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the Department of Defense, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the Department of Justice, are primarily involved. It is my understanding that it is the spinion of the Matienal Security Resources Board that the FBI was not in any way involved in this elleged confusion and that the Department of Justice was mentioned because of the fact that it is a member of the Interdepartmental Consistee on Internal Security, which committee has considered the matter of plant security.

Attention is called to Page 42 of Volume 3 of the report wherein the subject of biological warfare is discussed. The following statement appears: "The prevention of covert Bu attack involves both public health and internal security measures and responsibility, but the latter clearly rests with the internal security agencies. Only by maintaining closs liaison between the agencies with clearly assigned technical and security responsibilities can they hope to carry out their respective missions. Such liaison at the reserval level has any recently been undertaken on a somewhat limited scale."

Any understanding that the National Decurity Resources is of the opinion that this portion of the report did Not refer to the PBI.

I want to again express my appreciation to the wational Security Resources Board for presenting me a copy of this report and to Ar. Lancaster for discussing the report with Mr. Bartlett.

Sincerely yours,

J B'ear Hore

FHS:tfg:bp

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This letter is being directed to ______ inasmuch as the President has placed the National Security Resources Board together with other agencies under his supervision.

cc: Secretary of Defense Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration

ON 2/7/04 PY GORLY WONLS BIA CO

March 10, 1953

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Honorable b6	1
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the Federal Civil Defense Administration. a copy of	1
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be Mobilization, concerning Project Bast Siver. Do	j .
position in this matter.	1
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Sincerely yours,	1
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SAC, San Francisco (65-4167) (134-123)

March 16, 1953

In the

RECORDED-20

100-452/6-59% Director, FBI (100-93216)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

Reurlat February 27, 1953.

A review of the Bureau's files fails to reflect any information that can be identified with

b6 b7C

event additional background data can be obtained by your office and furnished to the Bureau another review will be made of the Bureau's files for information concerning this person.

EHM:elk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7 7 0 BY LAZUT UC ALSBIA CO

MAR 25 1953 1 (1959)

Sacreta April 1

Wat The

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 2/27/53 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) SAC. SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167) FROM DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 UCINI BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Remylet 1/20/53. A representative of the San Francisco office contacted b2 on February 24, 1953, at which time informant related the folb7D lowing information: b2 b6 b7C b7D PWM:mtt AIR MAIL cc 134-123

SECURITY INFORMATION =

SF 65-4167

The Bureau is requested to furnish the San Francisco office with any derogatory information concerning

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DECLASSIFIED BY LOZUT UC NIS BY CO

March 11, 1953

Tot

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Department of the Army The Pentagon Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director Paderal Bureau of Investigation

Sub ject:

COLONEL P. H. SCHWABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING

BINLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONATE ANT SO DOTE

There are enclosed Photostats of two articles written by Alam Winnington, "London Daily Worker" Lamina Notice Correspondent, which appeared in the "London Daily Worker."
The first article entitled "U.N. Challenged Over Germ War" appeared in the February 24, 1953, issue of the London Entered "London Daily Worker," and the second article entitled Why Germ Chiefs Told Secrets" appeared in the February 26, 1953, issue. They reflect interviews with Colonel 7. H. Lowis Schwable and a Major Bley concerning alleged United EN SLANT Nations participation in germ warfare.

This material is being furnished for your information.

Enclosine DY-115

RECORDED-60

MAR 13 1953

INDEXED-60

1 co - Director of Maval Intelligence Department of the Navy The Pentagon Washington 25. D. C. (w/Enclosure)

SECENCY SEVEN HOOM

RWC: mmr

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Belmon

Harbo . Rosen Tracy____

> THE 12 12 02 PM . 5-MAILED 6

March 10, 1953

DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 UC NIS BY ACCO

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REGORDED - 74

The Secretary of Befense Washington, D. Q.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

b6 b7C

I am emplosing, in view of the interest of the Department of Dofense, a copy of a letter which I am directing to Director of the Office of Defence Bobilization, concerning Project East River.

I wanted you to be comere of the FBI's position in this waster.

> Sincerely yours, J. Edgar Hoover

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RECEIVED READING ROOM

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APR POLISHEND 1430.2 A MISH SO

Tolson Ladd Clegg

MAR 11 1953

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stated that the report in question would have been much clearer had the people preparing it included definitions of certain words and phrases. He further stated that it is

OHB:100

Cwil Policy

A Sec of The S

FBI has no responsibility in the field of providing protection for

Memo to Mr. Belmont

Re: Project East River Report

	possible for a person not well informed in this field to be under	
	the impression that the FBI is charged with the over-all duties	
	of protection. stated that well-info rmed people on this matter are completely clear in their thinking as to juris-	
	this matter are completely clear in their thinking as to juris-	
	ALALIAN MA AARRAAT THIS! SUUTEU VILL VILL VILL VILL VILL VILL VILL VIL	
1	Intermine to furnish industry with an informative oulletin security	
	out the definite role played by each of the interested Government	
1	agencies.	
1		
	attention was directed to Page 22 of	
	Volume 6 of the report which concerns the subject of civil defense	
1	and plant security. In one place it is stated, "At the Federal	
I	level the situation is unfortunately confused. Three agencies.	
I	the Department of Defense, the Federal Civil Defense Administration,	
1	and the Department of Justice, are primarily involved."	
-		
	Concerning this point stated that the	
	persons who prepared this report talked to people in industry and	
	that he knows personally that the industry people are confused as	
	to Federal jurisdiction and that the above point was made in the	
	report probably because of the Interdepartmental Committee on	
	Internal Security (ICIS). In an attempt to answer industry as to	
	jurisdiction, it was explained that a subcommittee of ICIS was	
	studying the problems involved in protection of industrial facilities.	
	When industry asked if they could get a ruling from this subcommittee, they were advised that the subcommittee was only a study group and	
	that they would report to the full ICIS committee. In a further	
	attempt to find exactly where industry might get an answer out of	
	the Federal Government, they were told that the ICIS, after the	
	study, made their facts known to the National Security Council, who	
	in turn acted as Advisors to the President. According to Mr. Lancaster	r
-	the fact still remains that there is no one agency in the Federal	200
	Government where industry can go to get an answer on the protection	
1	of industrial facilities. According to Mr. Lancaster, the Depart-	
,	ment of Justice was mentioned as above in view of their participation	
H	on the ICIS. He further stated that the FBI was not in any way	
	involved in this.	
1		
	stated that the NSRB was attempting to	
	clarify this situation and ones of the steps taken recently was	
	placing the Facilities Protection Board under the NSRB.	

b6

b6 b7C

b7C

Re: Project East River Report Memo to Mr. Belmont b6 attention was also directed to Page 42 of Volume 8 of the report wherein it states: b7C "The prevention of covert BW attack involves both public health and internal security measures and responsibility. but the latter rest clearly with the internal security agencies. Only by maintaining close liaison between the agencies with clearly assigned technical and security responsibilities can they hope to carry out their respective missions. Such liaison at the Federal level has only recently been undertaken on a somewhat limited scale." stated that in July, 1952, when this report was prepared, he knows for a fact that arrangements were being worked out concerning the interested agencies in the biological warfare field to inform one another. He particularly mentioned the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Public Health Service. Mr. Bartlett advised that the FBI has had liaison b6 arrangements with these and other Federal agencies for some time for the purpose of being advised concerning matters in this field. b7C stated that this part of the report did not refer to the FBI. further stated that the recent ICIS paper on biological warfare clears up this situation and that at the present time the situation is being handled very well. ACTION: For your information.

ENTRICE TO THE STATIST

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GOVERNMENT

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MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/2/53

FROM

MR. H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT:

PROJECT EAST RIVER REPORT

OBIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE

The Bureau has received two identical letters of 12/22/52, each signed by National Security Resources Board, and Acting Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration. However, one of the letters is addressed to Mr. Hoover as Chairman of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference, whereas the other is addressed to Mr. Hoover in his capacity as Director of the FBI.

It is logical to presume that the same letters were sent to certain other Governmental officials.

The Project East River was initiated by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the National Security Resources Board, and the Department of Defense to evaluate and recommend the best combination of nonmilitary measures to assist Civil Defense in minimizing the effects of an attack by atomic, biological, chemical, or other weapons and to assist the National Security Resources Board in advising the President of the strategic location of industries, services, Government and economic activities, the continuous operation of which is essential to the national security and also to help the Department of Defense in its collaboration with the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the National Security Resources Board.

The report itself is addressed to the heads of Federal

Civil Defense Administration, National Security Resources Board
and Department of Defense, and the report was prepared by associated
universities, incorporated in a nonprofit organization sponsored by
9 outstanding universities. Approximately 100 experts were
utilized in preparing the report and these experts covered the
fields of science, education, business and representatives of federal
state and local governments.

Signed the report
as Director of the Project East River.

The report is exceedingly voluminous and consists of 10 major parts, contained in 8 volumes.

In brief, the report is intended to be a critical analysis of accomplishments or lack thereof as to the protection of the United States and efforts to nullify the effectiveness of an attack by another power.

Attachments EDM:DMG

Sc Graphrand H. Strong

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Memorandum to Mr. Tolson Basic topics covered in the report are: Concepts and principles of Civil Defense organization, 1. including summary and recommendations; Measures to make Civil Defense manageable; 2. Destructive threat of atomic weapons: 3. Civil Defense aspects of biological, chemical and 4. radiological warfare; 5. Reduction of urban vulnerability; Disaster services and operations: 6. Warning and communications for Civil Defense; 7. Civil Defense health and welfare; 8. Information and training for Civil Defense; 9. Selected references for Civil Defense. 10. CONCLUSIONS The letters of 12/22/52, addressed to the Director, request 1. comments concerning the report in order that Government-wide attention may be given to the program. Since the letters appear to be of a form nature, it is respectfully suggested that the request for comments be ignored. It would not be proper to state that the FBI has no responsibility for Civil Defense matters for the report apparently deals with certain phases of military operations and their relation to the population, and may have some aspects of interest to the FBI relative to the accumulation of implements of war within the country. The report should be carefully analyzed to see what, if any, topics have a bearing on FBI operations. - 2 -

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

RECOMMENDATION

7 -	The attached letters to
1.	be dispatched, if approved. The Project East River repo
10 3°T 1 b	analyzed in its entirety by SA of the
VII DE	
rainir	g and Inspection Division, who is supervising War Plans and
	submit a memorandum as to his findings, with any
recomme	ndations necessary as to FBI operations. This will be a ra
length	project; however, a deadline will be set.
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'KECORDED - 90 110-93216 Honorable Chairman **b**6 Mational Security Resources Board b7C Washington 25, D. C. Dear I want to express my appreciation to you, as I have separately to for the copy of the Project East River report which you so graciously made available to me and which you described in your letter of December 22, 1952. It was very thoughtful of you to make a copy available prior to the complete evaluation and analysis of the report by the sponsoring agencies. Sincerely yours, J. Edgar Hooyar, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/04 BY 60267 46 (copy sent thru separately) You are instructed to analyze the Project Fast River report, consisting of 8 volumes and to asdertain if there is anything therein of interest to the FBI or which has a bearing upon the Fam Plans of the FBI.) b6 b7C Glavin CC MAILED II

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	presenting me with a consumer prior to its evaluation	nation and aver	ysis -		
	by the sponsoring agenc	0168.	59		* 8
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7-2, 1953

Mr. Ladd	Mechanical Section
Mr. Belmont	Translation Section
Mr. Hennrich	6228 IB
Mr. Laughlin	Identification Div.
Mr. Cleveland	Technical Lab.
Mr. Baumgardner	
Mr. Branigan	
Mr. Keay	
Mr. Stanley	Room
Mr. Scatterday	
	VISORS
Mr. Aull	Mr. Linberg
Mr. Baken	Mr. Litrento
	Mr. Little
Mr. Bird	
Mr. Brennan	_Mr. McCaslin 0
Mr. Brent	Mr. McCool
Mr. Broden	Mr. McMahon
Mr. Calame	Mr. Meehan
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Mossburg
Mr. Cattaneo	Mr. Nasca
Mr. Dissly	Mr. Norstrom
Mr. Donahoe	Mr. Peasinger
Mr. Dunn	Mr. Roney
Mr. Ezell	Mr. Ronksley
Mr. Fults	Mr. Stewart
Mr. Gibbons	Mr. Stewart
Mr. Hitt	Mr. Todd
Mr. Jaquiss	Mr. Ronksley Live Grant Mr. Schweppe Mr. Stewart Mr. Todd Mr. Torrillo Mr. Torrillo Mr. Turner Mr. Wacks Mr. Wallace Mr. Wannall Mr. Wannall
Mr. Jensen	Mr. Tully
Mr. Johnson	Mr. Turner
Mr. Jones	Mr. Wacks
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Mr. Kuno	Mr. Wacks Mr. Wallace Mr. Wannall
Mr. Kurtz	Mr. Wannall 2 Ha
Mr. Lamphere	Mr. Welborn
Mr. Lake	Mr. Welte
Mr. Lee	Mr. Whaley
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Whitson
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UNITED

MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 3, 1953 SSIFIED BY 60247 UC/NLS BJACCO ON12/15/03

FROM : MR. H. H. CLEG

OGA 12/15/03 60247 40/NIS/BIA MA

SUBJECT: PROJECT EAST RIVER REPORT

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE SYNOPSIS:

Under date of 10-1-52 Associated Universities, Incorporated, submitted to the National Security Resources Board. Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the Secretary of Defense, a report on Project East River. This project was to evaluate and recommend the optimum combination of nonmilitary measures which would assist these organizations in carrying out their duties to provide an adequate civil defense. Two copies of the eleven volume report were received in the Bureau on 12-30-52; one copy was for the Bureau and one copy was for the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference of which the Director is Chairman. The report did not make any recommendations which encroach on Bureau jurisdiction.

In the section concerning Biological Warfare, the possible use and effect of a covert attack of such was considered. In that section the term "internal security," "internal security agencies," and "the Federal Bureau of Investigation's responsibility for internal security," are used many times and such terms are not defined in the report. The terms appear to be used to include much more than the investigation of sabotage, espionage, and other types of subversive activity. The terms appear to include protection of water, food, security of industrial facilities, etc.

COPY In regard to the reporting of unusual outbreaks of diseases in connection with biological warfare, it was stated that this involved both public health and internal security which required close a liaison between those agencies. The report then stated that such liaison at the Federal level had only been recently undertaken and on a somewhat limited scale.

On 3-29-51 liaison was established between the Bureau and

On 3-29-51 liaison was established between the Bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service in which they were to report to the Bureau any unusual information concerning epidemics. The Bureau has also established liaison with the Army and Navy concerning biological warfare in which they are to furnish us any information which would help us discharge our responsibilities. In September, the Secretary of Defense, National Security Council, G-2, ONI, OSI, and CIA were requested to keep us advised of all information relating to biological warfare which would be of interest and value to the

RECORDED - 90

FHS:MAH

It is believed that we should take steps to determine if the statement concerning limited liaison amounts to criticism of the FBI.

The section dealing with Plant Security states that confusion exists at the Federal level and that the Department of Defense, Federal Civil Defense Administration and Department of Justice are primarily involved. No specific data is furnished in this regard and it is believed that specific information on this point should be requested.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letters go to the National Security Resources Board, Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Secretary of Defense pointing out that the Bureau's responsibilities concerning internal security is limited to the investigation of sabotage, espionage, and other types of subversive activities and that the Bureau is not responsible for the entire field of internal security as the term "internal security" in the report Project East River apparently includes health, security of plants against unauthorized entry and other such topics. The letter also asks for specific data concerning any confusion involving the Department of Justice in connection with plant security and the lack of liaison at the Federal level with the Public Health Service concerning outbreaks of diseases.

2. That the affached letter go to the Attorney General advising him generally of the report of Project East River as it might apply to the Bureau, of the Bureau's jurisdiction in the field of internal security and of the request which has been made for more specific information concerning confusion existing between the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and the Federal Civil Defense Administration in regard to plant security.

3. It is recommended that copies of the memorandum be routed to SA _______ Secretary of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference, of which the Director is Chairman.

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- 4. That the Liaison Section be requested to obtain all available information from the Chemical Corps of the Army concerning the new type of gas mask which is being developed and determine if a quantity of these masks should be obtained for Bureau use. Handled separately. Driving Considered Departely.
- 5. That a separate desk be set up in the Domestic Intelligence Division for 90 days to correlate and coordinate all available information concerning biological, chemical, and radiological warfare. At the end of 90 days, the work on the desk should be analyzed to consider whether the desk should be maintained or the work handled by an existing desk in the Domestic Intelligence Division. This matter is being handled separately.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum . United States Government DATE: 2/24/55 Director, FBI (100-93216) SAC, Salt Lake City (65-1122) BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ME DIFFORMATION CONTAINED ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE 160267 udnb/BJADFW on 2/8/55. b7C furnished the following information: b7D b7C b7D VGB:mj INDEXED - 43 44 b6 2 - Bureau (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED) 1 - Salt Lake City

67 MAR 1959

b7C

100-93016-NOT RECORDED 45 MAR 1 1955

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Office Memorandum • United States Government

то :	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)	DATE:	2/25/55
\mathcal{M}	SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167) BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Remylet dated 1/31/55.	DATES - LI-OY BY LO	0262 adals/BDA/DFW
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b7C	Remylet dated April 22	, 1954, wherein it was	pointed
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***	Contact will be continu	ued with	
ъ	cc:	b2	
(A) (B) (A) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B	REGISTERED - AIR MAIL PWM:efw (4) RECORDED - 15	100-93216-	744 b6
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: SAC. BALTIMORE (66-891) FROM ML INFORMATION CONTAINED SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE HEELM IS HINCLASSIFIED ESPTONAGE - SABOTAGE Regular liaison contact was had on 2/28/55 by SA with of the SO Division. Biological Laboratories, Camp Detrick, Maryland. There was preswho is likewise attached ent at this conference to the SO Division. b6 Most of the conference was devoted to a discussion of disease outbreaks among cattle, swine and poultry in the United States b7C and the opinions of _ that Soviet inspired sabotage could be responsible for such outbreaks. This is being reported in a separate communication entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, (Current fungus outbreaks resulting in death of cattle, hogs and poultry in the United States); SABOTAGE". advised that additional personnel had been assigned to the SO Division and b6 b7C b7E 13100-93 RECORDED-85' REGIS. MAIL RCV:ah (3)

L/Director Page two b6 b7C b7E Subsequently, contact was had with
Technical Operations, Biological Laboratories, Camp Detrick.
stated he had no specific problems to discuss at this time.

b6 b7C ...

SAC, Baltimore (66-891)

March 4, 1955

Director, FBI (100-93216)

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BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

RECORDED-85

100- 93216.

Reurlet March 1, 1955.

(orig and 1)

EX-1114

and advise them you brought their request, as referred to in your reflet, to the Bureau's attention.

You should then clearly inform them the Bureau cannot be of assistance

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b7D

You should also request them to advise you of any

the Bureau and appropriate field offices can be advised, taking into consideration such activities could result in eabetage complaints to this Bureau. They should be informed the Bureau would appreciate being advised of the results of which have a bearing upon the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

JEM: eeg

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-11-04 BY COURSET 4 CAS BUTA DEW

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MAR 4 - 1955

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Office Memorandum . United States Government ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DATE: Mar. 9, 1955 TO HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE !! IS 184BY (60267 WE INLS FROM Rosen Tamm Sizoo Winterrowd SUBJECT: PHONE CALL FROM Tele. Room _ ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS BW MATTERS O Bushqueel War called me this morning and advised that there would be a briefing given to members of their own organization on Friday, March 11, 1955, at Camp Detrick. He stated that in addition to other items. BW (bacteriological warfare), and he felt that we would profit greatly if I were to be present. He offered to take care of my travel. ACTION: Unless advised to the contrary, I will accompany to Camp Detrick on Friday, next. TDB/mek (4) b6 TO MAR 11 1955 b7C RECORDED-45 INDEXED-13 EX-107,



RECORDED - TT

100-83216 -748

FX-112

Dates

March 11. 1955

PIK

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-8 (original and one)

Department of the Army

The Pentagen

Washington 25, D. C.

From!

John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject!

ESPIONAGE - I

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b70

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 28, 1955, captioned as above.

Pursuant to the request contained in your referenced memorandum, our memorandum to you dated January 7, 1955, in the captioned matter has been dewngraded to Confidential.

The Photostat of this Bureau's memorandum dated January 7, 1955, with attachments, forwarded as an enclosure to your referenced memorandum is returned herewith pursuant to your request.

A HOODE - 1

EHM: bsofst

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 44 MISBURY DEW

Temm Sizoo Winterrowd Tele. Room Holloman Gandy

Tolson ___ Boardman . Nichols __ Belmont __

Harbo _ Mohr __ Parsons

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CONFIDENTIAL

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(original and 1) March 11, 1955 Chief, Records Administration Branch Attentions Director. FBI RICHARL MEANORSKI REPIONATE - X Reference is made to a copy of a nemores dun dated January 7, 1955, esptioned as above addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff, 6-2, Department of the Army, The Pentagon, Washington 25, B. G., by this Bureau, a copy of which was furnished to the Records Administration Branch, Attention: Internal Security Division. The classification of the referenced memorandum should be downgraded from Secret to Confidential. COMPIDENTIAL DECLASSIFIED BY 60262 UCIN & BJALOFW EHM: bab lib RECORDED-99 INDEXED-99 COMM - FBI 20 MAR 15 1955 MAR 1 1 1955 MAILED 24

Folson _ Boardman Nichols _ Belmont _

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Si≥oo Winterrowd Tele, Roon

Office Memo UNITED STATES DATE: Mar. 15, 1955 TO b6 b7C FROM Rosen Tamm' b6 Sizoo . Winterrowd SUBJECT: BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE Tele. Room b7C CAMP DETRICK VISIT 3/11/55 I learned from Army Chemical Corps, Bacteriological of the b6 b7C ACTION: None. For information. 200 udals/BOA/DAW TDB/mek (4) 100-93216-750 RECORDED-16 MAR EY 1955 D-16 b6 b7C

Office Me

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

то	<i>/</i> :	DIRECTOR FBI	(100-93216)	46 W	DATE:	3/16/55	
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Office Men

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ro : Director, FBI

(100 - 93216)

FROM SAC, Atlanta

(100-4285)

DATE: March 24, 1955 REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SABOTAGE - ESPIONAGE

Re Atlanta letter to Director 10/14/54.

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was advised of the Bureau's continuing interest in this field, and of FBI jurisdiction. advised that he will promptly call to the attention of this office any information relative to this matter which would come within the Bureau's jurisdiction or which might be of interest to the FBI.

EXFERENCE.

Justice"

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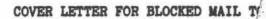
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67 MAR 30 1955



PROCESSES.

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THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

March 14, 1955

SUBTECT.

Bulogical warfore

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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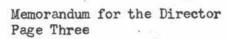
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Contact with will continue.





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Respectfully,

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E. P. doifey

unit . **JERNMENT** DIRECTOR, FBI 100-93216 4/13/55 DATE: SAC, BALTIMORE 66-891 SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE Re BA let 5/9/51 with which there was transmitted to BU a cc of Special Report #141, dated 1/25/51, dealing with b7E By let 3/29/55, Commanding Officer, Camp Detrick, advised above described report had been regraded from Top Secret to Secret by authority of the review board, Camp Detrick, dated 2/28/55. It is requested regrading of this report be made at BU. Commanding Officer, Camp Detrick, has been informed the report in question has been regraded. ALL DECIDENTION CONTAINED BOSON UCINIS/BJA/DEW RCV:arf HEREIR IS UNCLASSIFIED (3)100- 93216-759 10 APR 14, 1955

> b6 b7C

NDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: 4/15/55 Director, FBI (100-93216) SAC, Salt Lake City (65-1122) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE On 4/13/55, b7C furnished the following information: b7D RECORDED - 80/00 - 43 VGB:mj 2 - Bureau (AIR MAIL - REGISTERE Salt Lake City 12 APR 1819556 59 APR 25 199

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Office Memorandum · united states government

	то	1	Director, FBI	DATE: April 21, 1955
	FROM	O.W.	SAC, Miami (67-235-775)	PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
	SUBJE		CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH P. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AVON PARK AIR BASE AVON PARK, FLORIDA	DECLASSIFIED BY GOZG TUCKIS ALDE
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		b7C	ESPIONAGE - X	Fla.
	1	project.	Rebulet January 30, 1953, c	oncerning the above
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	1	mation c	The files of the Miami Offi	ce contained no infor- b6
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 21, 1955

Re: CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AVON PARK AIR BASE AVON PARK, FLORIDA

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Fice Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) TO DATE: 5/2/55 in SAC. SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE er 60026 Juch nls BJADFa Remylet dated 3/31/55. A representative of the San Francisco Office repently and ascertained further information regarding contacted According to b2 b6 b7C b7D Contact with will continue. b2 cc: b7D REGISTERED PWM:efw (4) RECORDED - 78 100 - 93216-760 b6 b7C

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8 JUN 2 1955

100-93216-762 CHANGED TO 100-377302-9

HEREIN IS LINCLASSIFIED UCINS BJA DEN

Se 13/4

Office Memorandum · United States Government

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 5/27/55

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167)

SUBJECT: DBIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

Remylet dated 5/2/55.

Biologico	/ Waifare Recently a representative of the San Francisco Office contacted and ascertained that
b2	According to
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*	
	advised that no new problems have come up regarding but that he would keep the San Francisco Office
	advised of any future developments.
	advised of any future developments. Contact with will continue.
	advised of any future developments. Contact with will continue.
	advised of any future developments. Contact with will continue.
	advised of any future developments. Contact with will continue. REGISTERED b2 ALL WEGGEATION CONTANTS FWM:efw b2 HENCEN IS UNCLASSIFED
281	advised of any future developments. Contact with will continue. REGISTERED b2 HIMEN IS UNCLASSITED (4) b7D COTTAINED HIMEN IS UNCLASSITED UCINIS BJAN OF A COTTAINED UCINIS
290	advised of any future developments. Contact with will continue. REGISTERED b2 HIMEN IS UNCLASSITED (4) b7D COTTAINED HIMEN IS UNCLASSITED UCINIS BJAN OF A COTTAINED UCINIS

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5 9 JUN 10 1985

INDEXED-99 | 100-93216-763

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Office Memorandum · UNITE

OVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

FROM:

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE DATE: 6/15/55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HATE BILLOY IN 60267 UC NS BJAJOR

on 6/10/55,

furnished the following information:

b7D

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b7D

ELR:dk

(3)

Reg

5 1 JUN 20 1955

RECORDED-99

JUN 30 1955

b6 b7C

6 JUL 13 1955

fice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1955

b6 b7C b7D : SAC, Miami (65-2672)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT:

CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

AVON PARK AIR BASE

AVON PARK, FLORIDA

BACTIRIOLOGICAL

Rebulet January 30, 1953.

There is attached a blank memorandum relating

to visit to me by

he had made several visits there to try to find out what was going on.

REGISTERED

CEW: JHK

(3)

Enclosures

RECORDED-5

INDEXED-35 100 932

b6

er udnis/BOA/DAN

60 JUL 13 1955

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 7/19/55

SUBJECT:

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DATE 8-11-04 DE 6026) UCINIS BJA DES

11426 On 7/7/55. furnished the following information to SAs

ELR:drk (3)REGISTERED

INDEXED - 54

RECORDED - 54 100 - 93216 - 769 aug 1 1955

EX-104

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THE SEC

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b6 b7C b7D

5 7 AUG 2 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · united states government

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)	DATE: August 9, 1955
FROM WESAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167)	
SUBJECT: DIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPLONAGE-SABOTAGE	
Remylet dated July 5, 1955.	b2
	b6
motified. will be contacted upon	b7C his return and the Sureau immediately b7D
REG AM b2	567.75
	CORDED 87 100 93216 - 776
18 100 lando ucinis BTALDA	Jan 24 1
5 9 AUG 19 1955'	ASP AND
ν b7C	

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE:

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE 602674clas BJADEN

on 8/15/55.

furnished the following information:

REGISTERED FHA:dk

RECORDED - 84

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1	TO :	Mr. Parsons	DATE: 8/25/55	Boardman Nichols Belmont Harbo
	FROM :	b7C		Parsons Rosen
	SUBJECT:) BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE		Sizoo Winterrowd Tele. Room
	Maryland, 1955. that	It was learned during a bried the Army Chemical Corps' Biod the instrument previously re	fing at Camp Detrick, logical Center, on August 1 eported upon which analyzed	5, D J
Φ				
7E	towards [Many experiments are in progr	ess at Camp Detrick directe	d
m				
	ACTION:	None. For information only.	100-93216-773	2
	TDB:mMc (4)	RECORDED - 10 INDEXED - 10	1	, 8
	O LANSINAPARIA A.G. A.C.	SLASSIFIED WING BJADFW		b6 b7C
			2	
		1955	e be Es un	
	: SEP	§ 1955	RECEIVED- PARSO	, M C

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FROM:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE
PREVENTIVE MEASURES

During the briefing on August 15, 1955, at Camp Detrick, Maryland, the Army Chemical Corps' Biological Center, it was learned that extensive research is being conducted towards the development of suitable toxoids, sera and vaccines. At the present time there are many diseases produced by pathogenic microorganisms for which there are no adequate preventives.

Much of the above research is being conducted at Camp Detrick, but a large program is in effect in which the Army Chemical Corps has contracted with a number of larger universities which have the facilities for conducting the type of research desired. In this way it is possible by means of the Chemical Corps furnishing the funds to the universities to obtain the highest qualified scientists for a given project. Thus, the handicap of adhering to positions established by the Civil Service Commission is obviated.

The matter of protective vaccines, et cetera, is extremely important and twofold. There is a need for the greatest possible protection of the personnel who are working to produce strains of pathogenic microorganisms which kill, even to the point of overriding the ordinary protective measures. The other aspect, of course, is the wholesale production of these materials for the use in military and civil defense.

ACTION:

None. For information only.

TDB:mMc (4)

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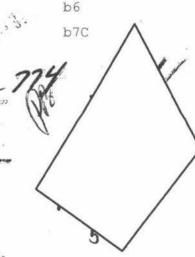
INDEXED-48

59 SEP 71955

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: 9/20/55 DIPECTUR, FBI (100-93216) A. SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) MLL DECEMBATION CONTAINED 1-04 BY 60267 UCINIS BJADEN SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPLONAGE, SABOTAGE on 9/19/55 furnished the . Iollowing information: b6 b7C b7D P. RECORDED-48 PLS FHA:drk ZI SEP 2 b6 (3) REGISTERED b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 10/17/55

FROM

SUBJECT:

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE

THOUSE LOSGIA CINIS BURDEN

on 10/14/55.

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Office Memorandem · United States Government

	то	:	DIRE	TOR	, FBI	(100-	-9321	6),,,,	37730×		DATE: 0	tober	Mr.	Tolson Boardman
	FROM	(i)	SAC,	SAN	FRAN	CISCO	(65-	4167)				OF CHE	Mr. Mr.	Nichols
	SUBJEC					REARE. ABOTA(PAL B	RESUNCIASI 8-11-04	CHANED SITTED W 6026	nach	sletalore	Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr.	Pichr Parsons Rosen Tamra Sizoo
,				1	Remyl	et dai	ted 9	/30/5	5.				Mr. Tele Mr.	Winterrowd. Room
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4					·10.		00 Ŷ	X 16						

November 4, 1955 With reference to your inquiry as to the importance of ticks in the United States with reference to bacteriological warfare, has not been able to reach his Camp Detrick contact this morning, but he will keep trying. However, as you know, he has maintained close liaison with Detrick and I think the following will be sufficient for your purposes b7C spent a day at Detrick within the last few weeks. since field of bacteriological warfare and considerable study has been given that field. The importance arises from the fact that some of the diseases that are best prospects for bacteriological warfare are transmitted by ticks. High on the list of bacteriological warfare agents are "Q fever," Tularemia, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis. will continue to try to get hold of today, but I doubt that there will be important addition to the above. D. J. Parsons ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE WILL AND BY 60267 145 NOV 15 1955 6 NOV 18 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE

On 11/15/55,[

furnished the following information concerning the following

b6 b7D

JPH:cem (3)

REGISTERED - AIR MAII

NOV-21 1955

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Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 11/23/55

FROM DEUSAC, BALTIMORE (66-891)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

Camp

Detrick, Maryland, was telephonically contacted today and arrangements were made for the next liaison conference. This conference has been scheduled at Camp Detrick for November 30, 1955, following which the results will be furnished to the Bureau.

b7D

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REGISTERED MAIL

RCV:ers

MI INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Office Mem - lum - UNITE OVERNMENT DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) 12/13/55 TO DATE: FROM N SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE 160262 achils BUNDFO On 12/12/55 furnished the following information concerning the following b6 b7C b7D - BU (100-93216) (REGISTERED - AIR MAIL) 100-93216-7 - SU (65-1122) NDEXED-12 RECONDED-12 20 DEC-14 1955 JPH:mb Cont Jakanie

b7C

BA 66-891

b6 b7C b7D

The Bureau's advice in this matter is requested prior to the time of next liaison contact with ______ Telephonic contact will be had with him during the first part of January, 1956 to arrange the next meeting.

By separate letter additional information obtained during the liaison contact at Camp Detrick is set out.

RCV:FAS REGIS. MAIL ENCL. (2) MI BROWNING SHOULD ON this enveloped

Enclosure to Bureau with letter dated 12/8/55

BA 66-891

Copy of report dated 8/6/55 to

Photostat of newspaper article in "Morning Sun", Baltimore, Md. under date of 11/7/55.

ENCLOSURE.

Orders Reorganization Of Its Chemical Corps

Unit's Role Broadened To Seek Agents Of Such Warfare As Far As 'Mind Can Encompass'

Washington, Nov. 6 (P)-The been assumed to be horrifying in Army today ordered a reorgani-character." sation of its Chemical Corps to weapons and means of defending chemical and biological warfare"

Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, put the changes in motion, broadening the corps' mission to develop agents of biothe human mind can encompass."

forth the main objectives as emphesis on research and "uninhibited speculation" on how to convict new ideas into methods of osubduing an enemy without destroying property which the victor might want to save.

Report By Special Group

The report was prepared by a Miller, a vice president of Stand certain kinds of nerve gas, could

tion, the report said the Chemical or producing permanent injury. Corps' research efforts should concentrate on weapons of "maxi-

The group urged franker recogseek out new germ and gas nition of the "proper place of and of the importance of defensive measures.

Official View Underscored

Its stress on the nondestrugtive potential of chemical weapons underscored a view of the Army logical, rediological and chemical officially expressed last summer. warfare "to the fullest extent A circular i and at the time described them as "special purpose" He called for a reorganization weapons and said they should no along lines of a report setting longer be listed in the "mass destruction category" with nuclear weapons.

An earlier statement declared 'indiscriminate destruction is unjustifiable in a military sense" since the Army's aim is not to destroy "the bases on which a peges can be built."

The Miller committee urged greater awareness that chemical special committee of civilian agents and weapons have s scientists, chemical experts and "unique potential" in this respect educators headed by Otto N. and that some agents, such as ard Oil Company of California "weaken the will to aght" of an Adopted for early implementa- enemy population without killing

Three Majer Commands Reorganization of the Chemical mura potential, irrespective of Corps will set up three major particular concepts of warfare." commands under the chief chem-Decrying what it called a lack ical officer: Research and develof public understanding, the com-opment, engineering and mamittee said atomic warfare is terial. The committee report said freely discussed but that much this structural change was need work of the Chemical Carps "bas (Centinued on Page 13, Column 2);

Army Sparks Wide Search For Germ And Gas Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

effort

words of the report, must have ate and develop new agents. weapons and protective measures."

translate these ideas into practical terms and the materiel command will furnish the final product in the form of gases, germs or radiological weapons.

The research and development

ed to eliminate duplication of command will operate through three field centers. The Army The research command, in the Chemical Center at Edgewood Md., will have prime responsisingleness of purpose, to origin bility for chemical research. Camp Detrick. Md. has been as signed biological warfare re The engineering command will scarch, and the present testing grounds at Dugway, Utah, will be responsible for field testing.

> Headquarters of the engineering and materiel commands will be at Edgewood. Research headquarters will be in Washington.

> The committee emphasized the need for "aggressive" intelligence, saying much of the research leading to the production of chemical and biological agents of warfare was done by scientists in other countries.

Besides Miller, the committee included Hans A. Klagebrunn, Washington lawyer and legal adviser to the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Dr. James A. Shannon, director of the Na-tional Institutes of Health; and George A. Watkins, vice president of the University of Chicago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

THE MORNING SUN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 11/7/55

2 - Orig. & dapl. 1 - Yellow 1 - Liaison Section ha b7C SAC. BALTIMORE (66-891) December 19, 1955 Director, FBI (100-93216) RECORDED-87 100 BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Reurlet dated December 8, 1955, concerning your liaison at Camp Detrick, Maryland. For your information and guidance, the question of carrying on the Bureau's liaison with Camp Detrick through either has been discussed with the Executive Office of the Chief Chemical Officer. Advice was received from that office that any arrangements made by the Bureau for liaison at Camp Detrick would be acceptable to the Chief Chemical Officer. Further advice was received that in making the contact at Camp Detrick, the views of the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer should be made You might advise with whom you presently maintain liaison, b6 will be contacted after his arrival in Washington byc by the Bureau's Department of the Army liaison representative. 8-11-04 N 60267 UC/N/S/BJA

b6

b7C

Parsons

Winterrowd . Tele. Room known.

SAC, New York (Original & 1)

Director, FBI (100-93216)

STATES OF STATE AND CONTRACTOR

BIOLOGICAL WAPPARE ESFIONAGE - SABOTAGE

RECORDED-87

40367 uc/n/s/8/A/DE

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b7E

100-93216-784

Enclosed for information of New York and Newark is a copy of Baltimore letter dated 12-3-55 in this case, which is self-explanatory.

New York and Newark should not participate
in and should immediately advise Bureau
of any complaints or inquiries received during the

This matter is being brought to the attention of New York and Newark due to the fact that if these tests are conducted inquiries may be received concerning them.

Baltimore should keep the Bureau, New York and Newark advised of all developments in this matter, particularly and should advise b6 that if we receive complaints we will refer them to his representative in New York.

Should be requested to designate the individual b7E to whom such complaints should be referred.

Enclosure

cc - 2 Newark (Enclosure)

cc - 1 - Baltimore (Info) (66-891)

(9) Cover memo Belmont to Boardman ARJ:ss 12-13-55.

DEC 1 // 1956

Tolson Boardman Nichols Belmont Harbo Mohr Parsons Rosen Tamm Sizoo Unitered Tele. Room Holloman DEC 28 1955

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Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT L. V. Boardman DATE: December 13. A. H. Bel ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Rosen . HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-11-04 BY 60267 UP WESTER D Tamm' Sizoo . BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBJECT: Winterrowd Tele. Room ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Holloman _ Gandy Enclosed letter from Baltimore 12-8-55 advises of b7E advised he is **b**6 b7C b6 b7C b7E ACTION: Enclosed is letter to New York, cc Newark, with copy of Baltimore letter for information in event the tests are conducted and they receive inquiries. 100- 93216- 784 b7C : 9 19**55** 100-93216 Enclosure # ARJ:ss . LVBoardman **AHBelmont** ARJones

	(200 00036)		10/9/55
o : DIRECTOR, FBI	(100-93216)	DATE	12/8/55
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORI	(66-891)	, i	9)
8			
SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WAI ESPIONAGE - S.	RF ARE ABOT AGE	ed a termenous	Applicates to continue a source
		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Massin E
As pointed out in se liaison contact was	parate letter to	the Bureau"d	ated 12/8/55,
on November 30, 1959	5.	1	ald
Contact was also had	3 with		733
		at Cam	p Detrick.
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	RECO	en en	CLOSURE
	RECORDED-87	100 - 23	CLOSURE 2/6 -784

Office Mem um · united st DATE: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) 12/28/55 SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-4167) BIOLOGICAL WARWARE SUBJECT: hospirudals 85 BORD ESPIONAGE - SABCTAGE Remylet dated 10/29/55. was last contacted on December 23, 1955, by a representative of the San Francisco Office. According to informant, b2 b6 b7C b7D Contact with will continue. 2 - Bureau (REG.) b2 100-93216-785 1 -San Francisco b7D PWI/lp EC) 7 JAN 4 1956 52 JAN 4

Office Numerous DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 1/13/56 SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBJECT: Lucinis BJA DAJ ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE on 1/12/56 furnished the following information concerning the following **b**6 b7C b7D REC'D ESPIDIAN BO AREGISTERED - AIR MAIL) RECORDED 27 INTERNAL SECURITY SECT. EX-126 JPH:mb (3) JAN 17 9 26 4/4, 56 RECEIVED .b6 57 JAN 23 1956 b7C

b6 b7C

REGISTERED MAIL

\$9 FEB 6

Office Memoranaum

UNITED DATE: 2/1/56 Director, FBI (100-93216) FROM : SAC, San Francisco (65-4167) SUBJECT: OBIOLOGICAL WARFARE uchis BJA DFC ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Remylet 12/28/55. CONF. INFI was contacted on 1/25/56 by a Special Agent of this office. Enclosed for the Bureau are two photostatic copies of Photostatic copies of b2 are being retained by this office. b7D published an article in the latter part of 1955. This article was published in the Medical Journal and was on the subject of "Plague." The article was cleared by the proper authorities and this article, according to the informant, was probably reprinted in the "Die Welt Am Sonntag." It is noted that since is an informant for this office. it would necessitate his being uncovered as such if any action relative It is the recommendation of this office that This office, as in the past, will continue its contacts The Bureau will thereby be in a position to handle any situation which arises and will be able to closely follow the matter, b7D February 10, 1956, San Francisco will handle this matter as suggested above San Francisco desires to point out the distinct possibility that [2 - Bureau (encls.-3)(AN REG)

b2

. b7D

Office Me DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) 2/17/56 SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) 160267 udnis | BJADFW SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE on 2/13/56 furnished the following information b6 b7C b7D 2) - BU 1 - SU (REGISTERED JPH:mb (3) 28 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

то	:	Director, FBI (100-93216)	DATE:	2-29-56	
FROM	m vider	SAC, San Francisco (65-4167)			٠
SUBJ	ECT:	ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Remylet 2-1-56.	MATION CONTAINED UNCLASSIFIED 104 Sy 60267		, ju
	of the Sa	was last contacted on Fe n Francisco Office. According to	informant,	by an agent	1
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b2					
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۵۱	2 CC: BURI 2 CC: SF PWM:pag (4)	Contact with will continue will continue with will be a supplied with will be also with will be a supplied win the supplied with will be a supplied with will be a supplied wi	b2 b7D	16-790	2

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. L. V. Boardman DATE: March 6, 1956 FROM Mr. A. H. Be SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE (100 - 93216)Winterrowd Tele. Room Holloman -Gandy Reference is made to my memorandum of December 13, 1955, advising of **b**6 b7C b7E ACTION: Enclosed is an airtel to New York, Newark and Baltimore advising them of the time of the test. 1 - Mr. Boardman 1 - Mr. Belmont **b**6 1 - Liaison Section 8 MAR 8 1956 b7C FX-103 59 MAN 13 1956

	ž 4		2 - Orig. & d	upl.	7
	* **			ark & Baltimore	8
100		March 7, 195	6 1 - Yellow	* 5	
			1 - Mr. Boar		
			1 - Mr. Beln	10nt-Tel	
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_	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE			ji.	
	ESPIONAGE - SABOTAG	E			
	(Bufile 100-93216)			A 190	- E
	Behalet 12-15-5	5. The Bureau has t			
b7E	that			ducted during	
	the week of 3-12-56. Bu			evelopments	
	in this matter. Army cl	assification Top Sect	et.	× .	
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	Cover memo Belmont to	Boardman dated 3-6	o-oo, same cap	uon, wiw:jii	
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	Boardman MAR7 1956		·AN		÷:
N	Nichols MAILED 19	U	SESCH B	6 MAR 8 1956	.4
H	Harbo Mohr	- 123 1 1 20	PM .56		
F	Parsons	. /	שו יהבר	- Book State Company	- · · · ·
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T T	Sizoo Winterrowd	Vare			5
i 1	Tele. Room	1 / 1456			
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FD-36	(6-21-55)
• **	FBI Date: 3-9-56 0 Mr. Nichols Mr. Boardman
٦	Transmit the following message via REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing) From SAC, BALTIMORE (66-891) REGISTERED MAIL Mr. Mason Mr. Rosen Mr. Rosen Mr. Nease Mr. Winterrowd Tele. Room
	To: DIRECTOR; FBI (100-93216) b7C Tele. Room Mr. Holloman Miss Gandy
	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE
1	Re Bureau airtel 3/7/56 concerning proposed biological warfare test on New York City.
b6 b7C b7E	Fort Detrick, Maryland, advised postponed indefinitely. Information concerning this matter classified Top Secret.
	BROWN
	END Mr. Belmont
4	BA 66-891 (6) CC: 1 - New York 1 - Newark MI WEGGMATICS COSTAINED HEREM IS UNCLASSIFED OATE 8-11-04 By 60267 ULANS BJADFU
,	VIA ANY MAIL ANY REGU REGU ANA ANY MAIL
D.	RECORDED-38 100-93216-793 INDEXED-38
÷-	59 MAR 15 1956' b6 b7c b7c
	Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per M

Office Memorandum • united states government

Е то	: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 3/15/56
CONSUL	JECT. SAC, SAN FRANCISCO b2
b2	indication on the part of reflecting emotional instability, unreliability, untrustworthiness or the furnishing of false and inconsistent information.
b6 b7C b7D	
	The San Francisco Office has been extremely cautious concerning the dissemination of any information from and the Bureau has previously been advised of these facts.
	has been cautioned many times not to make any disclosure of his relationship with the Bureau through any media.
b2 b7D	In view of the information set forth above. it is recommended that be continued as informant of this office.
	PWM: LMR (3) 2 - Bureau (100-93216) (Reg. Mail) 1 -
3	PECORDED - 93 100-93216- 195
	EX - 121 Do bot bot bot bot bot bot bot bot bot bo

TO F1	Diffice Me UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) BATE: 3/16/56 ROM OF SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) BIOLOGICAL WAPFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE SAC SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)	*
	furnished the following information concerning	
b6 b7C b7D		39
, b.	(27 Bureau (REGISTERED - AIR MAIL) 1- Salt Lake City ARTHURICAL MAR 16 1956	796

Office Me

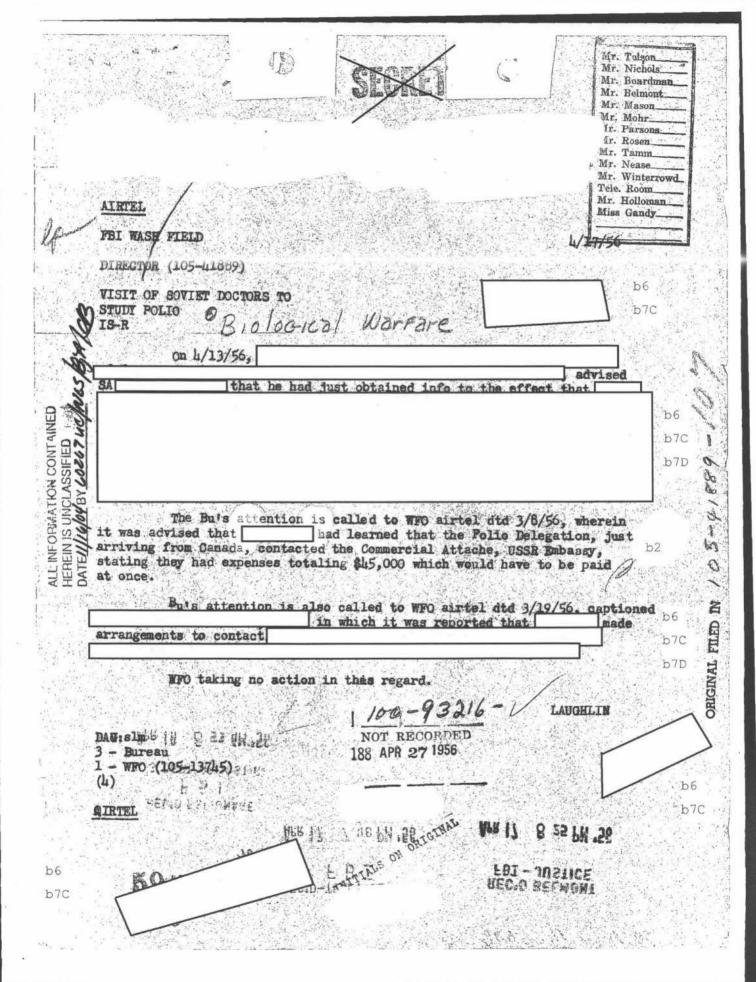
:	Director, FBI	(100-93216)	DATE:	3/21/56
м 🤅	XXXC Witlanta	(100-4285)		
ECT:	BIOLOGICAL WAR SABOTAGE - ESP	FARE IONAGE		
	Re Atlanta let	ter to Director 3,	/24/55.	
1.3	For the comple	tion of the Burea	i's records, it	is
	3/21/56 in reg	econtacted on 9/1 ard to the above	/55 and again captioned matte	on er.
	of the FBI any biological war Bureau from the in matters rel	ed the contacting t he would prompt information rela- fare which would be standpoint of the ating to sabotage	ly call to the ting to the use be of interest he Bureau's jur	to the
	intelligence.			1 2 1
	This office wi	ll continue, UACB on a semiannual b		
(This office wi	on a semiannual ba		
	This office wi with 2 - Bureau (1 1 - Atlanta (1 ETK: jjt	on a semiannual ba	asis.	ontact
	This office wi with 2 - Bureau (1 1 - Atlanta (1 ETK: jjt	on a semiannual ba	asis.	ontact
	This office wi with 2 - Bureau (1 1 - Atlanta (1 ETK: jjt	on a semiannual bacoma (RM) (RM) (OO-4285)	asis.	ontact
	This office wi with 2 - Bureau (1 1 - Atlanta (1 ETK: jjt	on a semiannual ba	asis.	ontact

57 MAR 29 1956

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

то	Director, FBI (1.00-93216) DATE: 3/30/56	
FROM : SUBJECT:	ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HITTERN IS UNCLASSITIED BLACK	1
ı	Remylet 2/29/56. was last contacted on March 29, 1956, by an Agent of the San Francisco Office. According to informant,	
b2		
b6 b7C b7D		
34 38		
b2	Contact with will continue. 2 - Bureau (100-93216) (AM REG) RECORDED 7 2 - SF (65-1267) 10-0 -93216 - 7	, 98
	P.M.:cs (1)	
. \^	July Marie M	

Office Mer *OVERNMENT* TO 4/16/56 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: FROM SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE 1 6006) udals BIBIDEN ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE furnished the following information concerning the following **b**6 b7C 5/10/26-0-1 To Onles St 12 0018 ? - Bureau (REGISTERED - AIR MAIL) 14 APR 1 - Salt Lake City JPH:mb (3) b7C



ce Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MR. A. H. BELMONTA DATE: April 16, 1956 b6 COOLER WINIS BURIOUS SUBJECT: LECTURE ON COMMUNISM GIVEN AT DETRICK, FREDERICK, MARYLAND APRIL 10, 1956 Vincerrow INTERNAL SECURITY - C EIDlOGICAL WALTER This is to advise you that gave his approved. scheduled lecture on communism on the evening of April 10, 1956, before the b6 scientists of Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland. was advised that this military installation is becoming more and more highly classified as it is the main base for the thorough study of biological warfare. The scientists in the audience appeared to be very friendly to the ¥ Bureau and a number of requests for the Director's articles and speeches were 10 made, which are being met under separate cover. One gentleman, stated that he wanted the Director's public source material for use 0 in an informative radio program on communism, of which he is in charge. 0 Other men requesting the Director's literature are In addition to their military ranks, these men also hold doctor's degrees in b7C the field of science, with the exception of N Fort Detrick. K that he has some information which he would like to pass on at leisure to the FBI concerning ticks and possible Russian espionage efforts FILED was informed that a Bureau Agent would drop relative thereto. by to discuss the matter with him. He went on to say that any time he can be of help to the Bureau, the Bureau should feel free to utilize his services. This matter is also being handled under separate cover by letter to the Baltimore Field Office.

RECOMMENDATION:

b6

None. This is for your information.

b7C

(5)	
1	-	Section tickler
1	-	Mr. Belmont
1	_	

1 - Mr. Nichols

59 MAY

WCS: mih

(é		SAC, Baltimore (orig and 1) April 19, 19	56
ap R	CORDED	Director, PBI MIL INFORMATION CONTAINED HIMEM IS UNCLASSIVE CORTAINED ONE 8-1104 on CORTAINED	DFW
		FORT DETRICE, PREDERICE, MARYLAND	
(A)	b6 b7C b7D	On April 10, 1956, of the Bureau delivered a lecture on communion of the At that time provocated Sullivan and advised that	
		thereto which he would like to discuss with an Agent. Because of inadequate time and the presence of other people, it was not desirable to discuss the matter with that thening. He was advised that a Bureau Agent would stop by in the near future to discuss the matter with him at his convenience.	1 3 4
131 3	12/2/2	For your strictly confidential information, the Washington Field Office is currently in contact with	្រ ខ 1
War and	SHP.		lo o
13	156		B
6 3	5 6		COPY FILED IN
	Spe !		COPY
	CAMA AND		b6 QUO
P.	or out well	It is requested that you have an Agent call upon in the near future and secure whatever a m	H
of Rolling	which all	information he wishes to impart to the Bureau on this subject. The results should be furnished to the Bureau	b ⁷ D €
A MAY	J. 2. 20	in appropriate form in the immediate future. A copy of the results of your intermemental should be furnished to WFO for their information in connection & A	en e
Tolson Boardman Nichols _ Belmont		with operation. RECORDED - 15 100 - 93216	
Harbo Mohr Parsons .	\equiv $_{i}$	You = 105-42288 (Anastos)	b6 b7C
Rosen Tamm Sizoo Winterrow		MAILED 8	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Tele. Ro Holloman Gandy	AJU	JN 291956 APR1 8 1956 COMM-FBI	\geq
Agreement Real Property	1 1 10 1	And the second s	60

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN 5/21/56 DATE: DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, BALTIMORE (65-2469) 6020 JudnIS/BDADFW **b**6 SUBJECT: b7C Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland b7D 611 Reurlet dated 4/18/56. was contacted on 5/8/56. in view of the FBI's jurisdiction over sabotage, he wished to point out to the Bureau the potentialities of bacteriological warfare (BW) in this field. b7C By way of background information _____ pointed out that SOME (Registered Mail) - Bureau stored Mail)

BA 65-2469 would be glad to go over this matter in detail and discuss its technical aspects and possibilities with the FBI. b6 b7C b7D At the conclusion of the interview expressed a desirto cooperate with the FBI and offered his services whenever expressed a desire he could be of help to this Bureau. An information copy is designated for WFO in view of their contacts with

Holloman I

STANDARD PORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

J.				
то	. Mr. Parsons	DATE:	5/28/56	Tolson Boardman
	4		0/20/00	Nichols _ Belmont _
				Harbo
FROM	M : b6			Mohr Parsons _
1. 1	× 1			Rosen
of A com	b7C			Tamm Sizoo
SUBI	BCT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE	\		Winterrow
-				Tele. Roo Holloman
	called :	me tod	ay and invi	
	me to accompany him to Fort Detrick, The A			
	Biological Laboratories at Fredrick, Maryla	nd. on	Friday, Ju	ne 1.
	1956. He pointed out that it would be an e	xcelle	nt day for	me,
	to contact the experts with whom I would li	ke to	talk, and t	0
72	be brought up to date on the latest develop	ments	in the fiel	d
	of BW.			
		· ·		
	Since there are several questions	deali	ng with def	ense
	planning that need to be answered, and some	time	has elapsed	!
	since my last trip to Fort Detrick, I acce	pted h	is invitati	on.
	ACTION:		-	
	None. For information only. 100		<i>C</i>	112
	None. For information only. 100	-93	3.16 - 0	0
	201		Ç. 0	
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Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

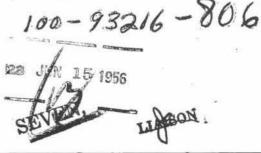
FROM	: BIOLOGICA Maryland,	During my the Armed	visit o	n 6-1-56,	at Fort D	etrick,	7C Tele. Ro
	I determi	ned from		3 .			
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6 7C		£:					
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ACTION:

None. For information. INDEXED - 91

TDB:AO/PT / 1928





MIL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-11-04 BY 66267 UCIN IS BJA-JOFG

100- 93216-807 CHANGED TO 106-377302-12

JUE 2 1956 PL

e

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6 b7C b7D DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

DATE: 6/14/56

FROM

SAC SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE

- MILLISTELORY

On 6/12		funnichod	the following
formation:		, Turnished	the following
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	<u>20</u>		

2 - Bureau REGISTERED 1 - Salt Lake City AIR MAIL VGB:mj With the

RECORDED - 1 JUN 21 1956

EX-109

b7C

Director, FBI (100-93216)

DATE:

6/28/56

SAC, San Francisco (65-4167)

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONACE - SABOTAGE

Remylet dated 5/28/56.

as pointed out in referenced letter, and he will be contacted upon his return. The Bureau will be immediately notified.

b2 **b**6

b7C

b7C

2 - Bureau (100-93216)(AM REG) 2 - SF 65-1167

PM:cs (4)

RECORDED-56

JUN 29 1956

C	Office Me unit	VERNMENT
FRO	DIRECTOR, FBT Clos	7/13/56 b7C
lp	On 7/12/56	
168	furnished the information:	TO HOLLING
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	FIVISON SERVICE 140-43216	,20
8/1	JPH:mb ATT JUL TE 1956 OF JUL TE 195	b6 b7c
	69 JUL 30 1956	TIME SOLD SAN DE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 8/14/56 SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE On 8/13/56. furnished the following information: **b**6 b7C b7D - Bureau (REGISTERED - AIR MAIL)
- Salt Lake City JPH:cem

Office Memorandum . United States Government

Director, FBI (100-93216) TO DATE: C. San Francisco (65-4167) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONACE - SABOTACE Remylet dated 6/28/56. as pointed out in my b2 letter dated May 28, 1956. Informant will be contacted upon his b6 return and the Bureau immediately advised. b7C 2 - Bureau (100-93216)(AM REG) 1 - SF 65-1167 b7D Par:cs (3) 00-93216-RECORDED - 50 20 AUG 30 1956 b6 b7C

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 8/15/56 TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: FROM SAC, BALTIMORE (66-891) **b**6 b7C SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Regular liaison contact was had by SA b6 on 8/10/56. Also present at the conference were b7C b7D It was ascertained that During the course of a contact with him, also on 8/10/56. he offered his full cooperation to the FBI. It was ascertained from b7C b7D Recently, according to Bureau (Encls.-2) (Registered Mail) 100-932 - Baltimore RCV: sm (3) 1-D 30 b6 50 SEP 10 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64	
Office Mem • lum • united s • Gover	NMENT
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE:10/8/56	
FROM LAC SAN EDANGISCO (65 1367)	*
SAN FRANCISCO (03-410/)	b6
SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE-SABOTAGE ALL WOMAND COTAGE HEREN IS UNCLASSINED ALL WOMAND COTAGE DATE 8-11-04 BY (0026) UCINIS E	SAIDEN b7C
Re San Francisco letter, dated 8/28/56.	
advised a representative of the	
San Francisco Office on 10/2/56. that	
	,
b2	
b6	
b7C b7D	
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*	
According to informant,	
	_
Contact withwill continue.	
2)- Bureau (100-93216) (Reg.) RECORDED-9" 2 - San Francisco (1 - 65-4167) 100-93216	-817
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(4) b7D 28 OCT 15 1956	
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61 OCT 221956	
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Office Memo	randum • 1 FBI (10•-93216)	UNITED STAT	ATE: 11/29/56 Mr.	Boardma Betmost Mohr Parsons Rosen Tamm
SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL	IMORE (66-891) L WARFARE (Bw) - SABOTAGE b6		Mr. Tel	e Room Holloman
On November 21, with	b7C		by SA	
was	-	Pres	ent at the confo	erence
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2 Bureau (Regis	EX.	126 / 0-	-93216-6	8
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60 DEC 11 19.	C. C.	b7C	12	~

•	STANDARD	D FORM NO.	0.64	11.3
		44	Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. Board	MT iman
	то	:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 12,10, 96. Moh. Mr. Beling	ont 1
Δ.	FROM	:	SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (65-1122) Mr. Rose Mr. Tam Mr. Trote	'm
lago	SUBJE	CT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE Mr. Nea	om
	1		On 12/13/56. Miss Ga	b7c =
h6	Ĺ	furn:	nished the following information:	
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12	_ L	(2)	Bureau (PEGISTEPEN) (AID MAIL)	7.6
·	(1 -	Bureau (REGISTERED) (AIR MAIL) Salt Lake City	C
	250	JPH: (3)	:dk	b6
	57	(3) JAN	V 2 1957 1	b7C

Office Memorandum • united states government

	TO :	DIRECTOR, F	BI (100-93	3216)	1	DATE: January 1	1, 1957
	FROM :	SAC, SALT I	AKE CITY (65-1122)			
esa	09	BIOLOGICAL ESPIONAGE,	WARFARE		002.0	Lucinisiporali	b6 b7C
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1	(2)-	Bureau (REGI Salt Lake Ci	STERED) (A	M) 100-	93216	1825	*1
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	(3)	EX-120	RECORDED .	20			180°
4	51 J	N 24 1957	INDEXED .	. 33			b6

STANDARD FORM NOSE Office Memorandum · UNITED STATE S GOVERNMENT : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216) DATE: 1/15/57 SAC. BALTIMORE (66-891) SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE ReBulet to Bu, 3/15/52, concerning designation of as liaison agent with Special Operations Division, Biological Warfare Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland. is presently assigned to the Resident Agency at Silver Spring, Maryland, in view of which, it is believed that this liaison relationship at Ft. Detrick should be handled who is assigned to the Resident Agency, Frederick, Maryland. At the next regular liaison meeting at Fort Detrick, and UACB, arrangements will be made to introduce SA to with whom liaison is presently being maintained. b6 (Registered Mail) 2 - Bureau 1 - Baltimore b7C RCV:ers (3)INDEXED - 33 RECORDED - 33 JAN 22 1957 EX-117

51 JAN 24 1957

b6

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ONTE 8-11-04 1 60267 Uc/nls/BJA/OFW ()



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

SUBJECT: BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE/BEFORE 1980

ACS: vj 100-93216-61

March 5, 1943

b6 b7C

Dear b6

This will $^{\rm b7C}$ wledge receipt of your communication, with enclosure, of recent date by reference from the White House.

It was indeed kind of you to bring this information to the attention of the Federal Government and insamuch as it is of interest to the Military Intelligence Division and the Office of Naval Intelligence, I am taking the liberty of forwarding copies to those agencies.

I would like to take this opportunity to request that in the event information comes to your attention which you believe would be of interest to this Bureau. you communicate directly with me or with the Special Agent in Charge of our Washington Field Division which is located at 1435-37 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

b6

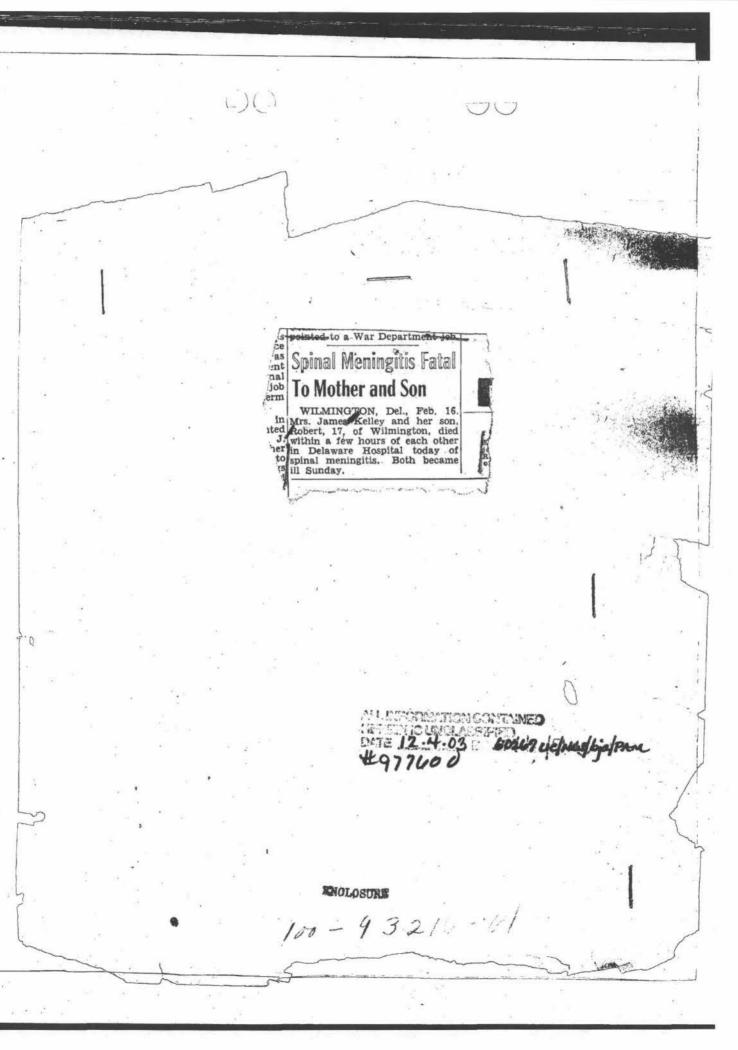
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	Clegg		
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	Ladd	THEO I C SAM	
	Nichols	Et MA EO II & RAM	
٠,	Rosen	COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
7.	Tracy		
. 3	Carson	MAYLED 15	
ŕ,	Coffey	☆ MAR 5 91943 P.M.	
	Hendon	MAK 94 19439 L'M' 1 6 6	N. 2000-200
٠.	Kramer	TERMINATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	4(FT)
ce f	McGuire	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	60267
	Quinn Tamm_	O. S. DEFRINGED TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	+
1.	Nease	TO ALL	

FED. BU. OF INV. Feb. 14 1943 How Franklin Helaus Rossevelk Commander in - Chief of She armed Forces of White House Washing tow DC. My dear Fresident Rossere He enclosed arteale caugh My ege in this moderany Hiries Herald April Meningthes Stildone acts as quelly as this but the Rosson that is thrown by the Japs has a reaction ular to sprual meningitis

and it facts much queker and is very deadly I know hecause I had a dose of it several years ag, ni Houslule Where several pronument People died as those in this article I believe a shorough moreslegation of there cases should he made and a malchout for more of similar nature. The must remember Fearl. Harbor and not let one Ruch opportunity be allowed any Jap in the United States

you wil recall that the Ha Jap gardener as markiki divulged a plan to Dimilarly porson Schoffeld Barrocks in Honolule - #5'cHOF'ELD BARRACKS Tlease Watch tvery Jap They are desperate noir with Their enment policie un siglet. We must not brust one of them. I regret to leave that the Senate threw fut the Bies to miledrow all celizeus hip rights from there wouldn't the mise to Hig it up before it is too lale? Very truly yours



SPINAL MENINGITIS FATAL TO MOTHER AND SC?

WILLINGTON, Del., Feb. 16. Mrs. James
Kelley and her son, Robert, 17, of Wilmington, died within a few hours of each
other in Delaware Hospital today of
spinal meningitis. Both became ill Sunday.

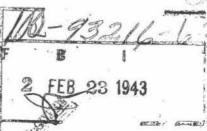
True copy - vj

#977600 Gozef velmel bjo Phin



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE: IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12.4.03. BY 69267 UC/AUS/Bij/77AL

MAR 1 1945 PM



Memorandum for the Director Page Two

stated that with regard to the	1.
upon whom some questions had been raised as a result of	T.
more or less vague reports as to his loyalty, he was now satisfied with him. He stated that the Provost Marshal General's Office has now submitted a report	b6
indicating that is suitable to them for assignment to any critical war work.	b70

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR Federal Bureau of Investigation Mg. Clavin United States Department of Justick Washington, D. C. Mr. Tracy Mr. Carson March 4. 1943 LBN: WGR: RC Mr. Coffey Mr. Hendon Mr. Kramer MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Harbo_ Mr. Quinn Tamm Tele. Room advised me that Mr. Nease was preparing an article. He did Miss Beahm b6 not know who the article was for. It had been sent to Miss Gandy OWI for clearance and OWI sent the following paragraph for clearance: I checked with Mr. Ladd who was definitely of the opinion that the paragraph should not be published. I also talked to Mr. Coffey and he was of the opinion it should not be published. In turn, he mentioned the matter to be who is heading up the program of Bacterial Warfare and said absolutely the matter was taboo and that the situaof OWI. tion was known by Accordingly, I told we could not approve or disapprove but we happened to know this was a matter that was personally in a position to pass on. b7C Respectfully, L. B. Nichols RECORDED FORVICTORY

30		All Allers and
2		
		(Parties
0:	_Director	Egr. Toloop
	_Mr. Edward Ta	mm, E. A. Tomun
	_Mr. Clegg	Er. Clorg
· ·	Mr. Glavin	Lir. Coffey
	_Mr. Ladd	Fir. Glevin
	Mr. Nichols	Rie. Loed
	Mr. Rosen	Er. Nichols
	_Mr. Tracy	lar. Rosen
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	_Mr. Carson	Mr. Tracy
	Mr. Hendon	Eir. Carson
1 1	_Mr. McGuire	Mr. Mendoa
200	Mr. Nease	Mr. McGuire
1	_Mr. Piper	Mr. Mumford
	_Miss Gandy	Mr. Piper
, 1	Personnel Fil	Mr. Quinn Tamm
	_Files Section	
	_Mrs. Skillman	E DATES CHIMAS
15	_MIS. DRITTHAN	
4 5 EV.	– – – – – –	
See Me Send Fil		ropriate Action
4 - 2 / 3		
H	LINFORMATION TREM IS UNCLASE THE LEASE	

Clyde Tolson



here after a brief tour of the Bureau and met at luncheon with representatives of the Army, Navy, Public Health, and Surgeon General's Office of the U.S. Army. The purpose of that meeting was to discuss the safeguarding of water supplies to vital cities.

			a de Maria Ant	The second second	
4.	has sinc	e been over and t	alked with me and	has several	b6
times request	ed to see the Dir			1 1 1	No. Talanton
					b7C
5.	Under date of Jan	uary 8, 1943.	sent over f	or review a t	en-
		be presented for			
		to the people the			
		t has been sugges		hat the names	b6
		investigation by		기존하다가 되었다 이국스타스 (1971년 1971년	
	ction has been co				D/C
probaction a	COTOM MAD DOOM CO	ly			
6	On Tenuery 1/ 10	43, the Bacterial	Werfere Committe	e met in	i
		res of the Surgeon			
		Public Health Serv			000
		Canada and the O			
	ere represented.	use of disease g	ented the FBI. T	ne meering we	. b6
					Samb 7
		progress thus far	was given and sev	eral problems	s tord
practical con	sideration were d	iscussed.			4.0
	0011	·		0 1 111	
	On January 29th I		his office and c		n nım
generally on		ne liaison. Prese			
		me I inquired as t		and any sugges	
		al program for the			
		a question of in			
		presently being		my and that a	at a h
		of having me tal	k with him and		of b
the Army on t	his matter.				
		com the subject of	bacterial warfar	ein a con-	5 0 5
versation wit	h				
					He
		has been complete	d and that a lett	er on the sai	ne will
be forthcomin	g soon.				* 9.5
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		Respec	etfully,		
		1 01	101		

E. P. coffey.

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b7C

b7D

RHC:MJC 100-93216-66 RECORDED March 29, 1943 b6 b7C Dear I have before me vour letter of March 6, 1943 and the enclosed report of regarding the suspected contamination of coffee and other foods b7C with nicotinic acid. It has been brought to my attention by the chemists of this Bureau's Laboratory that although nicotinic acid is found in a great many foods as an added constituent, the effects, within the proper limits of its use, are not believed to be harmful; instead nicotinic acid is considered a dietary supplement and is so regarded by Public Health authorities, definite standards having been set up for its use. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest in this matter and your thoughtfulness in submitting the observations of to me. Sincerely yours. Mr. Tolson Mr. E.A. Tamm_ Mr. Clegg John Edgar Hoover Mr. Coffey___ Director Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen___ Mr. Tracy COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Walle pe Mr. Carson__ MAILED Mr. Harbo CHARLE SHE SO. Mr. Hendon MAR 29 1943 Mr. McGuire

EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION J. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease Miss Gandy

Mr. Piper

INFORMATION CONTAINS

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been turning in a number of imformatory leads to your New York office thru Mr. Foxworth, who recently passed away, and in New Jersey to b6 the New Jersey office, thru

.b6 b7C

March 6, 1943

The last subject had to do with the East Orange Water Supply and the enormous increase of the amount of Chlorine and other chemicals that were added to the water supply during a period of five years. The information went to the Bureau two months ago and outside analyses show that in a very short time the chemical condition had decreased tremendously, to what may be considered a normal amount, which would indicate that something had been done about it.

The new information, however, came to me yesterday from the same source. These laboratories have been testing continually the water and other things. They have been carrying on this and investigations and analyses for other reasons. The enclosed letter on coffee speaks for itself. As the matter is not local but affects the whole Nation I think this had better be referred to the main office of the F.B.I. in Washington, D.C.

If I might have some indication from you that this is of interest and merits a continuance of similar investigations I think I can arrange it.

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DATE 12.400 BY COU

Satural Hayare

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March 2,1943

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b6 Dear

and the F.B.I.

For some considerable time I have suspected sabotage through the poisoning of our coffee with Nicotinic Acid. In order to get some definite information regarding my findings, I obtained seven kinds of green coffee from who is in the coffee business. These specimens are just as received them from their respective

are just as _____ received them from their respective countries. They are:-

Brubon Santos- from Brazil. Nicotinic Acid

Ecuador- from Ecuador. Nicotinic Acid

Flat Bean Santos- from Brazil. Nicotinic Acid

Armenia Bogato- from Colombia. Nicotinic Acid

Yganda- from Africa. O K

Macha- from Arabia. O K

Old Crop Washed Maracaibo- from Venezuela. O K

The contaminated specimens of coffee are marked Nicotinic Acid and the good ones are marked O.K. It will be noted that all of the contaminated specimens come from South America. There are a great number of Germans and Japs in South America. I am informed by ______ that the coffee from Venezuela is from be one to two years old, this may account for its freedom from Nicotinic Acid.

In my opinion there are four possible ways in which the coffee can be contaminated by Nicotinic Acid:-

- 1 Spraying the coffee tree during certain stages of blossoming with a nicotinic acid solution.
- 2 Spraying the coffee berries after they are gathered from the trees.

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No.2

- 3 Washing the coffee after gathering in a solution of nicotinic acid, or, a solution containing nicotinic acid.
- 4 Injecting the nicotinic acid liquid into the body of the coffee tree.

I am informed by several chemists that the chemical structure of nicotinic acid is the same as that of natural vitamin B. If that is true then it would be practically impossible for a chemist or a doctor to recognize nicotinic acid as an inorganic element in any of our food products. Upon examining a food containing liberal quantities of nicotinic acid, it would be reasonable for the chemist or doctor to conclude that such food is excellent because it is rich in vitamin B. In other words, the analysis would not reveal the fact that their findings was nicotinic acid and would, therefore, be accepted as vitamin B. I don't think it possible with the methods generally used in making any such analysis to know that nicotinic acid is inorganic to the human body.

Nicotinic Acid, given in small doses, may produce a pseudo stimulation, and, in some cases, fair results. But, as we are now getting it in so much of the coffee and many other sources, it is positively poisonous. The reactions are not the same in all people. The results of this poisoning are headaches, particularly occipital headaches, tightening of muscles in neck and back, burning feet, colds, sore throat; sharp jabs in the joints, hands, elbows, knees or feet. Nicotinic Acid seems to have an affinity for the spinal nervous system which causes extreme nervousness, accute attacks of neuritis and twitching of muscles. In some cases the sacral nerve plexus is attacked resulting in sharp pain and affecting the legs, producing weakness. Other symptoms are restless sleep, befogged mind, irritability, easily provoked to anger, the jitters and general debilitation. Quite a few cases of illiness parallel to these symptoms have come under my observation and care. I could only help them by attising against such foods I knew to contain nicotinic acid.

A year or so ago some Brazilian nuts had a redish brown color. The reason - they were washed in a chemical solution. The meat of the nuts were well saturated with aluminum sulphate. Careful examination will show that some of the Brazilian nuts now on the market have been washed in some kind of solution. I find that the meat of these nuts contain nicotinic acid. I have a pound of them to offer as evidence.

No. 3

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The best complete line of canned fruits I have known of in the past ten years is the White Rose. But, in the past several weeks I have gotten hold of some cans of fruit which contain nicotinic acid. Somewhere along the line, while this fruit is being put up, nicotinic acid is finding its way into this fruit. I have these cans unopened and can submit them as evidence.

I have two bottles of old Grand-Dad whiskey, each bottled in 1940. One bottle is 0 K, the other bottle contains nicotinic acid. Both bottles have the U.S. stamp intact and I can submit them as evidence.

I have a can of pumpkin by the W.G. U.C.O. Corp. Newark, N.J. which registers nicotinic acid. The can is unopened and can be submitted as evidence.

Some of our cigaretts are tipped. Many of these tips are processed in nicotinic acid. The smoker of such cigaretts will often experience a deep inward nerveousness and a dry hacking cough and sore throat. As the condition becomes worse the patient finds himself quite weak.

In view of these recent findings of nicotinic acid, we can reasonably expect many more of our foods etc, to be contaminated in the same way. I am thoroughly satisfied this is all sabotage and who ever is responsible is plenty clever.

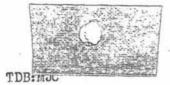
Since the U.S. Government disclosed the fact that many of the chemical laboratories and chemical distributing plants in the U.S. are owned and controlled by German interests, it is not difficult to understand how easy it is for the german chemists and german agents in both North and South America to coordinate their plans for exceptionally clever and effective sabotage in this particular line.

Too, it is not difficult to realize that to carry on sabotage with nicotinic acid on such a large scale that elaborate chemicals facilities are required, and considerable research had to be done to know the true effects of nicotinic acid. After effective desired results were established, in order to put across their sabotage successfully, these chemists and their agents carefully exploited the natural vitamin B and sold the idea to the American people. This then paved the way for effective sabotage with the nicotinic acid.

Am enclosing a carbon copy which you may forward to Mr.J.Edgar Hoover, head of F.B.I. Washington, D.C. I am

Yours Truly

Mr. E. A. Tahim FEDERAL SECURITY AGENC WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR National Academy of Scie COS 2101 Constitution Avenue Mr. Carson Mr. Hendon .. January 30, 1943 Mr. McGuire .. Mr. Mumford .. Mr. Quina Tamm. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Mr. Nease ... Federal Bureau of Investigation U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C .-Dear Mr. Hoover: Thank you very much for your letter regarding the digest of enemy activities in our field. This is a secret document and please rest assured that if any portions of it are ever released, which in itself is extremely doubtful, every effort will be made to eliminate all names and anything else which might point to sources of information. has promised to bring me in to see you, and I am looking forward very much to meeting you, I hope in the near future. Sincerely yours, PED PECOR DIDE b6 60267 uc/Mus/bja/Prac RECORDED INDEXED FEB 18 1943



April 12, 1943

MASCHANDUN

A reliable confidential informant stated that he had seen a copy of a report calling attention to the feet that propagands was being discominated to the effect that some twenty cases of typhoid fever, which was prevalent in House, a batal suburb, several cases of which were fetal, were caused by viruses which were agreed from a decrease enterrine; that these viruses were meant for the Americans stationed there.

this information was reported by an individual who, when traveling, everheard the conversation had by three soldiers; it was also reported to this same individual by two other persons whose identities were not known.

Mr. Tolson_ Mr. E.A. Tamm Mr. Clegg Mr. Coffey____ Mr. Glavin___ Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols____ Mr. Rosen____ Mr. Tracy____ Mr. Carson Mr. Harbo Mr. Hendon Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Mumford Mr. Piper_ Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease___ Miss Gandy

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LET 13 INCLASSIFIED

DITE 12.4.03 BY 60267 ECHANISTIPPAN

APR 17 1948

12.4.03 EPC: EGK April 27, 1943 PERSONAL AND SONE SAC, New York Re: Bacterial Warfare Dear Sirt On April 20 you described over the telephone a meeting called by General Terry, Commanding General of the Second Service Command, with regard to bacterial warfare. At that time you indicated that you had assigned an Agent to interview the various persons attending the meeting and that you planned to set out leads for other offices in the Second Service Command to gether together pertinent cases on the subject; furthermore, that you intend to interview the executives of the four big exterminator companies in New York. You also indicated a desire to receive from the Bureau any cases that it might have in so far as the nation as a whole is concerned and any laboratory studies that had been conducted. You indicated that it will take about amonth to compile all this information and that it is being done in Arder that the Bureau may have a more or less comprehensive picture of the possibilities of biological warfare. For your highly confidential information, the Government has already made arrangements for this study to be made. No information to this effect should be given by you to the Commanding General of the Second Lervice Command or other Army or Navy officials in view of the fact that the Army Encountry have apparently not seen fit to acquaint them with the present seb-up. Mr. Tolson and military attaches all over the world to be particlifarly alert Mr. E for any indications on the part of the enemy of the use of Spettris against Mr. Classitary or civil populations and to promptly report all such information to Mr. Glayshington. It is possibly this instruction that inspired General Topy. -The Bureau is collaborating with this project in Washington Mr. Responsation which comes to our attention is properly routed. There is also a Mr. Tresuplete understanding that the sabetage angle of any such case in the United Mr. Considerable amount of information Mr. Comidydata has been collected by the Bureau.
Mr. Hendon MAILED Mr. Hendon Mr. Kramer ____ Accordingly, you are instructed to restrict your inquiries on this Mr. McGuire ___ subject to the New York district and, furthermore, to eliminate from your investigation any matters of a research nature inasmuch as the U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Quinn Tamm_ Mr. Nease Miss Gandy

SAC, New York Page Two

general subject has already been studied at the Bureau. Current and local information is desirable and should be furnished the Bureau and confirmed by a summary report. You should request and obtain authority from the Bureau before making copies of such report or summary available to any other agencies.

If it becomes necessary, General Terry may be informed by you that any general information obtained on a national basis by the Bureau is disseminated at Eashington to the interested agencies and that any inquiries that you make will be of a local nature.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover



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Rederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

JKM: BK Call: 4:25 P.M.

Transcribed: 4:35 P.M.

time to advise of a meeting he and Agent

connection with biological warfare.

April 20, 1943

of that office with Governors Island, attended yesterday in

Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tames Mr. Clegg Mr. Coffey Mr. Glavin fr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Carson_ Mr. Harbo Mr. Hendon Mr. McGuire Mr. Mumford Mr. Piper __ SAC Conroy of the New York Field Office called at this Mr. Quinn Tamm _ liaison Agent Tele. Room Mr. Nease Miss Beahm

Miss Gandy ____ He stated that he received a letter a week or two ago from in which he said the Army is somewhat disturbed about the possibilities of biological warfare and that a number of Government officials were being invited to a conference in this regard. This meeting, which was held yesterday between 10:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M., was attented by approximately 40 persons, including the Navy medical and intelligence corps, the Army medical, engineering and intelligence representatives, Public Health officials, representatives from New York City and from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The talks were generally concerned with biological aspects as they affect the citizens of the country. There was very little of it that actually touched on biological warfare although there was some comment about it. who handled the conference, suggested that everybody working in any of these laboratories should be investigated, and indicated the Bureau might do it.

advised that shortly before the meeting was over, they finally called on him for his comments. He told them that the things under discussion were interesting and shed light on some of the possibilities there might be in connection with biological warfare, but that after all, the intelligence services of the Army and the Navy and the FBI had been handling those investigations under the sabotage heading, and that the only possible need we might have at the present time would be the correlation of information we might have at hand which would be correlated readily from the agencies, and that it was his intention to go ahead and do that. He also told them that as far as the investigation of these various people working in laboratories was concerned, the suggestions that were made were highly impractical (some of the persons who spoke suggested investigating people just because they were German refugees and notwithstanding the fact that they were citizens, and one person even suggested that some of the people in his laboratory were suspicious because they were

second generation Italian). He told them he would be glad to handle anything where there was some specific allegation that these people were subversive or might be dealing with subversive activities particularly in view of the fact that they work in laboratories where material that is dangerous ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED FOOD might be at hand.

FOR VICTORY

HEREM IS UNGLASSIE!

advised that at the conclusion of the meeting,	t was
asked if anyone else wanted to talk, and of the Navy	
and made a rather pertinent comment that no doubt the Army might be	Janning
some aggressive biological warfare in the event they were forced to	yo so par
the Axis nations and that the Army's plan should be submitted to the	
intelligence services so that we would know how to combat a similar	
indicated at that time that the Army had no such plan a	
at lunch later, he informed that Washington had indicated	to him
there was such a plan.	CO LITH P./C
there was such a plan.	X X
indicated that in order to protect ourselves and	3 86 6
matter of fact, it would be well to have the information available,	
assigned an Agent to talk to these various persons who made talks at	
conference. It was a very secret meeting and there were no notes tal	
Agent will make such contacts in order to get together the information	
they had. Also, the Agent will contact ONI and G-2 there and the fie	
will search their files for any cases they might have in this connect	ion They
will also set out leads for the other offices in the Second Service (-
to cite any cases they might have had, He stated that there are four	
exterminator companies in New York which handle practically all the	
tion work, and representatives of these organizations will be contact	ed. Other
leads will be followed as they suggest themselves.	Jeas Ouici
Teads Will be lollowed as oney suggest unamberves.	
stated that he thought they should make a reques	st of the
Bureau for any cases it might have at hand as far as the nation as a	
concerned, and also any studies the Laboratory might have made on the	
should be made available for inclusion in this report. He indicated	it would .
probably take about a month to compile all this information, but when	it is com- b6
pleted, we would have a more or less comprehensive picture of the pos	sibilities 270
of biological warfare which would be a protection to the Bureau in the	ne event suci
a thing did happen.	
The same state of the same sta	
I inquired of him as to what distribution they were consider	ering for
this completed report, and he stated there would be no distribution a	
at first except to those offices in the Second Service Command since	
probably be some matters in there which are not of any particular in	
the other offices. Later, when the summary is prepared, if the Bures	
to send it to all field offices, that could easily be done. I told i	
copies should be made available to ONI and G-2 until the Bureau has a	
approved the completed report.	
He stated that if the sabotage supervisors could get toget	
cases involving bacteria, poisoning, etc., they would fit into this	
but that the Laboratory studies would be most important in this proje	
informed that an appropriate check would be made in this	regard. b7C
Pagnost fully	and the
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JBG: MH - RECORD 1992 74

June 2, 1943

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Dear

I want to acknowledge your letter of May 19, 1949, and do appreciate your thoughtfulness in making available to the FBI your additional observations along this line.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm_ Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Coffey Mr. Glavin COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols_ MAILEDIN Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Carson FEDERAL SUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Harbo U. S. DEPARTMENT Mr. Hendon Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Mumford Mr. Piper_

Mr. Quinn Tamm_ Mr. Nease_____ Miss Gando ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12.4.03 B 60267 CHANNELSO PMC

JBN

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Washington, D. C. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2.4.00 BY 60267 UCINUSIDE Dear Sir: Your reply to my report on evidence I believe to be sabotage has prompted me to give a brief detailed report on some things I have investigated. I feel it my duty as an American citizen to make direct contact with you, personally, regarding my findings. If you will read this report carefully you may understand and what I know to be what is wrong with wrong with many of our foods. b7C The compiling of this report has entailed considerable work and concentration, and the material is based upon long years of experience, observation, experiments and research. It deals with such vitally important factors that you and I and every American citizen are a part of this story. I am a licensed Naturopathic Physician and carry on a limited practice. My principal interest has been research in the electronic field since March, 1929. My practice has given me an opportunity to do research in connection with human ailments of all kinds, and, their causes. My point of view has always been that one does not get sick without a specific reason - I have found the reason for most diseases, both acute and chronic, caused by what is ingested as food or drink. This induced me to do most of my research in chemicals, mineral elements and metals used in various ways affecting our foods. Therefore, I take the liberty to write you of what I have done and shall give you a report in full and as brief as possible. I told one of my patients that I was certain our East Orange water was being poisoned - sabotaged by our enemy. This patient related my story regarding the water to a family friend whom she knew to be working with your department (the F.B.I.) in this field. This man, came to see me December 27, 1942 and I gave him an b7C account of my findings and told him why I suspected sabotage. RECORDED & INDEXED

AREPORT

ON FOOD CONTAMINATION

WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE

SABOTAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 14/04 BY 60247 UC/NE BY AFFE
977400

On February 8, 1943, phoned to inform me that the F. B. I. made an investigation of the East Orange water and found my report of the kind of poison (aluminum sulphate) and b6 : my suspicion of sabotage to be correct. Analyzing various foods from different parts of the United States indicates to me that the F. B. I. have taken action throughout the country on water supplies. On March 2, 1943, I sent a report to F. B. I. regarding my findings of Inorganic Nicotinic Acid. You were unable to accept this report. According to your reply I feel that it was not fully understood, therefore, I am taking the liberty of enlarging upon this report and shall attempt to clarify some points you may have in doubt. In order to keep this report b7C fully intact, I am inserting here a copy of the report of March 2, 1943. The following is the report on Inorganic Nicotinic Acid and the F. B. I.: b6 March 2, 1943. b7C **b**6 b7C Dear and the F. B. I. For some considerable time I have suspected sabotage through the poisoning of our coffee with Nicotinic Acid. In order to get some definite information regarding my findings. I b6 obtained seven kinds of green coffee from b7C Chatham, N. J., who is in the coffee business. These specimens are just as received them from their respective They are: countries. Brubon Santos - from Brazil. Nicotinic Acid Ecuador - from Ecuador. Nicotinic Acid Flat Bean Santos - from Brazil. Nicotinic Acid Armenia Bogato - from Colombia. Nicotinic Acid Yganda - from Africa. 0. K. Macha - from Arabia. 0. K. Old Crop Washed Baracaibo - from Venezuela. The contaminated specimens of coffee are marked Nicotinic Acid and the good ones are marked O. K. It will be noted that all of the contaminated specimens come from South America. There are a great number of Germans and Japs in South America. I am informed that the coffee from Venezuela is from one to two 66 years old, this may account for its freedom from Nicotinic Acid.

• In my opinion there are four possible ways in which the coffee can be contaminated by Nicotinic Acid:-

- 1. Spraying the coffee tree during certain stages of blossoming with a nicotinic acid solution.
- 2. Spraying the coffee berries after they are gathered from the trees.
- 3. Washing the coffee after gathering in a solution of nicotinic acid, or, a solution containing nicotinic acid.
- 4. Injecting the nicotinic acid liquid into the body of the coffee tree.

I am informed by several chemists that the chemical structure of nicotinic acid is the same as that of natural vitamin B. If that is true then it would be practically impossible for a chemist or a doctor to recognize nicotinic acid as an inorganic element in any of our food products. Upon examining a food containing liberal quantities of nicotinic acid, it would be reasonable for the chemist or doctor to conclude that such food is excellent because it is rich in vitamin B. In other words, the analysis would not reveal the fact that their findings was nicotinic acid and would, therefore, be accepted as vitamin B. I don't think it possible with the methods generally used in making such analysis to know that nicotinic acid is inorganic to the human body.

Nicotinic Acid, given in small doses, may produce a pseudo stimulation, and, in some cases, fair results. But, as we are now getting it in so much of the coffee and many other sources, it is positively poisonous. The reactions are not the same in all people. The results of this poisoning are headaches, particularly occipital headaches, tightening of muscles in neck and back, burning feet, colds, sore throat; sharp jabs in the joints, hands, elbows, knees or feet. Nicotinic Acid seems to have an affinity for the spinal nervous system which causes extreme nervousness, acute atacks of neuritis and twitching of muscles. In some cases the sacral nerve plexus is attacked resulting in sharp pain and affecting the legs, producing weakness. Other symptoms are restless sleep, befogged mind, irritability, easily provoked to anger, the jitters and general debilitation. Quite a few cases of illness parallel to these symptoms have come under my observation and care. I could only help them by advising against such foods I knew to contain nicotinic acid.

A year or so ago some Brizilian nuts had a reddish brown color. The reason - they were washed in a chemical solution. The meat of the nuts were well saturated with aluminum sulphate. Careful examination will show that some of the Brizilian nuts now on the market have been washed in some kind of solution. I find that the meat of these nuts contain nicotinic acid. I have a pound of them to offer as evidence.

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In view of these recent findings of nicotinic acid, we can reasonably expect many more of our foods, etc., to be contaminated in the same way. I am thoroughly satisfied this is all sabotage and whoever is responsible is plenty clever.

Since the U. S. Government disclosed the fact that many of the chemical laboratories and chemical distributing plants in the U. S. are owned and controlled by German interests, it is not difficult to understand how easy it is for the German chemists and German agents in both North and South America to coordinate their plans for exceptionally clever and effective sabotage in this particular line.

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Am enclosing a carbon copy which you may forward to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, head of F.B.I., Washington, D. C., I am

		Yours	truly,		* 10
			H	<u> </u>	b6 ,
	3 ag 4	×	4	7	b7C
my report	In your letter to on acotinic acid,	your sec			regarding tes:

"It has been brought to my attention by the chemists of this Bureau's Laboratory that although nicotinic acid is found in a great many foods as an added constituent, the effects, within proper limits of its use, are not believed to be harmful; instead nicotinic acid is considered a dietary supplement and is so regarded by Public Health authorities, definite standards having been set up for its use."

PROPER LIMITS

Since there isn't much left to eat or drink that does not contain chemical nicotinic acid, just what amount does your laboratory chemists claim to be "within proper limits of its use"? If these chemists and Health authorities who are advocating the use of Chemical Nicotinic Acid know all about its effects upon the human body, then they know I am quite correct in my report; if, they don't know - it will take them eighteen months to find out.

ORGANIC OR INORGANIC NICOTINIC ACID

Organic Nicotinic Acid is a component part of natural vitamin B. The chemist matches this with a synthetic chemical which is also nicotinic acid, but, is inorganic to the human body. It is the inorganic nicotinic acid that is causing all the trouble, because it is neither a vitamin or a food to the human body - it is definitely a poison.

NICOTINIC ACID AS A FOOD SUPPLEMENT IN WAR

If the South American countries are enriching food with chemical nicotinic acid claiming their action as a war measure, then their timing is wrong, because they were already contaminating the coffee before the United States was at war.

NICOTINIC ACID AND COFFEE

It doesn't seem reasonable to believe that the South American countries have taken such a deep interest in the welfare of our health as to go to the trouble and expense of adding nicotinic acid to the coffee. If they are now using chemical nicotinic acid spray as in insecticide then the use of it as an insecticide is an admission that nicotinic acid is a poison.

NICOTINIC ACID IN WHISKEY

If nicotinic acid is a food supplement, why is it in whiskey? And, too, why was chemical nicotinic acid put into whiskey in 1940, more than a year before Pearl Harbor? My answer to that question is - it takes from twelve to eighteen months for whiskey to reach the consumer - which, looking back, seems pretty good timing, considering the fact that nicotinic acid is now to be found in just about everything.

NICOTINIC ACID AND BRAZILIAN NUTS

In my report of March 2, 1943, I mentioned about the washing of Brazilian nuts with nicotinic acid. If nicotinic acid is such a precious food supplement, why is it wasted on hard shell nuts?

NICOTINIC ACID IN FLOUR AND YEAST

Practically every kind of flour is now enriched with chemical nicotinic acid. If one buys a cake of yeast it is also enriched with chemical nicotinic acid. Why is it necessary to enrich both the flour and the yeast with nicotinic acid.

Yeast rates one of the highest of any product in natural Vitamin B, so why the nicotinic acid?

Enlarging on the report of March 2, 1943, of the effects of chemical nicotinic acid upon the human body -

I can state further at this time that chemical nicotinic acid definitely produces a watery fluid in the body and effects different people in different ways. In my analysis of cases I find this fluid readily attacks the heart, especially the heart valves. Several people had swollen heads. It usually effects the right side of the head, and, the ear on the side affected will become extremely sore to the touch. One woman had lumps all over the scalp, something like a wen but not of the same character. A man, a heavy smoker, had a fit of coughing and felt something break and water spewed from his mouth. I have an X-Ray of a 9 month old baby showing a collection of this fluid.

NICOTINIC ACID AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

In my report of March 2, 1943, I state that the nervous system of the human body is attacked by nicotinic acid. (I refer to chemical nicotinic acid.)

During the crop season of 1941 chemical nicotinic acid was used to some extent as a spray by fruit and vegetable farmers in this section of New Jersey. By the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 the papers were reporting an epidemic of infantile paralysis.

The suspected infantile paralysis epidemic soon blew over because chemical nicotinic acid was not used as a fruit and vegetable spray after that. My opinion for discontinuing the use of chemical nicotinic acid as an insecticide is that it proved too drastic and would probably have resulted in an investigation, which would have upset the sabotage plan.

These, of course, are singular cases, but I have many as witnesses to the effects of chemical nicotinic acid. Too, we can't wait for everyone to get sick just in order to establish airtight facts. There is much to be learned about the effects of chemical nicotinic acid which will require some years of study, investigation and observation before all the facts can be fully established.

VITAMIN B AND SULPHA DRUGS

Any physician prescribing sulpha drugs internally, will, in my opinion, experience exceptionally gratifying results instead

of disappointment if natural Vitamin B is used as the balancing agent instead of chemical nicotinic acid. This test alone should be sufficient proof that chemical nicotinic acid cannot possibly replace the organic nicotinic acid of natural Vitamin B.

THE SABOTEURS

It's not difficult to believe that Germany started back in 1918 to build up a gigantic sabotage machine. They started then to re-build for this war by establishing chemical laboratories, making experiments and studying the reactions of the American people to fit in with their plans.

They have undoubtedly trained many in medicine and in chemistry for this special work, and maneuvered them into positions as High School and College teachers and into County, State and National positions and into any position or department with authority where they could build up public confidence and trust. Now this war comes along and we do not stop to consider that our enemy is all around us, in our water departments, agriculture and chemical and health departments, giving orders and dishing out to us just the information they want us to have.

WINNING THE WAR

Germany knows she can't beat the United States with arms. Germany is still on the winning side - if she can stop the production front in the United States. Since most of the Allied forces depend upon us for so many war essentials - including food, the only hope for Germany is to stop the flow of these war materials. So, she has well laid and well-timed plans to make us sick, and it is striking our nation in 1943.

If you will study this report you can see how they have been working up to this year to strike a desperate blow at the United States through illness.

Some very recent developments seem to bring out some of the things I have reported to you about sabotage with inorganic nicotinic acid.

Recently, there came warnings over the radio and through the papers about Fletcher's Castoria. From news reports I have before me, different chemists, food experts, some Departments of the U. S. government, and Universities, are unable to determine just what the trouble really is.

DEFECT IN CASTORIA NOT YET DETERMINED

New York (AP) - W. R. M. Wharton, chief of the Eastern District of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, said today the "causative agent" resulting in nausea for some customers of Fletcher's Castoria had not yet been determined.

Agents of the administration were co-operating with the

Centaur Co. of Rahway, N. J., manufacturers of the patent medicine, which last week withdrew all bottles from sale and warned against use of the product.

The company received reports that nausea and vomiting resulted from use of the product shipped since March 1.

(from the Newark Evening News, May 10, 1943)

CASTORIA NAUSEA AGENT STILL DEFIES ANALYSIS

Food and Drug Experts Aid in Centaur Company's Inquiry

The foreign agent causing nausea for some consumers of Fletcher's Castoria, which led recently to the recall by the manufacturers of all stocks on the market, still defies analysis, W. R. M. Wharton, chief of the eastern district of the United States Food and Drug Aministration said yesterday.

"Practically our whole force is trying to find out," he said. "It is evidently an elusive and unusual foreign ingredient which was either accidentally added or developed in the product itself. It is not any of the normal emetic substances."

The Food and Drug Administration is co-operating with the Centaur Company, of Rahway, N. J., manufacturers of the patent medicine, which warned against use of the product, in newspaper and radio advertisements, after cases of nausea were reported by users, and withdrew all stocks pending discovery and elimination of the cause.

In my report of March 2 on Inorganic Nicotinic Acid, I state that the use of Inorganic Nicotinic Acid is a very clever scheme to poison our people and, at the same time, fool the analyst. Fletcher's Castoria seems to support this scheme and my opinions of the whole set-up.

As stated in the beginning, I use electronics to make my deductions. Following are a few brands of vitamin capsules and tablets which I have analyzed, giving the amount of Inorganic Nicotinic Acid in one tablet, or one capsule:

"One A Day" Vitamin B Comples	3,204 units
"Bexel" Vitamin B Complex	3,980 units
"I.V.C." A-B-D-G Vitamin Capsule	2,276 units
"United Whelan" Vitamin Capsule A-B1-D-G-(B2)	3,120 units

I obtained a bottle of Fletcher's Castoria and found it loaded with Inorganic Nicotinic Acid.

I find no mention of Vitamin B or nicotinic acid on the bottle, label or carton, but, the analysis shows that one drop of

Fletcher's Castoria contains 327,510 units of Inorganic Nicotinic Acid.

Compare 327,510 units of Inorganic Nicotinic Acid in one drop of Fletcher's Castoria with the amount of Inorganic Nicotinic Acid contained in one vitamin tablet of capsule.

Inorganic Nicotinic Acid being a poison the effects of Fletcher's Castoria are obvious.

Trusting this very brief report will receive your most careful attention and consideration, I am

Yours ver	ry truly.		
		b6	
		b70	7

EAK: AMD

Mr. Telson JOHN EDGAR HOOVER Mr. E. A. Tamm_ DIRECTOR Mr. Clegg Rederal Bureau of Investigation Mr. Coffey____ Mr. Glavin United States Department of Justice Mr. Ladd Mashington, D. C. Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy ____ EPC: FGK March 30, 1943 Mr. Carson Mr. Harbe CONFIDENTIAL Mr. Henden MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM Mr. McGuire____ Mr. Mumford Mr. Piper ____ Mr. Quinn Tamm Bacterial Warfare Tele. Room b6 Mr. Nesse b7C Miss Beahm ___ Miss Gandy __ sent over a confidential memorandum addressed to him by the War Department. I have made a photostat of it, and it is attached, hereto. The memorandum indicates that military attaches all over the world and theater commanders have been recently telegraphically advised b6 to be particularly alert for any indications on the part of the enemy of the use of bacteria, chemicals, or poisons against military or civil b7C populations. It sets up the procedure for reporting this information b6 to Washington. b7C The War Department memorandum then suggests to may want the Navy to issue similar instructions and it further suggests that he may wish to ask the FBI to make discreet inquiries b6 "....of friendly interned Japanese having background of appropriate education and experience" with a view to obtaining similar information. The original memorandum has been returned to and your instructions as to whether any action should be taken with regard to interned Japanese are requested. Respectfully. DECLASSIFIED BY DOLACS Attachment RECORDED

EX - 36 INDEXED

What does people in Fredrich Think Expressed to be the warger compo Will have go waces



WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATOR

National Academy of Sciences 2101 Constitution Avenue

April 29, 1943

Mr. Edmond P. Coffey Assistant Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Room 563, Department of Justice 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Coffey:

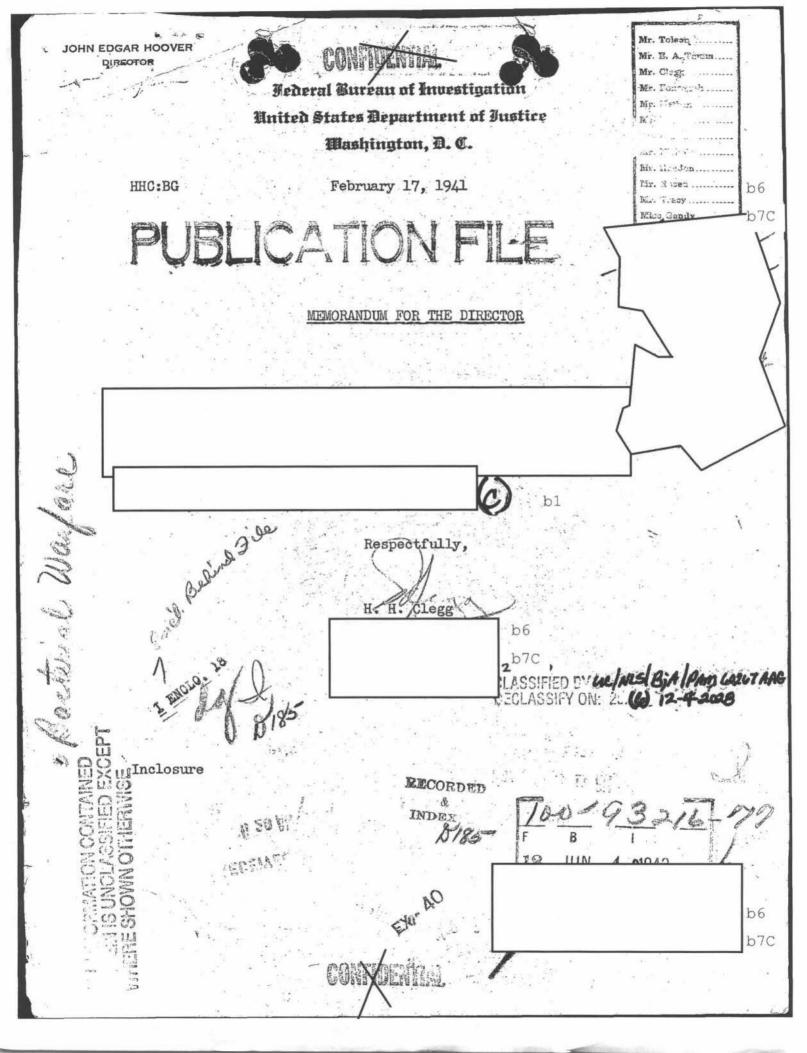
Here is the clipping referred to in my 'phone would appreciate b6 call this afternoon. a report of the results of the F.B.I. investigation in b7C this case.

> Very truly yours, b7C

all felindrmation contained

1943

FORVICTORY



b6 b7C

10267 UCINUSIBJE PARCE

A REPORT ON

VITAMINS

WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE

SABOTAGE

RECORDED & INDEXED

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b6 b7C

June 3, 1943.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. HEREITIS LINGLASSIE 66267 UCHW Sp. PAM.

Dear Sir:

This is a report on vitamins which I believe to be sabotage.

Vitamins, today, seems a most important subject. We get it on the radio, in the newspapers and from almost everyone we contact. Everybody is talking about vitamins. To me, it looks like well-planned propaganda. I am giving to you in this report some startling facts to substantiate my suspicion of sabotage.

I am in possession of certain information on some of the following detailed research material, which I am willing to supply to you, or, one of your agents, personally. This particular information I shall not put in writing as there is always the possibility of written material falling into the wrong hands. This could bring about legal involvement I desire to avoid.

In my report of May 19, 1943, in the letter to and the F. B. I., March 2, 1943, I state that the natural vitamin B was exploited and the idea sold to the American Public. The analysis of vitamin tablets and capsules at that time were good.

b6 b7C

It is my opinion this was done in order to make the American people vitamin conscious. The whole idea, of course, was based upon vitamin deficient food. Reflecting for a moment on my report of May 26, 1943, "The Use of Chemicals", the effects of chemicals upon the soil and food crops grown in such soil, well explains the reason for vitamin deficient foods, People eating such food would naturally be vitamin deficient. Therefore, when good vitamin tablets and capsules were obtainable, many people benefited by them which, most naturally, made us vitamin conscious.

If our soil is properly cultivated and food crops properly raised and prepared, all the vitamins we require will be in the food in great abundance, and, the vitamin tablet and capsule will not be necessary.

Therefore, it seems to me that all this vitamin craze is a camoflaged scheme, set to strike us in 1943.

Let us see what the German food experts have to say about vitamins, pills and artificial food supplements:-

ARTIFICIAL VITAMINS

Following is an article from Time Magazine, July 28, 1941, under heading of Medicine - quote

Feeding the Reichswehr

How the German Army fills the belly it marches on was described in scientific detail last week by a Viennese food expert now in Manhattan. In the New York State Journal of Medicine Dr. Max Bernhard Gerson presented a summary of military food facts gleaned from almost two dozen German medical journals.

Sickly Recruits. In 1934, when Hitler was rebuilding the German Army, military doctors found that even in such healthy cities as Kiel, the number of perfect human specimens was "frightfully low" - only 12.6%. Only half of the men examined in that district were sturdy enough to join the Army. Even among the most carefully selected men in the Air and Marine Corps, a high proportion suffered from tooth and mouth disease caused by scurvy (lack of Vitamin C) "Especially in evidence" were two types of nervous disorders: 1) constipation; 2) "Soldier's heart."

Three Squares. Once the best men available were recruited, said Dr. Gerson, the Army spared no pains and expense to build them up. Each German soldier gets about 3,800 calories a day, the same number of calories required by a ditchdigger.

The daily menu:

Breakfast: strong coffee saturated with sugar, butter sandwiches with sausages and eggs. Soldiers too tired to eat must take cold sponge baths in the morning to stimulate their appetite.

Lunch and dinner: Potatoes prepared in many ways, Kommissbrot (bread made from coarse whole rye, rich in Vitamin B) all sorts of cheeses, milk, sour milk or milk powder (it stays fresh for eight months), rice, beans, peas, oats and barley, dried vegetables, dried and preserved fruits. "Fresh vegetables are given in great quantities", and all cooking water is used again for soups and sauces to save vitamins and minerals.

Soldiers get little meat, but that is often nutritious heart, liver, kidneys, lungs. Since no restrictions are placed on food for the Army, Dr. Gerson thinks that meatless rations are not due to economic necessity, "but (to) the newer knowledge of

the science of nutrition". German military doctors, for instance claim that vegetarianism cures neurosis and depression, makes for greater efficiency. But U.S. scientists generally believe that vegetable proteins are poor substitutes for good red meat in building new body tissues. In the U.S. Army, soldiers get about 10 ounces of meat a day.

Food vs. Pills. The Germans, says Dr. Gerson, believe that "a dollar will buy more vitamins in the market than in the drugstore." They do not add artificial vitamins to food, nor are Nazi soldiers fed vitamin pills. German doctors learned this lesson from an experiment in the Swiss Army, where soldiers were fed artificial vitamin preparation (vitamins C and B, mineral salts, iron, dried yeast and a gelatinous sugar). Results: "Poor".

German nutritionists have found, says Dr. Gerson, that doses of artificial vitamins and minerals may act against each other. Example: large doses of Vitamin A may drain the body*s reserve of C, produce scurvy. The German soldiers get their vitamins in butter, rye bread, yeast extract, soy beans, vegetables, and milk.

Sodium pills were tried several years ago to overcome fatigue, but were soon discarded, for "temporary relief is followed by increased weakening."

Food for Work. Soldiers with special tasks get special foods. Example:

Recruits receive an excess number of calories, but even so 70% of them lose weight because of unaccustomed hard labor.

Soldiers in forts and those below the surface get food rich in the sunlight vitamin D - smoked fish, butter, eggs, milk, fat, cheeses, etc.

Parachutists get liver, sausages, Swedish hartack, vitamin C pills. They are the only men in the forces supplied with artificial vitamins.

Troops in the tropics get frozen fruit preserves and milk powder; those in the Arctic get a mixture of meat and vegetablespowders, milk powders and dried pressed fruits.

Here's what the Ministry of Health in England has to say about vitamins:

Article from the New York Herald Tribune, 1943

Tests Show Vitamin Pills No Help in a Sound Diet British Report on Mass Trial in Three Schools

London, April 22 - After a mass experiment lasting from seven to nine months, no differences in weight, height or sickness record

were discernible between school children who took multiple vitamin tablets regularly and others who went without, a Ministry of Health official disclosed today.

The tentative conclusion drawn by the Ministry of Health, it was indicated, however, was not that vitamin tablets are valueless in compensating for certain nutritional deficiencies. The tests showed rather that, despite the war, the home and school diets of the children involved were so adequate and well balanced with natural vitamins that the synthetic vitamins made no real contribution.

A similar experiment carried out with war workers engaged in heavy smelting likewise failed to reveal at its completion any difference between the smelters who took vitamin tablets regularly and those who did not.

The results of these experiments made under careful controls and under supervision of the health and school authorities, may come as a shock to those who hold extravagant notions on the beneficial effects of synthetic vitamins, but they tend to indorse the general war-time nutritional program of the Ministries of Health and Food, which is designed to provide adequate natural vitamins in the regular national diet.

The experiment with children was carried out in three schools, one in London with 455 pupils, one at Ipswich with 425 and a third at Glassop, in Derbyshire, with 370. The London test extended over seven months, the other two over nine months.

EPIDEMICS

Toward the end of the last world war we had a nation-wide epidemic of influenza. We have had a few little spurts since 1918, but nothing alarming. According to some of our expert observers, we are to have another nation-wide epidemic. I have before me a news item, Drew Fearson's column, Daily Mirror, March 29, 1943, quoting the beginning of his column:

"Protecting the nation's health imperiled by shortage of doctors, is a vital subject. The Public Health Service warns we may face epidemics worse than in the last war. Tuberculosis and Influenza are already on the up-swing in some areas."

How do these people in the public health service know all this? Just because there are a few cases of flu and T. B. around surely does not indicate that we are due for another nation-wide epidemic. But, they warn us, it may be worse than in 1918. If you remember, in my reports of May 19-26, 1943, I mentioned how the Nazi agents could work themselves into high places of trust, confidence and public authority.

This seems to be another time to use that authority.

Over a period of years the necessary trust and confidence has been

well established so the American people do not question the authority from whom this warning comes. To me, this seems like a very cleverly camouflaged scheme. Since these people in high places knowwhat's coming, then in my estimation there is no better way to cover up their scheme than by a warning from the authorities. And Drew Pearson's article helps to prepare the public mind to accept the inevitable.

Too, why has it been necessary to wait from 1918 to 1943 to have another nation-wide epidemic? If this epidemic comes as predicted, it won't be because of the shortage of doctors, for I have all the evidence necessary to prove where this epidemic is coming from and just how it is coming. The Evidence:

VITAMIN TABLETS AND CAPSULES

After our people became vitamin conscious and thoroughly sold to the idea of buying their vitamins over the drug counter, the good vitamins gradually disappeared and vitamins of a far different character began to take their place. It is these vitamins which are being marketed today that I wish to call to your attention.

INFLUENZA - TUBERCULOSIS - PNEUMONIA - TYPHOID

Following are the names of Vitamin Tablets and capsules and what they analyze for me:

Distributed by Whelan Drug Co., and Associated Companies,
New York, N. Y.

Thiamine Hydrochloride Crystalline
Vitamin B₁ - 5.0 m.g.
These analyze Influenza
I bought them March 9, 1943.

Distributed by Whelan Drug Co., Inc., and Associated Companies, New York, N. Y.

A box of Vitamin A-B₁-D-G-(B₂) capsules These analyze Influenza and Pneumonia I bought these March 9, 1943.

A bottle of Squibb Vitamin A-B-D-G tablets by E. R. Squibb and Sons, New York.

These analyze Pneumonia
I bought them March 11, 1943.

A bottle of I. V. C., A-B₁-B₂-(G)-D capsules, by International Vitamin Division American Home Products Corporation,
New York, N. Y.
These analyze Influenza

I bought these March 15, 1943.

A bottle of Nor Plex - The Entire B Complex Vitamin Tablets by the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

These tablets analyze Influenza
I bought these March 16, 1943.

A package of Berocca Compound Roche by Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. This package of Vitamin Tablets analyze Influenza I bought this package March 3, 1943. A bottle of Kapseals Ventrex with Iron and Vitamin B Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. These kapseals analyze Influenza > Pneumonia claims he became very sick after taking b6 some of these capsules. He sent me a bottle of them April 7, b7C 1943, for my analysis. A half bottle full of Unicap Vitamin Capsules by the b6 Uniohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, brought to me by March 5, 1943. These analyze Influenza. b7C Today, May 29, 1943, I bought a new bottle of Unicap Vitamins by The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Typhoid, Influenza, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia. This seems to indicate quite a change in the Upjohn product. A bottle containing some "One A Day" A-D tablets by Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Indiana, brought to me for analysis b6 March 12, 1943. These analyze Influenza. was taking these tablets and was showing the effects or b7C illness. Manufactured by McKesson and Robbins, Inc., New York, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A. Bexel Vitamin B Comples Capsules. These capsules analyze Influenza, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia. I bought this bottle of capsules May 10, 1943. A bottle of 100 tablets plain Veracolate by Marcy Laboratories, Inc., New York, and St. Louis. These analyze Influenza, Pneumonia, I bought this bottle of tablets March 27, 1943. A bottle of Vitamin B Complex capsules by Lederle Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. These capsules analyze Influenza, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. They were brought to me May 8, 1943, by b6 for my analysis. b7C May 27, 1943, brought to me a b6 bottle containing some Lextron Pulvules capsules for my analysis. These are by Elitily Company, Indianapolis, U. S. A. I found them entirely free from any germ or other contamination.

On May 8, 1943, I purchased a bottle of Lextron Pulvules capsules and these analyze Influenza, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia.

This seems to indicate that the Lextron products have undergone a considerable change from the capsules bought.

| Came to see me February 19, 1943, feeling very ill and had a slight temperature. He had symptons of Influenza. He gave me some tablets he said he had been taking for three or four weeks. The tablets analyzed Influenza.

The tablets were Berocco Compound Roche "made by Hoffman-La Roche, Inc." Nutley, New Jersey.

In December, 1942, I purchased for my own use a package of "One A Day" A-D Vitamon Tablets and one package of "One A Day"

B Complex vitamin tablets. These are by Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind. The analysis indicated both these vitamins to be

On February 10, 1943, I purchased another package of "One A Day" A-D vitamin tablets. These analyze Influenza.

On February 10, 1943, I purchased another package of "One A Day" B Complex vitamin tablets. These analyze Influenza.

Today, May 29, 1943, I purchased another "One A Day" A-D and another "One A Day" B Complex. Both of these vitamins now analyze Influenza, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia. Note the gradual build-up in germ contamination.

Here is another interesting one - I bought a package of Vimms, March 17, 1943. This package of vitamins is free from germ contamination.

A package of Vimms I bought May 29, 1943, analyze Tuberculosis, Influenza and Typhoid.

A package of Grove's B Complex Vitamins, Distributed by Grove Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
These gnalyze Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Influenza and Tyhpoid.

I bought these May 29, 1943.

good. Fortunately I did not use them.

Dr. Davis Vitamin Concentrate Capsules containing vitamin A-B1-G-D., distributed by Davis Drug Co., Newark, N. J.

These analyze Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Influenza and Typhoid.

I bought these May 29, 1943.

Benefax Vitamin B Complex, The Anacin Company, Jersey City, N. J., Distributors.

These analyze Pneumonia, Influenza.
I bought these May 29, 1943.

Bamberger's Vitamin A-B1-D-G Capsules, sold by Ly Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.

These analyze Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Influenza and Typhoid.

I bought these May 29, 1943.

There are a great many more tablets and capsules of the vitamin class of all kinds on the market. It seems that every time I make a tour of the drug counters I see some new vitamins displayed.

It is difficult for me to believe that all the firms I have named in this report are saboteurs. The fact is, I don't believe that any of them are guilty of sabotage. It is my honest opinion that all of these establishments manufacturing and selling vitamin tablets and capsules are not aware of the true character of these vitamin products. My theory is this:

One, or more, central plants are making up the ingredients in whole, or in part, for Drug Distributors, or chain stores, or for that matter, individual drug stores and laboratories. In so doing, these central plants can culture these deadly germs of Influenza, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Pneumonia. By putting these cultures through a drying process, they can be worked into the material ingredients that go into the vitamin tablets and capsules.

These germs, while in the tablet and capsule form are perfectly harmless and will remain in this dormant state until taken into the stomach. After taken, the gastric juices of the stomach dissolve the tablet or capsule and supply the culture with the necessary and proper moisture while the body supplies the necessary and proper temperature. The germs, now being in their normal media, go to work. Each day that a person takes these vitamins, he or she is adding a few more germs to their system. The build-up is not rapid. From the experiences of some of my people, from six weeks to three months are required for the patient to reach the incubation period in influenza. Anyone with high resistance would require a longer period of time and more tablets.

It is my opinion that many people will not be stricken with influenza in its fully developed stages, but will have heavy colds and general debilitation.

The average person who has been taking vitamins for some time would, in all probability, continue to take these contaminated vitamins without the slightest suspicion of their deadly character.

We now have some idea about how this predicted influenza and tuberculosis epidemic is being launched.

(If the tuberculosis epidemic develops, one of the causitive factors will be Inorganic Nicotinic Acid in tobacco. Nearly all tobacco now contains this acid and it will most certainly have disasterous effects upon all smokers.)

IN THE BACKGROUND

The central plants supplying the germ laden vitamin ingredients will be responsible for the forthcoming epidemic, and still not be in the picture. Since practically all vitamin capsules and tablets are now contaminated with Influenza, Pneumonia, Typhoid and Tuberculosis very strongly supports the idea that these germladen vitamins are coming from one place or they are coming through an organized group who have practically full control of the manufacture of the vitamin ingredients. If this were not the case, the finished vitamin products most certainly would not run so much alike. For this reason, I feel that the laboratories and distributors and shops selling the finished product are not responsible, and are not aware of the deadly vitamins they are marketing.

POISONING OUR WAR WORKERS

On May 6, 1943, I received two packages of vitamin tablets from a worker in a war plant in New York. These vitamins have been passed among the employees for several weeks. One kind, the first to be offered, contains light reactions of Influenza and Pneumonia. The ones being given the employees now are as bad as any of the ones I have mentioned, in Influenza and Pneumonia reactions.

I haven't much information yet on this plant, but am told the man who sent me these tablets became quite sick. I was informed that this man will not reveal the name of the plant or give any further information unless assured that something will be done about it.

I am informed by a lady who works in the columbia Broad-casting Station in New York City, that employees there signed pledges to take vitamin pills which are furnished to them free, and a nurse is always on hand to dish out the pills and see that the employees take them. I am informed that many of the employees have been made ill.

THE SABOTEUR

I can put my finger on the plant responsible for this deadly sabotage. I know the laboratory supplying the germ-laden vitamin ingredients from which these contaminated vitamins are manufactured. This is the information I shall with hold from this report.

I shall gladly give this information to you personally, or to one of your agents bearing a written request from you personally, for this information.

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Lecal Bureau of Investiga

United States Department of Iustice

Washington, D. C.

EPC: AF

May 27, 1943

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Bacterial Warfare b7C

Mr. E. A. Tamm_
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm_
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy
*:

Mr Tolson

called this morning. Our conversation was general.

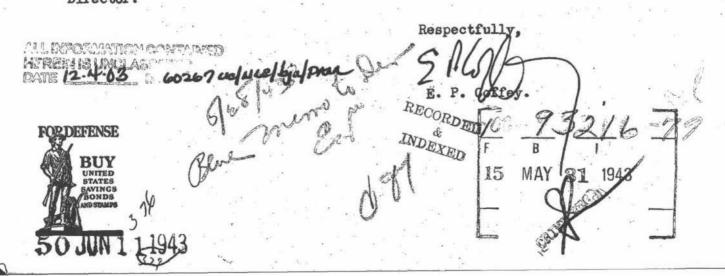
He was returning my visit of the other day to He asked again if we might be able to make the casual inquiries at Frederick, Maryland, and I told him that the Bureau would try to arrange it.

b6 b7C

With regard to the work which is being initiated at Frederick, he mentioned a highly confidential poison, newly developed, which is referred to as Substance X. It is of a protein nature formed by bacterial action and the net result is a very fine powder. By way of illustration he indicated that if a small pinch of it were blown into the air of a room the occupants would subsequently inhale it and be doomed to a slow and painless death which, to a considerable extent, would defy diagnosis. It is my impression that this Substance X is connected with _______ earlier inquiries about racin.

He indicated that he is anxious to arrange an appointment for himself and with the Director. He wants to get the Director's views and advice on the general public relations program on the subject of bacterial warfare and particularly the Director's views as to how the publicity could be controlled and checked in the event there were any signs of hysteria on the part of the public and at the same time gradually develop an alertness on the part of the public. He indicated that his secretary will endeavor to arrange an appointment convenient to the Director.

b6 b7C



20-93216-80 June 28, 1943 PERSONAL AND CONFINENTIAL 12.4.03 6026 Quepuellia proce b7C Doar In connection with routine investigative work the subject of bacteria was discussed between a Special Agent of the New York office of this Bureau and I am furnishing you as of possible general interest a three-page report covering this discussion. Sincerely yours, Edgar Hoover Extracted from the report of Special Agent dated New York, June 6, 1943. Mr. Tolson b7C Mr. E. A. TamEnclosure Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols CLYMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Rosen b6 Mr. Carson b7C Mr. Coffey Mr. Hendon Mr. Kramer FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. McGuire

State and the second second

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Ar. Nease diss Gandy HEREIN IS UNIO ASSISTED LE NUMBERON DATE 12.4.63 60267 LE NUMBERON

New York City June 3, 1943

PAR COU

tected and he furnished the following information:

b7C

The Quarantine Station of the United States Public Health Service at Rosebank, Staten Island, is concerned with the presence of rats on ships entering the Port of New York and also the presence of human beings on ships entering the Port of New York who either possess or are suspected of possessing the so called quarantinable discases, namely:

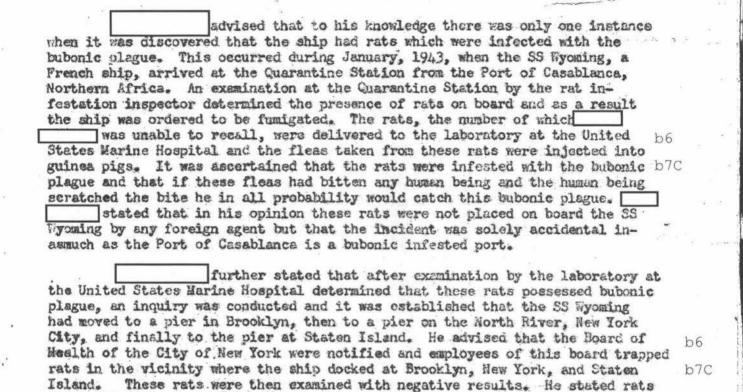
Anthrax
Cholera
Leprosy
Psittacosis
Plague
Small Pox
Typhoid Fever

(spidwaie)

Yellow Fever

He advised that the Station is concerned over the presence of rate in ships because the bubonic plague is spread by fless which attach themselves to rate. When a ship arrives at the Guarantine Station, Staten Island, from a foreign port that is known or believed to be a disease infected port, the rat Infestation Inspector boards the vessel to inspect it for rate. If it is determined that the ship has rate the ship is funigated and the dead rate are removed and examined at the laboratory of the United States Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island. The fless are combed from the dead rate and are injected into a guinea pig and the reaction which subsequently takes place on the guinea pig will then determine if the rate were infested with any of the communicable diseases.

whether or not the funigation of the ship will take place belong the investigation of the ship will take place belong the investigation number of rate on the ship. If the rat infestation inspector entiagles that there are four or five rate on the ship the cuarantine Station will in all probability only trap them and not funigate the ship. Theges the properties are then removed to the laboratory of the United States Haring Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, and the examination above enumerated takes place.



Concerning the presence of human beings on board ship and entering the Port of New York, possessing or being suspected of possessing any of the so called quarentinable diseases, he advised that medical officers of the Quarantine Station board the ship at quarantine to ascertain whether or not any of the individuals on board the ship possess or are suspected of possessing any of these diseases. The medical officers secure from the Captein of the ship information concerning the total number of persons aboard, including officers, crew, passengers, worksways, stowsways, members of the armed forces and any survivors who might have been picked up at sea. Information is also obtained as to whether there was any sickness during the voyage or at the time of arrival and if there was any such sickness the names of the persons having it and the diagnosis of their cases. These medical officers also ascertain the Ports of call and other ports touched in the past six months by the ship and thether or not there are any livestock and the number of pounds of fresh and frozen meats aboard and where those meats were obtained. The medical officer then makes an examination of each individual on the ship and if a person is infected or suspected of having any of the cuarantinable diseases he is removed from the ship and placed in the United States Marine Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, where a careful diagnosis of his case is made.

are still being trapped in the above localities; and that this is being done to determine and make absolutely certain that no rets escaped the fumigation

and spread the disease to other rats.

He explained that the medical officer also examines aliens for the presence of any venereal diseases but that such examinations cannot be made when the individual is an American citisen. If upon examination the alien is found to possess such a disease, he is removed from the ship and sent to the Department of Ismigration at Ellis Island for proper treatments. Continuing, b7C also stated that the Quarantine Station makes an examination of planes and passengers arriving from foreign countries and in these examinations the medical officer is especially alert for any presence of yellow fever-

According to these planes are sprayed before leaving a foreign country and they are also sprayed upon arrival in the United States. He declared that the spread of yellow fever in the New York area by a mosquito taken into this country in an aeroplane is very slight as the type of mosquito which carries yellow fever is not to be found in this area. However, he declared that the spread of this disease by a mosquito would be far greater in the southern states but that it would soon be discovered and the proper treatment given.

He also advised that the Guarantine Station at the present time is now sending experienced investigators to visit ship yards for the purpose of advising as to methods and supervising ship construction that will result in the lesst possible infestation of rats. This is being done he declared on the theory there will be little opportunity for rats to exist on vessels specially designed to eliminate harborage and nesting places.

He furnished the following statistics for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 19/2, in relation to the work being carried on by the Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island:

In 1942, 630 inspections on 365 vessels were conducted for the purpose of rat proofing the ships. Also in this year 2,776 cargo vessels and 578 passenger vessels were boarded without encountering any quarantinable diseases. During the same year there were 3,391 investigations for rat infestations and there were 118 fusigations which were increases over 1941. There were 3,737 rats recovered in 1942 after fusigation.

He also advised that permission had been granted to carefully selected passenger vessels with satisfactory health and sanitary status and having a qualified ship's doctor to enter the Port of New York without stopping for quarantine inspection. During 1942, 263 vessels entered in this manner but that this practice was discontinued on April 24, 1942.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Technols NY FILE NO. 98-1385 Form No. 1 NEW YORK, NEW YORK THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT REPORT A DE BY PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE /6, REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN MADE 6/3/43 NEW YORK, NEW YORK **b**6 19,28/43 CHARACTER OF CASE TITLE Mr. Quian Tamm.... BACTERIAL WARFARE SABOTAGE Mr. Nesse.... Miss Gandy.... STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: b6 e P e Letter to Bureau dated April 19, 1943. Bureau letter dated April 27, 1943. DETAILS: b6 b7C b7D U. S. DEPT. OF S. DEPT.



NO. 241 SERIES 1943

June 7, 1943

PROVIDENCE SAC ALBANY DETROIT MEMPHIS MIAMI RICHMOND ATLANTA EL PASO ST. LOUIS GRAND RAPIDS MILWAUKEE BALTIMORE ST. PAUL NEWARK BIRMINGHAM HONOLULU SALT LAKE CITY NEW HAVEN BOSTON HOUSTON SAN ANTONIO NEW ORLEANS BUFFALO HUNTINGTON SAN DIEGO BUTTE INDIANAPOLIS NEW YORK NORFOLK SAN FRANCISCO JACKSON CHARLOTTE OKLAHOMA CITY SAN JUAN CHICAGO JUNEAU KANSAS CITY OMAHA SAVANNAH CINCINNATI PHILADELPHIA SEATTLE KNOXVILLE CLEVELAND SIOUX FALLS LITTLE ROCK PHOENIX DALLAS SPRINGFIELD LOS ANGELES PITTSBURGH DENVER WASHINGTON, D. C. LOUISVILLE PORTLAND DES MOINES QUANTICO

Re: Bacterial Warfare

For your confidential information arrangements have been effected for

the coordination of information pertaining to bacterial warfare. From the standpoint of this Bureau any information coming to your attention or the attention of your agents during their regular investigative duties which concerns possible use of bacteria or of chemicals or poisons against military or civil populations should be immediately reported to the Bureau in Washington. Where suitable, discreet contacts may be made with professional and informed medical, sanitary, bacteriological, and scientific authorities, so that any information indicating the possible or planned use of these methods of warfare on the part of the enemy will promptly come to your attention, or any information indicative of Mr. Tolson vulnerable places or conditions which might make it possible for the enemy to start bacterial warfare. This subject matter should also be kept in Mr. Clegg mind during the interrogation of subjects who may be in a position to have infor-Mr. Coffey concerning the plans of the enemy or of his preparations. In general, the Mr. Glaving this to collect together all possible information concerning this subject Mr. Ladd Any such information should be sent promptly to the Bureau marked for Mr. Nichols From the Bureau in Washington it Mr. Rosen be routed to the proper authorities. For your information similar instructions have been given to Mr. Acers Mr. Carson commanders and to United States military attaches. Mr. Harbo It should be kept in mind by you that the above instructions relate to Mr. Hendon the gathering of information; usually during the course of the regular investigative activities of the Bureau. It will not generally be necessary to set up Mr. Quinn Tamm a new project on this nor to open an investigative case for assignment. It Mr. Nease Miss Gandy PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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should also be kept in mind by you that this coordination effort will in no way affect the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction in sabotage matters accomplished by means of bacteriological contamination, and these should be vigorously investigated and followed by you in the same manner as all other cases.

Very truly yours,

Le. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover Director

Nederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Mashington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Bacterial Warfare

DECLASSIFIED BYO O

Re:

3/8/90

Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd. Mr. Nicholas Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey_ Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Harbo Mr. Quinn Tamm_

b7C

Mr. Nease

Tele. Room_

CONFIDENTIAL

and discussed with him in a general wayMiss Beahm I called on the progress of his organization. Miss Gandy

With regard to the confidential directive dated March 23, 1943, sent to all military attaches and theater commanders instructing them to be alert for information concerning bacterial warfare, opinion that it would be helpful if this same information, reparaphrased be according to our needs, were given to the Special Agents of the FBI. Accordingly, I am preparing a suggested bulletin for the field.

With regard to an earlier inquiry by as to whether discreet inquiries among friendly interned Japanese might be productive of information as to how far the Japanese are prepared for bacterial warfare, I informed it was the Director's experience that (1) the interned Japanese knew practically nothing about the military plans of the Japanese nation and (2) that as a general rule they were non-cooperative and (3) that it was always a risk to make any such inquiries in that they would be spread around from one to the other and distorted. was appreciative of these views and stated he would not ask the FBI to make any inquiries among interned Japanese.

stated he is still having trouble getting "anything" out of MIS headquarters in Washington. He stated he found it necessary to have the Joint Chiefs of Staff issue a rather stern directive to MIS but even that does not seem to hurry them up any and they route very little information to him on bacterial warfare. On the other hand, he has directly approached the service commanders and in this contact he is getting fine cooperation and a fair amount of miscellaneous information. He stated that the service commanders have frequently advised him they work closely with the local FBI office and that the local FBI SAC sits in on their intelligence conferences and in that way is kept up to date on the need for local bacterial warfare information. Of course, in any of these conferences the anonymity of Manual approximates is maintained and the service commanders do not disclose the setup except to state that such information is desired.

has also had some success with the Provost Marshal General's office and they are issuing appropriate and guarded instructions to their men throughout the country. I asked if it was his observation that in the issuance of instructions in this regard MIS

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Memo Director - 2.

mono 221 00001 - 20
and PMG confined their instructions to their respective investigative jurisdictions and did not attempt to claim blanket investigative jurisdiction throughout the country in possible sabotage via bacterial attacks and thus overlap the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.
stated that so far he saw no evidence of this and particularly with PMG he noted that their instructions coordinated the request for alertness band inquiry to their activities in the protection of defense plants.
b6
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stated he is very anxious to determine, if possible, what the general curbstone opinion and gossip in Frederick, Maryland, is as to the activities of this camp. Particularly he is anxious to know whether any hint has leaked out in the town as to the true purpose of the camp. With this in mind he inquired whether the Bureau has an Agent permanently stationed in b6 Frederick who knows the town pretty well and who could get for him a report as to how the camp was regarded by the townsfolk and if we did not have a man who knew the town as intimately as that, if the Bureau, when an Agent was next in Frederick, could have casual inquiry made around in an effort to determine in a general way what is known or suspected about the activities of the camp among the townspeople.
If the Bureau feels that this request of is a proper one, the b6 attached letter may be sent to the Baltimore office.
also stated he is still very anxious that he and his publicity director, have a talk with the Director. He wants to get the Director's views as to the best manner in which to (1) alert the public to the dangers of bacterial warfare from the defensive standpoint so that they would not become too panicky if it were attempted by the enemy; (2) to develop public opinion to the point where should it ever become necessary for the United States to use bacterial warfare offensively they will not receive the idea with abhorrenc (3) and particularly he would like the Director's view as to how any such public relationship campaign could be controlled so that it could be curtailed if necessary if it were found that the public was getting too jittery and for instance if they received an avalanche of phony and crank reports from the public to the effect that ordinary contagious diseases, etc., etc., were the

Memo Director - 3.

work of the enemy. He stated he expects Marquand down from New York next week at which time he will phone the Director and see if he can get an appointment with him.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

MAJ: DJP

Dear

June 9, 1943

180-93216-83

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Tour communication dated May 26, 1943, has been received and I have noted with considerable interest the report which you made available to the FBI. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending it along.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mw	Tolson cc - Laboratory
	E. A. Tamm
	Clegg
	Coffey
	Glavin
	Ladd
Mr.	Rosen CUMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Mr.	Rosen Commonton Scotton
Mr.	Tracy MAILED
Mr.	Carson
Mr.	Harbo * JUN - 9 1343 *
Mr.	Hendon P. M.
Mr.	McGuire FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mr.	Mumford U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mr.	Piper
Mr.	Quinn Tamm_
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A REPORT
ON CHEMICALS
WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE SABOTAGE

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MENERALIS HOUSE GOZOT UCHNUS | 60207

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May 26, 1943.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEPEIN IS UNCLASSIF 60267 UCLAUS 6/2-17

Dear Sir:

This report is on the subject of chemicals. The way in which some chemicals are used, and the continual agitation of chemicals, leads me to believe that much of it has been, and still is, sabotage.

As stated to you in my recent report of May 19, 1943, page 7, I feel that Nazi saboteurs have had a great deal to do with the spread of the chemical craze and its general acceptance in this country through propaganda by their agents acting as teachers, chemists, researchers, doctors and agriculturists.

Many different points could be brought up for discussion on the subject. I feel, however, that the following will suffice to present the subject of chemicals and their use in what I believe to be sabotage.

THE USE OF CHEMICALS

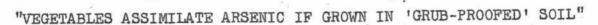
The use of chemicals on soil has been steadily on the increase. If you have followed up the papers you will have noticed how the chemists have continually advocated the use of chemicals on soil - and even soilless farming - for the past seven or eight years.

We don't hear much about soilless farming any more it was a little too drastic. The deleterious effects of the
chemicals upon the human body soon became self-evident and
soilless farming lost its popularity. I find that vegetables,
fresh vegetables, are now the best in four years - they are quite
free in some localities from the effects of chemical fertilizer arsenate of lead and aluminum compound poisons from sprays. Someone evidently is not in agreement with many of our chemists and
agricultural experts.

To further support my argument and line of thought on sabotage and, the saboteur - I wish to call your attention to the following article appearing in the Honor Tribune, Sunday, March 14, 1943:

and the

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Lettuce, Onions, Radishes, Turnips absorb most, and Planting is not advised; Many other Food Crops Stunted by Treatment

"Some home owners in Japanese beetle-infested areas are considering planting victory gardens in ground which has been "grub-proofed" with lead arsenate. This raises the question of possible detrimental effects to health from vegetables grown on lead-arsenate treated soil owing to assimilation of arsenic by the plants."

The following information is taken from the United States Bureau of Entomology's mimeographed circular, E-418.

In the tests reported, thirty-one common garden vegetables were grown in soil to which lead arsenate had been applied at the rate of approximately twenty-five pounds to 1,000 square feet mixed with the upper three inches.

The report states: "Although very little arsenic was assimilated in the edible portions of most of these crops, with the exception of lettuce, onions, radishes and turnips, the fact that some arsenic is assimilated makes it appear that this treatment is not desirable on crops used for human consumption."

Lead arsenate in the soil retards the growth of many plants by injuring the roots. The report states: "Of the thirty-one vegetables tested, asparagus, cauliflower, carrots, egg plant, endive, onion, pepper, peas, potato, pumpkin, sweet potato and tomatoes were not retarded in their early growth. Normal crops were produced only by egg plant, sweet potato, white potato, pepper and tomato." Beets, broccoli, cabbage, kohlarabi, brussel sprouts, turnips, watermelon, muskmelon, cucumbers, squash, okra, lettuce, parsnips, parsley, radish, spinach and indian corn were retarded and stunted in growth, and beans and lima beans were killed.

The recommended treatment for grub-proofing established lawns has been ten pounds of lead arsenate to 1,000 square feet of lawn area at about five year intervals. This is considerably less than the amount present in the above tests, and the plant injury and arsenic content of plants should be less. However, it would seem advisable to avoid planting the vegetables reported as assimilating the most arsenic and those which are reported as making unsatisfactory growth. (end of article)

During the week following this article, I read articles of comment regarding the report made by the United States Bureau of Entomology on lead arsenate and its possible danger to many of our people. Each Sunday, and during the week, there appeared articles refuting the claims made by the United States Bureau of Entomology. The following is typical of the other articles I read. I select this article because of the man's name, Professor W. E. Blauvelt, and the capacity in which he serves - Entomologist of

the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., which helps to support my suspicion of the Nazi saboteur's placing the right man in the right place to give out the information they want us to have with authority.

This article taken from the Herald Tribune of April 11, 1943, reads:

"ARSENATED SOIL FOUND SUITABLE FOR VEGETABLES"

Survey Shows Crops Not Hurt by Land Treatment if Poison Ratio is Right

Some weeks ago in these pages, a statement from the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture published a warning against the use for gardens of land treatment with arsenicals. Since that time much discussion has occurred relative to the use of arsenate soil. Presented below from another authorative source is what amounts at least to a partial contradiction of the first article. - Editor.

The Greater New York Victory Garden Council, deluged with inquiries regarding the effect of lead arsenate-treated land on the growing of vegetables, has sought the advice of Professor W. E. Blauvelt, Entomologist, of New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Victory gardners in the Japanese beetle-infested areas of New York State, whose best or only available land is a lawn area which has been grub-proofed with the standard arsenate of lead treatment, ten pounds for each 1,000 square feet, can use this land for vegetable production without danger to health, and without serious reduction in hields of most vegetables, with the possible exception of lima beans and onions, according to Professor Blauvelt's findings.

Many victory Gardeners have stated that they are anxious to use such fand but are concerned about possible injury to health from arsenic absorbed by the plants, particularly since government publications on the Japanese beetle have advised against applying arsenate of lead to the soil of vegetable gardens for grub-control.

Victory gardens should be planted on untreated soil where feasible. However, where lead arsenate-treated soil is the best or only land available, as is often the case, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be used, provided it has not had applications greatly in excess of the standard amounts. Where it is a question of choosing between lawn areas which are heavily infested with Japanese beetle grubs and ones which have been grubproofed, the treated areas are preferable due to the lessened danger of grub injury to the roots of the vegetables, in Professor Blauvelt's opinion.

There should be no danger to health in the consumption of

vegetables grown on soil which has been grub-proofed at the normal rate of 10 pounds of lead arsenate per 1,000 square feet (435 pounds per acre). The edible parts or most of the vegetables grown in the experiments were found to contain insignificant amounts of arsenic. Even when grown in soil containing nearly ten times the amount of arsenic used in the recommended grub-proofing treatment most vegetables contained less than one fifth the amount of arsenic allowed as a spray residue "tolerance" on apples and pears by the current regulations of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. (end of this article).

Professor Blauvelt states that the amount of arsenic and lead found in vegetables grown in lead-arsenate treated soil is so insignificant that little or no harm can be expected to health. I wish to dwell upon this expression for just a moment.

THE DANGER

Undoubtedly, when the tests are made for such poisons as arsenic and lead, one of each kind of vegetable is chosen for each test, such as one carrot, one potato, etc. One can well imagine that such a carrot or potato would not cause any physical disturbance. My average diet of vegetables for one day is composed of 3 beets, 3 carrots, 3 onions, and 2 small potatoes all steam cooked in the same vessel. Then I usually have a salad composed of chopped cabbage and celery and a little green pepper or cucumber. If each one of these vegetables contain just a very little amount of either one or the other, or both of arsenic and lead, then I will have eaten fourteen little amounts of these poisons at one meal. I average proportionately, the same quantity of vegetables of different kinds, seven days each week. In that case, if these vegetables contained these poisons I will ingest 98 doses during the week. What would be the result?

To continue the ingestion of these poisons at this rate would soon create such demands upon my kidneys that normal function would soon be impaired. Lead, especially, being so difficult to eliminate, would soon accumulate a sufficient quantity to produce what is generally regarded as migraine headache, because of the periodic attacks. My body would soon begin to ache all over and I would feel like I was having the grippe. I would then develop a heavy cold because my lungs would make a desperate attempt to throw off the accumulated poisons. If I continue to eat these poisoned foods under such conditions I would most surely end up with a nice case of pneumonia.

Indigestion, rheumatism, a general debilitation of the body, and, heart attacks, are to be expected with such foods.

Arsenic and lead not only destroy the natural elements of the soil, but also many of the natural mineral elements and vitamins of any vegetable taking up any amount of arsenic or lead will be destroyed.

Since Professor Blauvelt was asked to make a report on the subject of lead arsenate-treated soil, he can't be held in condemnation, but, it does appear that he is the right man in a position of authority. On the other hand, we have any number of American people and others, who know the dangers of these chemicals that support the findings and claims of the United States. Bureau of Entomology.

Rodole, editor of Organic Gardening, Emmaus, Penn.. can supply you with plenty of proof on the subject. Then, too, we have the well known Sir Albert Howard of England, Dr. William A Albrecht, University of Missouri. These men know soil and the dangers of chemicals to soil and crops, and the danger to the consumers of such crops as food.

While we are on the subject of arsenic and lead, I wish to state that this is the first season in the past four years that California oranges and lemons are free from arsenic and lead poisoning. Could the removal of the Japanese from the west coast be responsible, or is it purely coincidental?

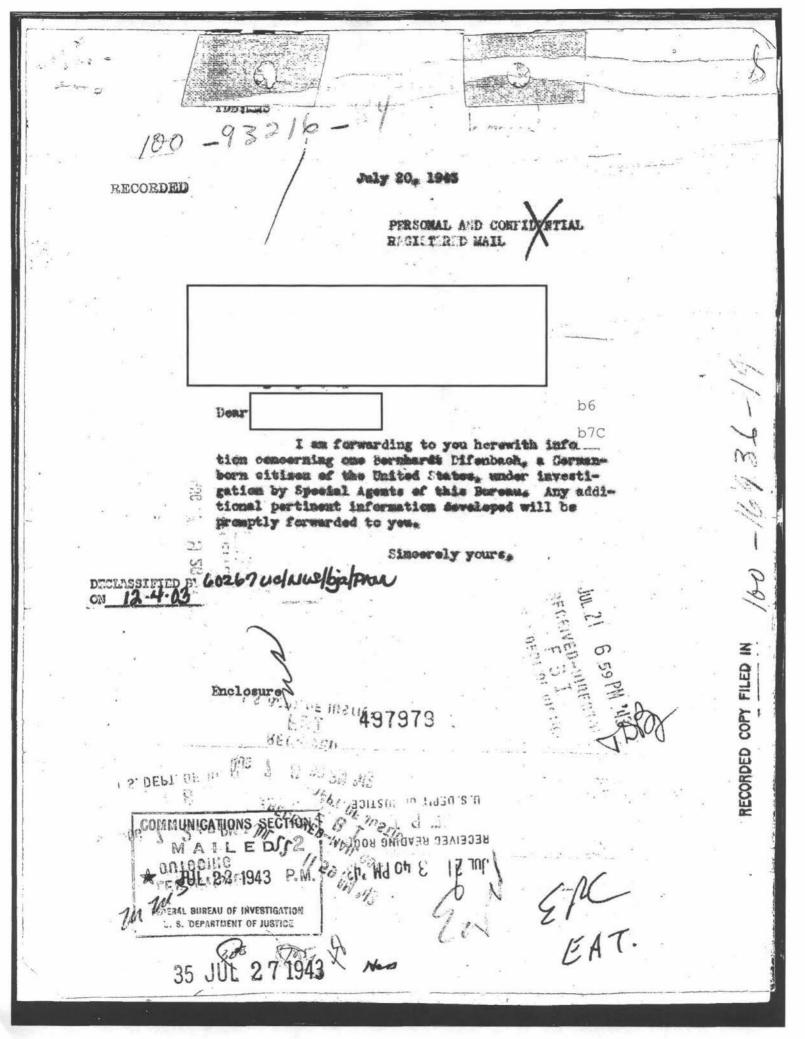
Since Professor Blauvelt's article appeared so many times in the papers, and articles by others refuting the claims of the United States Bureau of Entomology, it does seem that someone is going to great length to ease the public mind and insure the people that there is no danger in using lead arsenate-treated soil for Victory gardens.

It does seem that if these gentlemen were true Americans, and had the welfare of America and her people at heart, they would at least take the matter up with the United States Bureau of Entomology and discuss their differences. Instead, they leave the minds of the people in a state of confusion and publicly denounce and belittle a Department of the United States Government.

In view of all this, I am forced to ask - "Who are some of these people in positions of trust and authority?"

Sincerely yo	u ,	

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Rederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice BUFFALO, NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 60047 uchwelbjalann

June 22, 1943

Director, FBI

RTH:MK 100-7114

ATTN: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Dear Sir:

titled

Reference is made to the Bureau letter. Number 241. Series 1943, dated June 7, 1943, concerning bacterial warfare.

Please refer to the report of Special Agent made at Buffalo, New York, and dated February 13, 1943, enwith aliases; INTERNAL SECURITY - G: DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS" (Bureau file 100-16936).

In the referenced report it is to be noted that subject

The subject of this case stated that Germany was developing large amounts of bacteria for possible use during wartime; that Germany has more than they will need and he be believed the Japanese Government had secured the formula for this baoteria.

This matter is being brought to the attention of the Bureau so that the information contained in that report may be included in the file which has been set up to collect all information concerning bacterial warfare.

Very truly yours

JOHN B. LITTLE

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No V

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

National Academy of Sciences 2101 Constitution Avenue

June 30, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for the 3-page	report of information	B A
furnished by	will be in his office	the b6
latter part of this week, at which	time the report will be	
brought to his attention.		
Very t	truly yours,	
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	Re: UNKNOWN S	UBJECTS: Disease Ge	res in
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Dear Sir:		*** = **	
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Any other information			b6
Mr. Tolson	retaring to mm ret	recitity of ones inc	
Mr. Tolson should be appropriatel. Mr. E. A. Tamm	A Leboreag co rue p	mean.	b7C
Mr. Clegg			
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Mr. Glavin	-2.6	K 1122	
Mr. Ladd	- M		*
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Mr. Nichols	Je	ohn Edgar Hoover	
Mr. Rosen		Director	*
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88 JUL 20 1943



Nederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice Washington, D. C.

June 11, 1943

	1
CC-287	Mr. Tolson
NI	Mr. E. A. Tamm
4	Mr. Clegg
1	Mr. Glavin
0	Mr. Ladd
	Mr. Nichols
	Mr. Rosen
	Mr. Tracy
	Mr Capage
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E 16.	Mr. McGuire
	Mr. Harbo
	Mr. Quinn Tamm_
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	Mr. Nease
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ALL INFORMATION CONT HEPEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DAYE 12:4:03 B: 60	267 uda	MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD)
a Ji	Re:	ALLEGATION OF DISEASE GERMS IN VITAMIN TABLETS:	
149	1	- Informant;	06
*	x 1 2	SABOTAGE.	5

	Under date of June 3, 1943, the Bureau received a letter prepared in
- 2.2	pamphlet form from
	The letter contains a dissertation on vitamins and claims that
	various vitamin tablets and capsules were analyzed by the doctor and found to con-
	tain influenza, typhoid, tuberculosis and pneumonia germs. The doctor completely
	covers the field and has included almost all of the familiar drug companies in his
	indictment.

His theory is that central plants are making ingredients for the various distributors and the germs are inserted in a central place. The doctor also has an aversion to nicotinic acid, which he claims is very prevalent.

Although his entire report appears rather fantastic, it is prepared in a lucid style. His entire outlook and attitude may be explained by the fact that he claims to be a licensed Naturopathic physician and, therefore, would presumably have an aversion to drugs of any kind.

A review of the Bureau files concerning the informant contains no definite information to discredit the informant's credibility, although it is noted that, by reference from one a letter was received from the doctor on March 6, 1943, claiming that nicotinic acid, which he claims is poisonous in any substantial quantities, is contained in many items, such as cigarettes, Old Grand Dad whiskey, etc.

By letter of March 19, 1943, he mentions which supply, as you will remember, was recently recalled for some unknown reason as it apparently contained some poison.

The previous correspondence has been acknowledged in a noncommittal fashion, but in view of the widespread allegations of this informant, I believe FORMICTORY further acknowledgement is undesirable.

meno m. cyfey 200 RECORDER 93216-9 1 1 101 50 1943

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RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that this material be referred to the Technical Laboratory for appropriate review and comment. If it is considered desirable by the Laboratory, the doctor could be interviewed by an Agent to attempt to obtain some of the samples, which he alleges contain disease germs, at which time presumably the correspondence could be ended for all times. It is not believed, however, in view of the gravity of the statements and the widespread interest in bacterial warfare in general that the correspondence may be disregarded.

Respectfully,

E. W. Timm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Form No. 1 b6 NK FILE NO. THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY DATE WHEN MADE IADE BY REPORT MADE AT PERIOD FOR 7/13/43 7/8-10/43 NEWARK, NEW JERSEY CHARACTER OF CASE TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Disease Germs in SABOTAGE Vitamin Tablets: PERSONAL AND CONFI NOPSIS OF FACTS: The Korn Laboratory is located in a residential apartment building at 111 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J. Laboratory who is not listed in classified telephone directory as either a medical doctor, b6 osteopath, chiropractor or naturopath. Naturopathic physicians opposed to use of drugs and medicines, therefore byc préjudiced against vitamin products. [REFERENCE: Bur eau file 100-93216. Letter from the Bureau to the Newark Field Division dated July 2, 1943. Investigation reveals that the "Korn Laboratory" is located at 111 North Walnut Street, East Orange, New Jersey. This address is a large residential type apartment building, and with the exception of the Korn Laboratory, the building is occupied by residential tenants. The directory merely shows "Korn Laboratory." DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES INC. RECEIN #ECETAR:

NK 98-1342

The word "doctor" does there any inference the gation was conducted by	ecause of the disc	reet natu	re of this	inquiry	
				8	

The following information was obtained from the records of the

New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners, Trenton, New Jersey:

is not licensed by the New Jersey State Board of Medical

Examiners as a physician or doctor of any kind.

In view of the character and activities of and their flare for publicity, it is felt that further investigation of this matter is inadvisable.

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU:

One copy of a pamphlet entitled "American Drugless Physician" dated June 1943.

-CLOSED-

TIFFANY & MASSARSKY

J. RAYMOND TIFFANY REUBEN W. MASSARSKÝ HOBOKEN, N. J.

HOBOKEN 3-3134

November 13, 1942

	b6	***	(F)
My dear	b7C		
We have h	een retained by		
in the matter of cerbeen attributed to yo	tain alleged disparagi	to protect his ing statements w	
persons, sworn to, th	een furnished with wri	their visits t	o.your b6
office you referred to slanderous remarks in		aker" and made	other b7C

You of course are aware of the seriousness of such a charge when made against a professional man who is licensed by the State of New Jersey to practice his profession, and unless we receive an apology and retraction of the statements we will follow the Doctor's instructions and institute suit for slander and disparagement of character.

Trusting you will not make this course necessary, I

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. Raymond Tiffany

JRT: RB

am

For TIFFANY & MASSARSKY

	b6 b7C
NOV 19	November 18, 1942

MrJ.Raymond Tiffany 33 Newark Street Hoboken, N. J.

My dear Mr. Tiffany:

Your letter of November 13 was somewhat delayed because of a slight error in the address.

was a faker was based on the fact

shat he permits himself to be listed in the classified section of the telephone book under the heading "Physicians and Surgeons-Doctors of Medicine", although he is not a licensed physician, surgeon, or doctor of medicine.

If he is, without my having known it, properly listed ir this classification, or if he is listed here without his knowledge and permission, I wish to apologize and do apologize for using the expression "faker" and any other slanderous statements, and to retract them.

		Very truly yours,	
100	b6		
	. b7c		

December 3rd, 1942.

b7C

Judge J. Raymond Tiffany, 33-39 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Dear Judge;

In further reference to apology, years ago, back in 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, the telephone company listed all doctors under one heading. Later they formed a Chiropractic column be and then they formed an Osteopathic column, deleting gradually the Osteopaths from the Medical doctors' column. My name, however, remained in the Medical doctors' column because this was the heading I contracted for originally.

In 1923, or before, the Medical doctors in Essex County formed a combine, or trust, and insisted that my name be removed from the list of Physicians and Surgeons in the telephone book. I threatened to sue the telephone company for \$500,000 unless my name was restored to that column because, as stated above, that is what my original contract was signed for and the telephone company quickly signed a new contract which stated that my name should be placed back in that column in the next edition providing I would drop the suit against them and the suit that was prepared against the Essex County Medical Society for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

At the time this happened you were away in Washington, D.C., and I was informed by your office that you would not be back for three or four weeks so I thought the easiest way was the best and signed the new contract.

When	says I am not licensed as	a Physician	and
Surgeon, or Doctor o	f Medicine, he is mistaken i		
an Osteopathic Physi	cian and Surgeon in the Comm	nonwealth of	Pennsyl-
vania. I am also re	gistered as a M.D. (Doctor	of Medicine)	in the
State of Pennsylvani	a under the old Registration	n Act.	,
		The second second	**

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Since when has developed the nerve to impose his medical, dictatorial and compulsory program upon the telephone company?

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At the great trial before Judge Caffrey, in Passaic County, I was acknowledged to be a licensed Physician in the State of New Jersey; and at the famous trial Judge Dungan ruled that I was not a "quack" or "Taker" because I was licensed by the State of New b6

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- 2 -

Jersey and the State of New Jersey does not license quacks or fakers. This decision of Judge Dungan in the was upheld in the Court of Errors and Appeals. (See Law Reporter).

In consideration of the fact that I am not practicing Medicine and Surgery, I have written to the telephone company requesting that they remove my name from the M.D. column and I am herewith enclosing a copy of this letter for your files.

The manager of the Advertising Department called me on the telephone on December 1st and said the new telephone directory has already been printed but that in the next issue my request would be granted and my name removed from that column.

In reference to statement that, cured a patient in his life", I quite agree, because no doctor of any faith, cult or class cures a patient. Nature does the curing, not the doctor. If a doctor pulls a splinter out of a finger nature cures that finger.

The United States Government recognized school, the First National University of Naturopathy and Allied Sciences, through the Rehabilitation Bureau, for the training of veterans of World War #1 and I am quite sure the United States Government would never have recognized this school and paid the tuition fees for these veterans in the First National University of Naturopathy and Allied Sciences, which taught Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Naturopathy and Physiotherapy, had they believed that was a quack and a faker.

has been recognized in many states of the Union as a Physician and expert witness in court cases.

Always at your service, I am

Vigorously yours,

FWC:MW

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November 27, 1942

New York and New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Newark, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

I am a registered physician and surgeon, a licensed Osteopathic Physician, a licensed Naturopathic Physician and a licensed Chiropractor.

I am listed under each heading in the yellow advertising section of the Telephone Directory. Since I practice drugless methods only I request and demand that when the new Directory is issued that you remove my name from the M.D. column and place it in the Psychoanalysis column. I do not wish to convey to the public that I practice the giving of drugs, bugs, poisons, inoculations, the transplanting of monkey glands, etc., etc., or unnecessary surgical mutilation of the human body by castrating the male, desexing the female, etc., by being further listed in the column of M.D.'s.

Kindly send your representative to cancel the old contract and make a new one. Also notify the Essex County Medical Society and the State Board of Medical Examiners to relieve their anxiety regarding my attitude in this matter.

I am, as ever

Vigorously yours,	17.

b6 b7C

P.S .- Copies of this letter have been sent to the following:-

Essex County Medical Society
Newark, N. J.
State Board of Medical Examiners,
Trenton, N. J.

dated 7-14-43

ECORDED & INDEXE

DEFENSE LETTER TO

STATES

August 5, 1943 RECORDED EPC: EGK b6 b7C Lear As of possible interest and for your confidential information, I am transmitting a copy of a memorandum report prepared at the Honolulu office of this Bureau on July 11, 1943. · Sincerely yours, U. PARRE NOOVED Attachment Bu NEO READING ROCH COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Tolson E. A. Tamm Clegg Coffey Glavin Ladd Nichols DEPT DE JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Rosen Tracy Acers Carson Hendon Mumford Starke Quinn Tam Nease

July 11, 1943

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MIMORANDEM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED	
HEREIN IS UNDURSHED BE: BACTERIAL MARPAGE	2
DATE 3/8/90 BYSDIAGS 307009	
In connection with routine investigative duties, it was ascertained	
that some study on this subject had been made by a local physician,	- b6
	b7
It was shortly after the outbreak of war that propered a	
brief summary outlining the possibilities of bacterial warfers. This study was	100
forwarded by him under date of June 12, 1942, to and copies were sent to	
SHAME DEPARTE SHAME SHAME	b6
of this memorandum was obtained and is quoted as follows:	b7C
"Among all the horrors of war, the most dreadful to contemplate is the deliberate use of disease. Many are even now unwilling to face the pos-	
sibility of bacterial warfare. It should be remembered that, until poison	
gas was used against the Allies in the last war, they had made little prepara-	
tion to retaliate in kind, and generally refused to admit the possibility that poison gas would be used. It appears that history is repeating itself	I.
in our failure to face squarely the possibility that the enemy will employ	
bacterial warfare against us now.	
"Te have made no preparations to cope with such measures, much less	
to strike back with the same weapon.	
"This refusal to take tecterial warfare seriously is the kind of	
wishful thinking churacteristic of American idealism and for which we may pay	
dearly in the near future.	
"The League of Nations Investigation Committee has long ago reported	
that our enemies are well versed in bectarial warfare. This Committee con- cluded that preparations were being made in many countries, among which were	
our present opponents, to use this dreadful weapon.	
"It is a matter of record that, in the last war, Germany recorded	
to becterial warfare in a desperate effort to deprive the Allies of Americanon	
assistance. Germany has never denied that glanders was distributed by them in America through the German Ambassy to infect cattle intended for the	
Tolson E. A. Tammillies. Just before the Armistice the Germans were finally successful in in-	
Cless feeting French cattle with foot and mouth disease. Bacterist cultures were	
Nichols	
Tracy #In the present war the Japanese are reliably reported to have used	
Carson the Dacillus which causes bubonic plague against their chinese auversaries.	
Hendon Mundon Starke	*
Quinn Tamm Nease Gandy	

"The Bureau of Bacterial Farfare rank, in Berlin and Tokyo, with all other recognized branches of the military, Additional evidence of ore-paration for this type of warfare has lately been revealed. For example, in 1934 German agents sprayed harmless becteria into the ventilating system of the Paris subways while other agents simultaneously examined (bacteriologically) the air from within the subways. This experiment was simple advanced research for the day when Parisians would be huddled like rate in those same subways to escape air raids. Penent exposes of the German heichsmehr Ministry show the results of similar experiments conducted in the London subways.

"Can we believe that, when an Axis victory becomes a matter of great doubt, the Germans and Japanese will shrink from using, in desperation, this trump eard of theirs against our own Islands? The possibility becomes more likely after serious loss of face such as has recently been administered to the many at the Sattle of Midway. Such defeats are regarded in Japan as unforgivable affronts to their religion, to their Emperor and to their traditional reputation. The reaction to such a disgrace, in a people with the Japanese temperament and psychology, is certain to be violent.

"The Chinese, and our own President, upon presumably incontrovertible exidence, have accused the Japanese of using poison gas on at least 1,000 different occasions, as well as having employed bubonic plugue germs against Chinese centers of population.

"It is respectfully suggested that we face this problem realistically and prepare now to resist any attacks by bacteria which the enemy may attempt. Let it never be said that the enemy surprised us twice, first with bullets and second, with bacteria.

The militarists and the bacteriologists of Tokyo have an intimate knowledge of Hamaii. They know that our large rat population will quickly disseminate an attack of bubonic plague (mortality 60%); they know that the mosquite which is thickly spread all over the Hamaiian Islamus is the Addes agypti, the easter for yellow fever (mortality 60%); They probably have transmitted, or will transmit, detailed plans and instructions concerning bacterial parfare in Hamaii, to the many thousands of known loyal Imperial subjects who still remain at large in our homeland, if such is needed for victory.

"This attack may come from without or from within. Infected fless scattered by a lone enemy craft at night may, without further expense, assistance, or planning, spread an epidemic of bubonic plague over all the Island. An enemy submarine, or seaplane with parachutes, might land several Japanese patriots, suffering from yellow fever, but the shores of Osba, where they could expose themselves to mosquito bites and start an epidemic of yellow fever, from which no person (unless immunised) could pretect himself.

"Even more likely is an attack from within, carried out by 5th Columnists possessing bacteriological knowledge and equipment.

*Let us list the various weapons in this new form of parfare. At least eight diseases of man and three of animals are of importance in the Hawaiian area:

Man	would	(1)	Plague	50-75%	Mortality
		(2)	Yellow fever	60%	級
		(3)	Cholera	25-50%	10
6		(4)	Typhoid	5%	. 66
			Dysentery	Slight	4
		(5) (6)	Paratyphoid	Slight	14:
		(7)	Dengue	No mort	ality
		(8)	Anthrex	10%	16
Animal	, market and	(1) (2)	Glanders Foot and Wouth	50%	
			Discase	15-20%	H
· .		(3)	Anthrax	50%	

"In order for the energy to wage successful bacterial warfare in Hawaii, bacteria must be provided and distributed to the proper carriers in sufficient quantities. Large quantities of bacteria may be grown by any bacteriologist in a laboratory suitable for such work. Such persons, with all necessary facilities, are available for sid to the enemy here in Hawaii at the present time. On Cahu alone, twenty-two laboratories are equipped for bacteriological work. These are under no known official or military control. Why control mere household poisons and not control the much more deadly bacteria?

"The probable move of a fifth columnist intent upon bacterial warfare in the Hawaiian Islands would be to establish a laboratory for the culture of quantities of bacteria, transmit these to suitable carriers such as the rat and the rat flea for plague, or to our water supply in the case of cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, or dysentery. The last-named four diseases may easily be spread throughout the whole of Oshu by pumping quantities of the organisms back into the mater system by means of a mechanical or hand pump capable of developing from 75 to 100 pounds pressure. This illegal activity would probably never be detected, inasmuch as it could be done by connecting a pump in a private home to any threaded water faucet.

"As stated above, a few people suffering from yellow fever could be landed by submarine or dropped by parachute on Oshu. A few days and nights spent by these victims in the lowlands of this Island would start a terrible epidemic among our unprotected population.

*Please visualize Cahu two to four weeks after the introduction of plague, yellow fever, typhoid, and cholera; our guns would aready show their first thin coating of rust; our planes stand like ghosts upon abandoned air fields. Cargo ships could not be allowed to enter or leave the Port of Honolulu. Naval craft in Pearl Harbor would be forded either to remain or to seek some other port for their fuel and necessary supplies. Few would be the people in Honolulu remaining, able to care for the sick - mone for the defense of the Island.

"As a matter of fact, what would remain to defend? A discuse-ridgen land. Surely the enemy would not went it. Nevertheless, Oahu as a neval and military base would be effectively neutralized, immobilized and denied for use by either ourselves or the enemy.

To accomplish this same result by traditional military means would cost the enemy how many planes, ships, barges, and men? Surely a prohibitive price — as is demonstrated by their recent attempt against Midway. How much more likely, then, is bacterial warfare, which can be carried out against this Island at an expenditure of planes, men, and money absolutely negligible in comparison with the terrible damage which could be inflicted. Only an enlightened and determined military authority can protect our own troops against weapons which they cannot see and which are as deadly as bullets.

"What has been done to date to provide against such a contingency as bacterial warfare? Casual inquiry among the military forces reveals that <u>nothing</u> has been done!

"It is felt absolutely necessary to enticipate the enemy's next move rather than to wait to see what he chooses to do next. In order that preventive measures may be instituted at once, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted for consideration, approval, and actions

- "L. Registration of all bacteriologists, technicians, and other persons known to possess special knowledge of bacteriology.
- "2. Registration of all laboratories equipped for bacteriological research in the Hawaiian area and a close scrutiny of all individuals employed in or connected with these laboratories.
- *3. The immediate intermment of all axis sympathizors, regardless of citizenship, with special emphasis on those who have had extensive bacteriological training.

- "4. A vigorous campaign for the eradication of rats and Aedes agypti mosquitoes in Hawaii.
- "5. The recruiting and enlistment of observers of proven loyalty to serve in all laboratories and the stationing in all laboratories of military observers whose knowledge of bacteriology and bacteriological procedures have been demonstrated.
- "6. The immediate immunization of all non-immunes against yellow fever and cholera, rendering the whole Territory immune to typhoid, small pox, cholera, and yellow fever, leaving plague the only really serious bacterial threat."

When was contacted, he supplied the following additional comments: During the past year the water supply of Hawaii has been chlorinated, thus minimizing the possible subversive introduction of the intestinal bacteria such as typhoid, dysentery, paratyphoid, and cholers into our water. However, points out that plague and yellow fever are still serious bacterial threats.

Bibonic plague is said to be spread by the rat flea. According to little has been accomplished in the control of the rat population in the Hawaiian Islands other than by the sugar planters on their own plantations for purely economic reasons. Modern methods of rat control by exact prebaiting b6 with zinc phosphide have been well proven, making rat control in Hawaii a distinct possibility. The task would be great, but the economic and public b70 health benefits would be immense.

Control of the Aedes agypti mosquitoes, the carrier of yellow fever, is considered more difficult but not impossible. In order to protect the population of Hawaii from yellow fever, either the carrier must be eliminated or the population must be immunized by inoculation. The latter is difficult because the vaccine for inoculation is hard to produce. Some of the service personnel in Hawaii have been so immunized affording a false sense of security. The spread of the present epidemic of influenza from the civilian to service personnel demonstrates the vulnerability of the services here to civilian maladies. It is fair to assume that the military would be seriously handicapped by the civilian population being stricken with a deadly disease.

expresses concern over the ease with which virulent bacteria might be introduced into the milk supply. He points out that bacteria must first be produced before it can be introduced into our water or milk. This is said to be the job of a bacteriologist and therefore control of all persons having a knowledge of bacteriological procedures and laboratories capable of such work is considered imporative. It was stated that an attempt

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was made to accomplish this by a military order registering all persons who had been employed in bacteriological work during the past five years. This placed all responsibility on the laboratory and not on the individual as it should have been. It is not difficult to imagine bacteriologists who had never been employed in a laboratory in Hawaii, according to and this group could very likely become the most dangerous.

in conducting his research on this subject, obtained numerous references which he has set forth in the form of a bibliography. A copy of this bibliography is attached hereto as of possible interest for purposes of research.

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POISON IN THE AIR By Hanz Liepmann (623.452L Library Hawaii)

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Bederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

206 Dillingham Building Honolulu 16, T. H. July 11, 1943

Director, FBI

Technical Laboratory Attention:

BACTERIAL WARFARE

Dear Sir:

18

Reference is made to Bureau letter No. 241. Series 1943, to all

Special Agents in Charge dated June 7,	1943, in the above captioned matter.
To accurately with wouters to	
	westigative duties, Special Agent ome study on this subject had been
	me study on this subject had been
made by a local physician.	
Wie interest and o	study into the possibilities of bac-
terial warfare had been prompted largel	
gerated personal concern over the secur	
especially as concerns the Japanese. H	
without reason, that 50 per cent or mor	
Islands are loyal to Japan.	feelings in this respect will be b7C
noted in his personal views injected in	
apply particularly to the Hawaiian area	· / /
The same about the another the south	
It was shortly after the outh	
a brief summary outlining the possibili	
was forwarded by him under date of June then	and copies were sent to
Secretary of War, The	Secretary of the Navy, The b6
of this memorandum was obtained and is	
of this memorandum was obtained and is	danga as tottoms.
"Among all the horrors of wer	, the most dreadful to contemplate is
	are even now unwilling to face the pos-
	hould be remembered that, until poison
	e last war, they had made little prepara-
tion to retaliate in kind, and genera	
	pears that history is repeating itself
	cossibility that the enemy will employ
bacterial warfare against us now.	
	Na.
"We have made no preparations	to cope with such measures much less
to strike back with the same weapon.	/ property
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b7C SE

"This refusal to take bacterial warfare seriously is the kind of wishful thinking characteristic of American idealism and for which we may pay dearly in the near future. "The League of Nations Investigation Committee has long ago reported that our enemies are well versed in bacterial warfare. This Committee concluded that preparations were being made in many countries, among which were our present opponents, to use this dreadful weapon. "It is a matter of record that, in the last war, Germany resorted to bacterial warfare in a desperate effort to deprive the Allies of American assistance. Germany has never denied that glanders was distributed by them in America through the German Embassy to infect cattle intended for the Allies. Just before the Armistice the Germans were finally successful in infecting French cattle with foot and mouth disease. Bacterial cultures were discovered in the German diplomatic pouches destined for Bucharest. "In the present war the Japanese are reliably reported to have used the bacillus which causes bubonic plague against their Chinese adversaries. "The Bureaus of Bacterial Warfare rank, in Berlin and Tokyo, with all other recognized branches of the military. Additional evidence of preparation for this type of warfare has lately been revealed. For example, in 1934 German agents sprayed harmless bacteria into the ventilating system of the Paris subways while other agents simultaneously examined (bacteriologically) the air from within the subways. This experiment was simple advanced research for the day when Parisians would be huddled like rats in these same subways to escape air raids. Recent exposes of the German Reichswehr Ministry show the results of similar experiments conducted in the London subways. "Can we believe that, when an Axis victory becomes a matter of great doubt, the Germans and Japanese will shrink from using, in desperation, this trump card of theirs against our own Islands? The possibility becomes more likely after serious loss of face such as has been recently administered to the enemy at the Battle of Midway. Such defeats are regarded in Japan as unforgivable affronts to their religion, to their Emperor and to their traditional reputation. The reaction to such a disgrace, in a people with the Japanese temperament and psychology, is certain to be violent. "The Chinese, and our own President, upon presumably incontrovertible evidence, have accused the Japanese of using poison gas on at least 1,000 different occasions, as well as having employed bubonic plague germs against Chinese centers of population. "It is respectfully suggested that we face this problem realistically and prepare now to resist any attacks by bacteria which the enemy may attempt. Let it never be said that the enemy surprised us twice, first with bullets and second, with bacteria.

"The militarists and the bacteriologists of Tokyo have an intimate knowledge of Hawaii. They know that our large rat population will quickly disseminate an attack of bubonic plague (mortality 60%); they know that the mosquito which is thickly spread all over the Hawaiian Islands is the aedes Egypti, the carrier for yellow fever (mortality 60%). They probably have transmitted, or will transmit, detailed plans and instructions concerning bacterial warfare in Hawaii, to the many thousands of known loyal Imperial subjects who still remain at large in our homeland, if such is needed for victory.

"This attack may come from without or from within. Infected fleas scattered by a lone enemy craft at night may, without further expense, assistance or planning, spread an epidemic of bubonic plague over all the Island. An enemy submarine, or seaplane with parachutes, might land several Japanese patriots, suffering from yellow fever, on the shores of Oahu, where they could expose themselves to mosquito bites and start an epidemic of yellow fever, from which no person (unless immunized) could protect himself.

"Even more likely is an attack from within, carried out by 5th Columnists possessing bacteriological knowledge and equipment.

"Let us list the various weapons in this new form of warfare. At least eight diseases of man and three of animals are of importance in the Hawaiian area:

Man	(1)	Plague	50-75%	Mortality	
	(2)	Yellow fever	60%	. "	
	(3)	Cholera	25-50%	11	
	(4)	Typhoid	5%		
Company to the	(5)	Dysentery	Slight	1,000	
7.7	(6)	Paratyphoid	Slight	. 11	
	(7)	Dengue	No mort	ality	
e are e No	(8)	Anthrax	10%	.11	
· toda					
Animal	(1)	Glanders	50%	. 17	Pro-
	(2)	Foot and Mouth			
		Disease	15-20%	11	
	(3)	Anthrex	50%	11	
24	-	3 7 7 1 2 2 3 C 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			

"In order for the enemy to wage successful bacterial warfare in Hawaii, bacteria must be provided and distributed to the proper carriers in sufficient quantities. Large quantities of bacteria may be grown by any bacteriologist in a laboratory suitable for such work. Such persons, with all necessary facilities, are available for aid to the enemy here in Hawaii at the present time. On Oahu alone, twenty-two laboratories are equipped for bacteriological work. These are under no known official or military control. Why control mere household poisons and not control the much more deadly bacteria?

"The probable move of a fifth columnist intent upon bacterial warfare in the Hawaiian Islands would be to establish a laboratory for the culture of quantities of bacteria, transmit these to suitable carriers such as the rat and the rat flea for plague, or to our water supply in the case of cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid or dysentery. The last-named four diseases may easily be spread throughout the whole of Oahu by pumping quantities of the organisms back into the water system by means of a mechanical or hand pump capable of developing from 75 to 100 pounds pressure. This illegal activity would probably never be detected, inasmuch as it could be done by connecting a pump in a private home to any threaded water faucet.

"As stated above, a few people suffering from yellow fever could be landed by submarine or dropped by parachute on Oahu. A few days and nights spent by these victims in the lowlands of this island would start a terrible epidemic among our unprotected population.

"Please visualize Oahu two to four weeks after the introduction of plague, yellow fever, typhoid and cholers; our guns would already show their first thin coating of rust; our planes stand like ghosts upon abandoned air fields. Cargo ships could not be allowed to enter or leave the Port of Honolulu. Naval craft in Pearl Harbor would be forced either to remain or to seek some other port for their fuel and necessary supplies. Few would be the people in Honolulu remaining, able to care for the sick - none for the defense of the Island.

"As a matter of fact, what would remain to defend? A disease-ridden land. Surely the enemy would not want it. Nevertheless, Oahu as a naval and military base would be effectively neutralized, immobilized and denied for use by either ourselves or the enemy.

"To accomplish this same result by traditional military means would cost the enemy how many planes, ships, barges, and men? Surely a prohibitive price - as is demonstrated by their recent attempt against Midway. How much more likely, then, is bacterial warfare, which can be carried out against this Island at an expenditure of planes, men, and money absolutely negligible in comparison with the terrible damage which could be inflicted. Only an enlightened and determined military authority can protect our own troops against weapons which they cannot see and which are as deadly as bullets.

"What has been done to date to provide against such a contingency as bacterial warfare? Casual inquiry among the military forces reveals that nothing has been done!

"It is felt absolutely necessary to anticipate the enemy's next move rather than to wait to see what he chooses to do next. In order that preventive measures may be instituted at once, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted for consideration, approval and action:

Registration of all bacteriologists, technicians, and other persons known to possess special knowledge of bacteriology. Registration of all laboratories equipped for bacteriological research in the Hawaiian area and a close scruting of all individuals employed in or connected with these laboratories. "3. The immediate internment of all Axis sympathizers, regardless of citizenship, with special emphasis on those who have had extensive bacteriological training. A vigorous campaign for the eradication of rats and aedes Egypti mosquitoes in Hawaii. "5. The recruiting and enlistment of observers of proven loyalty to serve in all laboratories and the stationing in all laboratories of military observers whose knowledge of bacteriology and bacteriological procedures has been demonstrated. "6. The immediate immunization of all non-immunes against yellow fever and cholera, rendering the whole Territory immune to typhoid, small pox, cholera and yellow fever, leaving plague the only really serious bacterial threat." On the occasion of Special Agent contact with supplied the following additional comments: During the past year the water supply of Hawaii has been chlorinated and thus minimizing the possible subversive introduction of the intestinal bacteria such as Typhoid, Dysentery, Paratyphoid, and Cholera into our water. However, b7C points out that Plague and Yellow fever are still serious bacterial threats. Bubonic plague is said to be spread by the rat flea. According to little has been accomplished in the control of our rat population other than by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters on their own plantations for purely economic reasons. Modern methods of rat control by exact prebaiting with Zinc b7C Phosphide have been well proven, making rat control in Hawaii a distinct possibility. The task would be great, but the economic and public health benefits would be immense. Control of the Aedes Egypti mosquitoe, the carrier of Yellow Fever, is considered more difficult but not impossible. In order to protect the population of Hawaii from Yellow Fever, either the carrier must be eliminated or the population must be immunized by innoculation. The latter is difficult because the vaccine for innoculation is hard to produce. Some of the service

personnel in Hawaii have been so immunized affording a false sense of security. The spread of the present epidemic of influenza from the civilian to service personnel demonstrates the vulnerability of the services here to civilian maladies. It is fair to assume that the military would be seriously handicapped by the civilian population being stricken with a deadly disease.

expresses concern over the ease with which virulent bacteria might be introduced into the milk supply. He points out that bacteria must first be produced before it can be introduced into our water or milk. This is said to be the job of a bacteriologist and therefore control of all persons having a knowledge of bacteriological procedures and laboratories capable of such work is considered imperative. It was stated that an attempt was made to accomplish this by a military order registering all persons who had been employed during the past five years. This placed all responsibility on the laboratory and not on the individual as it should have been. It is not difficult to imagine bacteriologists who had never been employed in a laboratory in Hawaii, according to and this group could very likely become the most dangerous.

in conducting his research on this subject, obtained numerous references which he has set forth in the form of a Bibliography. A copy of this bibliography is attached hereto as of possible interest for purposes of research.

b6

.b7C

As requested in reference Bureau letter, I will constantly be on the alert for any information on this subject matter which might be of interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Thornton,

SAC

JSA:GC Attachment.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 19, 1943

Gozier achous bjolphon

Mr. John Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to your letter of July 14 about articles being addressed to b6 this office has no parprepared by ticular knowledge of these articles. b7C

We do know, however, that the War Department and the War Research Service of the Federal Security Agency are particularly anxious that there shall be no public discussions in print or on the lecture platform of the subject to which you refer. In fact, the whole subject is regarded as highly secret.

b6 It is my understanding that b7C is fully informed about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

bl. Ok . B. M. S. Zisenhower Acting Director

RECORDED

FEDERAL BURFALL OF LOVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARIMENT OF MISTICE

FILE

PRIGINAL FILED

FORWARINE OF STREET OF 100-93216-0 JUL 28 1943

DIRECTOR OF CRISORSHIP

WASHINGTON - 25

July 17, 1943.

Mr. J. Edgar doover 6026746/NUS/BB/PA Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. RECEIVED SECURITY OIV Dear Mr. Hoover: I have your letter of July 12 regarding **b**6 b6 and articles on bacterial warmers: b7C b7C The Press Division of the Office of Censorship would hold that any detailed description of methods of bacteriological warfare would be restricted as "new and secret military weapons" and would require the appropriate authority of the War or Mavy Department before publication. Such a restriction would might write for publication in this apply to whatever country, but it would not apply, except as we might be able to b7C persuade him to use restraint, in his lecturing appearances. We have communicated with responsible editors of . Look, Click, and Pic. They say that these magazines have not published any articles by on germ warfare. Look has b6 rejected two articles; Pic was approached and stated it was not interested in anything on the subject; Click is not acquainted ORIGINAL FILED IN with the Doctor's work at all. 2.0 have asked censor of publications of Canada, to provide us with the text of the Toronto Star Weekly article of June 17, to which you make reference, together b6 with the gensorship history of that article. When this material is received, we have able to add something pertinent to your in-b7C quiry. LOUMYUDED FILES DIVISION Sincerely yours RECORDED WINIS OF MICHAEL Byron Price, FEDERAL BURFA! OF INVESTIGATION Director. JUL 28 1943 II & DEPARTMENT UP BUSTICE FILE



RAL SECURITY AGE

WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

National Academy of Sciences 2101 Constitution Avenue

31 JUL 27 1943

July 24, 1943

Mr. J. E. Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

on July 20 concerning a German-born citizen of the	
United States under investigation by your Special Agents.	b6
We are holding the memorandum for return to Washington next week.	b7C
Sincerely yours,	E Sec
TO THE THE PARTY OF COUNTAINED	b6 b7C
12.4-03 60267UC/NW/bja/PKAC	

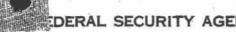
BUY WAIR BONDS STAMPS

AUG 4 1943

Mr. Tolson. FEDERAL SECURITY AGE WASHINGTON 25 National Academy of Sciences OFFICE OF 2101 Constitution Avenue THE ADMINISTRATOR ALL FEI INFORMATION CONTAINED July 3, 1943 Mr Starke Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Mr. Quinn Tamm ... Director, Federal Bureau of Mr. Nease Investigation Room 563, Department of Justice Miss Gandy 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D.C. My dear Mr. Hoover: I showed your memorandum of June 15, which contained a report of general knowledge with whom I inspected the Camp yesterday. He was, of course, pleased with its b6 conclusions and appreciated very much having this report. We acquainted with its contents, and b7C he advises that his local checks agree with your findings. We would like to have a similar check made in about six weeks to two months, if you can conveniently do so. It would be helpful if a way could be found to obtain this type of information from householders living in homes adjacent to the Camp; also it might be well to contact a few of the nearby farms, if this can be done without too much trouble. I can assure you that this information that you have obtained for us is extremely helpful in guiding the work of the security officers and our public relations director. DEFERRED RECORD The report of the discussion of your special agent with the chief quarantine officer at Rosebank, Staten Island, was most interesting. would like sometime to talk with you about the scope of your routine investigative work. It so happens that the problems offered by port quarantine controls during wartime are considerable. There is an interdepartmental commission that has just been appointed consisting of representatives of the War and Navy Departments and the Public Health Service. WRS is assisting in a small way. Maybe FBI can also help. I shall be away for a fortnight, and on my return I will endeavor, at long last, to see you again. RECORDED . Sincerely yours, FORVICTORY 13 .1943 **b**6 b7C

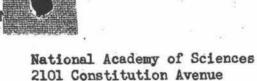
Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm.... Mr. Clegg DECLASSIFIED BY 60007 UC MUST big Para Mr. Coffey ON 12.4.03 Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd FEDERAL BUREAU OF Bir. Nichols Mr. Nesen Form No. 1 **b**6 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NY FILE NO. NEW YORK CITY REPORT MADE AT ORT MADE BY DATE WHEN MADE PERIOD FOR 8/13/43 7/29:8/12/43 NEW YORK CITY Mr. Starke TITLE CHARACTER OF CASE Mr. Quinn Tamm. BACTERIAL WARFARE SABOTAGE STRICTLY CONFINENTIAL SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Commissioner of Health, NYC, District Medical Officer. US Public Health Service, have received no indication of any use of bacteria on the part of the enemy against the civilian population. Report of Special Agent New York. b6 REFERENCE: dated 6/3/43. Bureau letter dated 6/7/43, No. 241, Series 1943. b7C DETAILS: writer in an interview at his office, 125 Worth Street, that he had received no reports from the personnel in his department or any other source indicating that the enemy was planning to use bacteria against the civilian population in the United States. b7C advised writer while interviewed at his office, Sub Treasury Building, that no information had come to his attention indicating that the enemy was planning to use bacteria against the civilian population of the United States. further stated that the discovery of rate infested with the bubonic plague on the SS WYOMING, a French ship, which arrived at New York during January 1943, had been explained to his satisfaction b6 inasmuch as the ship had sailed from Casablanca which is known to be a bubonic a close check was made of all rats infested port. According to aboard ships entering New York port following this discovery with negative U. S. DEPT, OF JUSTIC results. - CLOSED DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES SE Bureau New York AUG AUG 201

Op. 5









August 6, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received the copy of the memorandum report

prepared by your Honolulu office on July 11, 1943. I am / M - 932/6.

holding it for return to Washington next week. b6

I know he will appreciate it. b7C

Sincerely yours,



(25) 8 1943

52AUG 28 1943

Yen

Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Iustice

American Embassy London, England August 20, 1943

Communication #1305

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Attention: Liaison Section

Dear Sir:

RE: INFORMATION CONCERD7C

Reference is made to the Bureau's cable #100 dated
August 18, 1943 and received at this office today, advising that

was en route to London on special
assignment in conjunction with his Committee's work. You advised
that his principal contact while in London would be with the
Surgeon General's Office and that while might possibly
call upon the writer the Bureau had no direct interest in his b7C
activities.

I think you will be interested in knowing that on

August 18, 1943 the writer received a telephone call from in the Office of the Military Attache of the American Embassy. advised that he had received information that one to the FBI was en route to London. requested advice of me as to when was expected to arrive. At that time, I told was not a representative of the Bureau b7C and that I had no information concerning the travel plans of this individual.

Ilpon receipt of the reference cable today. I re-

Unon receipt of the reference cable today, I recontacted and furnished the facts cabled by you
concerning At this time, I told that while b6
was known to our headquarters in Washington, the

was known to our headquarters in Washington, the FBI had no direct interest in his assignment.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 LICHMOSTEPAN VOIN TOUR SEX RED F BR

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lin September 13, 1943 EPC: AF 150-93216-98 CONFIDENTIAL RECORDED 12. 4. 63267/UC/Nuelbja/Pros b7C Dear Thank you for your letter of August 31, **b**6 1943. transmitting additional information concerning and the subject of bacterial warb7C fare. b6 The general information concerning has been furnished by this Bureau to the b7C proper interested authority. Sincerely yours, Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm_ Mr. Clegg___ Mr. Glavin___ Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

60

Confidential OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICE WASHINGTON, D. C. b6 b7C August 31, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington, D. C. Dear Mr. Hoover: Replying to your letter to me of July twelfth, which was in response to my letter to you of July first, which had for its subject b6 dissemination of printed material on bacterial warfare. I am sorry not to have more promptly answered b7C your letter. I enclose an article which we have received today which was published in Toronto in the newspaper THE STAR WEEKLY. This is the only article we have been able to obtain published by probable that we were misinformed as to his having published articles in certain American magazines on b7C this subject. This is, I am sorry to say, all the information which I am able to give you. of this organization was the person wno prought the matter to the attention of this office, and he was concerned that this type of information was being generally circulated because of his particular interest as a member of the Office of Strategic Services. Sincerely yours. . b6 -b70 100-93216-ORDED & INDEXED 16 SEP 15 1943

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Is Pestilence Their Secret

eapon

DR. ALBERT BRANDT

One of the first exiles from Germany's Third Reich, Dr. Albert Brandt has distinguished himself as an author, lecturer and philosopher. Shortly after his arrival in the U.S. he published an expose of Nazi secret rearmaments. In 1934 he collaborated in writing "The Assault on Civilization," which foretold accurately the nature of the Hitler menace. Dr. Brandt now contributes articles on current affairs to several leading magazines.

HERE were primitive societies in which man sought to dispel the terror of the that the enemy wasn't there at all. Some such theory was tried by our own modern medicine men in the early days of the depression. And today there are still many persons who seek to cast out fears of coming terrors in this war by declaring over and over again that its potentialities in horror and destruction have been greatly exaggerated.

What about the long threatened "war by science," they will ask, which was to hurl the world into chaos overnight, destroying cities and annihilating whole civilian populations? "True," some commentators will say, "there have been reports that poison gas and bacteria have been used in a few experimental instances. But if Hitler really wanted to use them in this war, he would have used them effectively long ago."

General Sukiyama, Japan's minister of war in 1938, said, "To overcome our numerical inferiority we are stressing poison gas and other biological means of warfare . . . After all, there are limits to the spiritual and ethi-cal restraints that an army can recognize."

That's it in a bombshell. In a serious military crisis, our enemies will easily for-get their "ethical restraint." Germany, for one, has long been prepared for the eventu-ality of marshalling billions of invisible as-sassins against the people of the Allied Na-tions. Experiments are at the disposition of the Axis allies. There cannot be any doubt that our enemies are at this very moment using their test tubes in the preparation for interior of China and in India, vast armies and hordes of civilians are forced to go without even the most primitive sanitation. Thus they are left wide open to germ and microbe

Such attacks on the United States, on England or any one of the centres of population in the western world would, of course, be largely ineffective since living and sanitation conditions are on a high level. But even here they are neither impossible nor without danger. For epidemics of cholera, typhus or plague, even if they are quickly brought under control, are at best nothing to trifle with.

The possible effect of microbe warfare on countries and continents less favored in this respect actually baffles the imagination.

Research and preparations for biological warfare have been carried on with typical German thoroughness. Professor Ewald Banse, the famous German biologist who has worked hand in glove with the German army and the Nazi party for years, and who is now a member of the German war cabinet in his book "Introduction to Scientific Warfare," pointed out that airplanes carrying vials of cholera and typhus germs could do infinitely greater harm to the enemy than explosives and incendiary bombs. Water supplies, he said,

The Germans admit making extension use of plague germs as weapons ar already actually used them against the gets into a really tight spot, observers final atrocity to save itself. The Un means to retaliate. Above is part or symbol of packed population centres might be sown by air. At right is a ! typhus worker ready in proti

velop in a vacuum, as in canned foodst and preserves, for example, without any c or discoloration betraying their presen In other words, food infected with the bacteria could, and no doubt would, be c

sumed without alarm.

A few years ago, Wickham Steed, former editor-in-chief of the London Tir published an amazing document in which se of the meticulous war plans of the N were publicly denomined for the direct ti Steed proved to his own, and the satisfac of thousands of others, that German age even then were actively conducting exp-ments with harmless bacteria in Paris London subways and other strategic pla



ration betraying their presence." r words, food infected with these suld, and no doubt would, be conhout alarm.

years ago, Wickham Steed, the tor-in-chief of the London Times, an amazing document in which some ticulous war plans of the Nazis ed to his own, and the satisfaction ids of others, that German agents were actively conducting experiharmless bacteria in Paris and

(Microbe Warfare), discussing the work of General von Tempelhoff, then in

charge of the army's medico-chemical depart-ment. According to Von Tempelhoff, considerable progress had been made even then in ". . . the creation of new arms which will take their place by the side of tanks, airplanes and poison gases and will play a major part in war on the enemy's civilian population."

General Becker, the president of the Reichsforschungsstelle, confirmed this report.

sessed by the carrier. Professor Banse's theory that an epidemic could be brought about by simply infecting the water supply and food warehouses with cholera have also been found impractical; on the other hand it has been proven that typhoid bacteria can be used for this purpose. However, not only must the type of bacteria and its hardihood be considered, but the

"Outside of agents behind the enemy lines," writes the Deutsche Wehr, "airplanes have been found best suited for microbe attacks, and different ways have already been evolved for distribution. (Bombs, glass tubes, balloons, dusting devices, among others.)"

It is definitely known that some experi-

mental German planes have been equipped not only with bomb racks and poison gas tanks, but also with other containers whose intended use has not been divulged but can be only in connection with biological warfare.

高男 大学 学 村

Shortly before the United States' entry into the present conflict, Colonel Werner Stolz, a well known German military expert, in an article in the official scientific magazine Wissen und Fortschritt (Knowledge and Advance) suggested that "airplanes regulated by remote control could be used to release containers of bacteria over the enemy lines." This new weapon, Herr Stolz pointed out, was by no means inhuman, since it is no more horrible to be ravaged by disease than to be blown to bits by explosives. He stated that damp weather was particularly favorable, for the unleashing of these weapons," a condition wh a condition which is quite prévalent in the British Seasonal climatic changes Isles. would necessarily have to be taken into consideration. Thus

"summertime would be best for the spreading of dysentery and cholera; wintertime for epidemics of typhus and throat diseases.

German psychologists have always maintained that even if bacteriological warfare directed against countries like the United States and England were disappointing in spreading epidemics, the effect on enemy morale would be still worth while. Thus bacteriological warfare would become part and parcel of a propaganda war destined to weaken and eventually shatter morale. The fact that such a weapon has never been tried on a a large scale does

santy or marshaning pittions of invisible assassins against the people of the Allied Nations. Experiments are at the disposition of the Axis allies. There cannot be any doubt that our enemies are at this very moment using their test tubes in the preparation for widespread killing.

Ominous news has come out of China only recently. There are reports that "the little men from Japan" have resorted to biological warfare.

According to reports from Chungking, it began on Nov. 4, 1941, when a single Japanese airplane suddenly appeared over Changteh, northwest of Changsha in Honan province. It flew over the city for an hour at great height but without dropping bombs. After the "all clear" signal had been given, streets and meadows, housetops and squares were found liberally sprinkled with grains of rice embedded in little cotton balls.

Laboratory experiments established the fact that both the rice and the cotton contained cultures of bubonic plague; and even though all possible precautions were taken immediately, several cases of the dread disease were reported in a city that had known not a single case since the foundation of the Chinese republic.

Warfare With Bacteria

A FEW days after Pearl Harbor, it is further reported, Japanese planes also raided Chinhua, Chin and Chiu in Chekiang province, again "forgetting" to drop bombs but trailing behind them what appeared to be white mist. This mist, according to Chinese sources, proved to consist of live fleas and fish eggs impregnated with bubonic plague and typhus germs. The object of the raid was, of course, to infect the myriads of rats that infest a region where sanitary measures are still rudimentary.

Once again the Japanese thus prove themselves apt pupils of their Nazi masters, and simultaneously willing tools, by translating into reality what German scientists evolved in their laboratories. For it is Germany that has carried out extensive research and experiment in the field of biological, that is, germ and microbe warfare.

Germany was engaged in this work as early as World War I. It will be remembered that the German military attache in Berne, Switzerland, Major von Bismarck, was arrested in 1916 and that cultures of bacteria were discovered in his baggage. These bacteria had been developed to spread contagious diseases among herds of Spanish horses which the French army was purchasing for war purposes.

Authorities in the United States at that time also believed that the widespread epidemic of hoof and mouth disease among cattle which decimated herds, destroying, in some areas, up to half the total number, and sent meat prices soaring, were also induced by sabotage.

'German logic is simple and, as far as it goes, quite without flaw:

In wartime, typhus, plague, cholera and dysentery take a heavier toll of human lives than dynamite, torpedoes and poison gas. Today in Russia, in the Middle East, and particularly in the fever-infested jungles of Burma, Malaya, and the Dutch and British islands in the southwest Pacific, and particularly in the

"Introduction to Scientific Warfare," pointed out that airplanes carrying vials of cholera and typhus germs could do infinitely greater harm to the enemy than explosives and incendiary bombs. Water supplies, he said, could be contaminated, and infected fleas and rodents driven into the camps and cities of the foe.

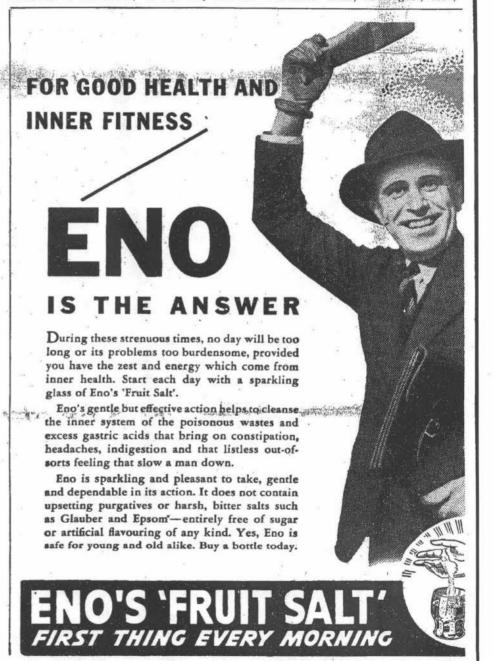
On October 12, 1923, the Robert Koch Institute, the most important biological laboratory in the Reich, sent out a confidential letter to its research workers pointing out the possibility of spreading cholera and pneumococci bacteria over enemy territory, and particularly the distribution by Nazi agents behind the lines of the botulinus bacteriagerms so deadly that a mere spoonful of them is sufficient to infect the entire output of a large stockyard or cannery.

"The great advantage of the botulinus bacteria," it was stated, "is that they can dewere publicly denoused for the f Steed proved to his own, and the st of thousands of others, that Germs even then were actively conductin ments with harmless bacteria in I London subways and other strates like water mains and reservoirs.

Before France's defeat, Baron Steckelberg was arrested in Paris spy. Under the guise of a humanit ciety, Le Croix Violette, supposedly ed in devising methods of safegua civilian population against chemical the Herr Baron had diligently an experimented with gases and bacteristain the most favorable spots for attractions.

He was sentenced to 10 years' ment but naturally was released German juggernaut had rolled a western part of Europe.

The official journal of the Gern Deutsche Wehr, in August, 1937,



bifely denotasseur-toroved to his own, and the satisfaction ands of others, that German agents in were actively conducting experiith harmless bacteria in Paris and subways and other strategic places er mains and reservoirs.

e France's defeat, Baron Serge von erg was arrested in Paris as a Nazi ler the guise of a humanitarian so-Croix Violette, supposedly interest-vising methods of safeguarding the population against chemical warfare, r Baron had diligently and widely ented with gases and bacteria to ascermost favorable spots for attack.

'as sentenced to 10 years' imprisonit naturally was released after the juggernaut had rolled across the part of Europe.

official journal of the German army, 2 Wehr, in August, 1937, published take their place by the side of tanks, air plane and poison gases and will play a major part in war on the enemy's civilian population."

General Becker, the president of the Reichsforschungsstelle, confirmed this report. This is an ominous fact if it is taken into consideration that the chief aim of the Reich research laboratories has been the development of microbe dispensers for war purposes.

The Deutsche Wehr remarked:

"It is all well and good to think of yellow fever, typhoid and smallpox in connection with war, but in order to make use of these diseases it would be necessary to provide huge colonies of infected mosquitoes for the transmission of yellow fever, and lice for typhus.'

Later German experiments disclosed that artificial epidemics of cholera and diphtheria are difficult to induce because of the relative short period of maximum strength posbe still worth while. Thus bacteriological warfare would become part and parcel of a propaganda war destined to weaken and eventually shatter morale. The fact that such a weapon has never been tried on a a large scale does not prove it wouldn't prove successful. may be more effective than even the Japs and the Nazis ever imagined.

It is grim irony that the real father of scientific warfare was Professor Fritz Haber, a German Jewish chemist. It was Dr. Haber who suggested and actually taught the use of poison gas in warfare, and Professor Banse and other scientists of the German army studied under him. Haber is gone. After Hitler came to power he was forced to abandon his laboratories in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and died in exile.

But the germ of chemical and microbic warfare has spread until it may actually prove one of the major causes of the death of civili-

zation.

Wind Blows Both Ways

OF course, it must be remembered that "the wind doth blow both ways," and that the United Nations, irrespective of their own abhorrence of such ghastly methods, may re-taliate. Professor Archibald M. Low, who was scientific expert for the British government during World War I, stated only recently: can be truthfully said that, if Britain so desires, she could at this very moment outhorror Hitler." Russia is fully prepared. The United States is ready.

Will the Nazis and Japs use the weapons of bacteriological warfare? Will they attack us with microbes?

If the Germans and Japanese feel that they will otherwise lose the war, and that they can successfully turn the tide with bacteriological

warfare, they will stop at nothing.
But if additional proof were needed that bacteriological warfare is definitely in the offing, it might be found in the truism that the Nazis and the laps have never forged a weapon and put millions of working hours into anything that they have not already used or plan to use. The Japinese have shown their intentions by their actions in China.

As far as the question as to whether America is in any imminent or remote danger of a bacteriological attack, it should be taken into account that a direct and immediate assault from the outside is not very probable. Any such attack would have to come from the sea, and the likelihood that ship-based enemy airplanes can break through our rather for-midable defences is not great. The only other, in fact only possible, attack would have to be executed by fifth columnists, either already in the country, or to be smuggled in. But the authorities are ever on the alert, and our universally high standards of sanitation are most unfavorable to the spread of infection and disease by way of bacteriological attacks, we must inevitably come to the conclusion that America is fairly safe. However, eternal vigilance is the watchword here, just as it is on all other fronts.

Naturally, the Nazis hope that they will be able to escape reprisals, and so do the Japanese. But the fourth of the Horsemen of the Apocalypse-pestilence-is a reckless rider, indeed. And it may well be that millions in Asia and Europe will perish under the hoof-

beats of the terrible horse. (Copyright 1848, The Star Weekl)





Hair Tonic. Rub a little into the scalp with the ingertips once in a while. A brisk mas-sage with 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic before a hair wash loosens up the scalp and eases the itchy feeling. To keep the hair well-groomed from morn till night, comb a few drops through the hair each morning.

Made by Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Cons'd.

t takes just a few drops dail; keep your hair looking its best



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

SUBJECT: BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE/BEFORE 1980

SAC, Baltimore

Director, FDI

BIOLOGICAL MARYAGE SABOTAGE

This is to advise that SA T. D. Beach will travel to Camp Detrick, flaryland, with of the Office of the Chief of the Department of the Army on Gednadday, December 27, 1950. The purpose of this trip is to confer with and both of the protection of government buildings.

TDB:BJL

M.C

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Rosen Tracy Harbo MAILED A MAI

Glavin

DATE: 12/8/50 DIRECTOR. FBI ATTENTION: SA T. D. CONFIDENTIAL FROM SAC, BALTIMORE SUBIRCT: (BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Enclosed herewith is one pack of 35 mm. film used in photographing 3 bulletins dated October 13, October 27, and November 9, 1950, preb1 pared by of the Plans and Operations Branch, SO Division, Camp Detrick, Md., who as you know is on the staff of **b6** These bulletins contain information concerning biological warfare developments in foreign countries, b7C Because of the confidential nature of the information appearing in b6 these bulletins, it is suggested that SA have the film developed in such a manner as to limit the handling of the confidential material b7C therein. It is not desired that any prints of the film be returned to the Baltimore Office, but appropriate prints should be retained for inclusion in the Bureau files. EGG: DEP 66-891 Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL ENC **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED** HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT ENCLOSURE BEHIND, FILE WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 123 12/15/03 CLASSIFIED BY LOSUTUCIALS & DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1, [], OGA 12/15/03



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No.

lited States Departm Bederal Bureau of Investigation

301 Continental Bank Building Salt Lake City 1, Utah December 16, 1950

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosm
Mr. Rosm

Director, FBI

RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE
ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE
(Bureau File 100-93216)

Dear Sir:

Re my letter November 15, 1950.

It is requested this letter be corrected by changing the twelfth word, last paragraph, page 3 from carbonates to carbamates.

Very truly yours,

Jay C newman

RHT: MEN

65-1122

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VERNMENT

DATE: December The Director **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED** FROM : The Executives Conference HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 115 104 BY LOZGT INC SUBJECT: The Executives Conference of December 22, 1950, consisting of Messrs. Ladd, Clegg, Belmont, Parsons for Harbo, Traci Sizoo, Mohr, McGuire for Nichols, Hargett for Rosen, Nease and Glavin, considered a memorandum submitted by Mr. Parsons of the Laboratory concerning bacteriological warfare, wherein he points out that there has been a survey made of the water in the Department of Justice Ruilding. It was found that **b**2 6-26.5 It was recommended by Mr. Parsons that b2 Mr. Parsons also recommends that b2 The Conference does not feel that The Conference further does not feel The Conference does not fee. b2 thatShould the Director agree, no further action will taken in connection with this matter at this time RespectiveCORDED For the

Clyde

TANDARD FORM NO. 64 fice Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT : MR. HARBO DATE: December 15, 1950 FROM : D. J. PARSONS Y ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SUBJECT: BUREAU WAR PLANS SURVEY Olavin Nichola BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE It was recommended that the Laboratory study the problem of the possibility of Nacteriological warfare materials being introduced into the water supply of the Justice Building. was also requested that recommendations regarding preventive. measures which could also be applied to the buildings occupied by the Bureau field offices be made. A study has been made of the Justice Building water Supply with particular attention being paid to the drinking water. It was learned b2 b2 ex Z FILED COPY UNRECORDED b2 In addition, consideration should be given to b2 JAN 22 1957 Con June 30 RECORDED - 66

Memo to Mr. Harbo
Re: Bureau War Plans Survey
Bacteriological Warfare - Sabotage

With respect to the water systems in the various Bureau field offices, no suggestions can be made without a survey of each field office. It is believed that special agent personnel within the field divisions are capable of making a survey of their own field offices water systems and the results should be furnished the Bureau.

ECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that	(7)	jë.	- N		
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The above survey of the Justice Building was conducted in response to the recommendations contained in the memorandum of Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd on August 22, 1950.



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OFFICE MEMORANDUM UTTED STATES GOVERNMEN'I

'1'0 :

MR. D. M. LADD

DATE December 29.1950

PROM:

A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

PURPOSE:

	To advise	that the	Bureau	has	no	comment	or	addition	to	make	0.3
to the	proposed C	CIA paper	or								b1
											b3

DETAILS:

CIA nas	prepared	а	paper	entitied	
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The Bureau does not have the material upon which the conclusions of CIA were based and therefore is in no position to comment.

It is well known to CIA that the Soviets have utilized and will utilize CP members for sabotage purposes.

ACTION:

It is respectively suggested that Liaison advise CIA that the Bureau will refrain from comment on the basis that it does not have available the source material on which the paper was predicated and Liaison should remind CIA that, of course, the Communists in the United States could be utilized although we do not have any specific indications of Soviet utilization for BW and CW at this time.

· LW/wl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT CLASSIFIED BY (14) DECLASSIFIED BY (14) DECLASSIFIED BY (14) DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) 11 15 2028

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TO:

Mr. A. H. Belmont



DATE: December 28, 1950

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FROM:

V. F. Keav

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING DECEMBER 28, 1950, 11:00 A.M.

> Pursuant to instructions, Agent DeLoach of Liaison attended the Intelligence Advisory Committee meeting this morning at 11:00 A.M. in General W. B. Smith's conference room at the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gere ral Smith distributed to the IAC members a rough draft of a paper entitled He indicated, with the concurrence of the group, that the IAC members present should return this rough draft to their respective a encies where it should be studied for contributions or comments. General Smith indicated that he would appreciate an answer to this matter within three days or as expeditiously thereafter as possible. He specifically stated that the FBI might desire to insert domestic information into the attached paper. of CIA, discussed that agency's estimate regarding Indochina and probable developments b1 in that particular area. The IAC group, led by of IDA, agreed that Indochina would undoubtedly b3 23 lost to the Communists within six to nine months. of the Department of State, indicated **b6** he had recieved information reflecting that b7C b7D The IAC members were presented with the fough EL STRAL draft of a CIA paper regarding this matter and it was indicated that this paper would represent the final form unless member agencies desired to make insertions or comments. mentioned that he sincerely hoped the FBI had decided to join the Joint Intelligence Indications Committee as established by the Army. He was of the Liaison Section, would advised that represent the FBI on this committee. 1951 Attachment

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SLACT

of CIA, next discussed the subject

(6)

of the importance of A paper was distributed to members

5)

b3

present and comments were requested. No comment was made by Agent DeLoach with regard to this problem or the report regarding Indochira, inasmuch as the rough drafts were not received in time for analysis; furthermore it was considered that such problems were beyond the scope of our jurisdiction.

ACTION:

It is suggested that the enclosed attachment with respect to BW and CW be referred to the Espionage Section for purposes of analysis or comment. Should the Bureau desire to make any comments to CIA or the IAC regarding this matter, or should we desire to made any contributions to the paper reflecting our knowledge of possible Commumist plans for the usage of BW or CW, the Liaison Section should be advised accordingly so that such material can be transmitted through IAC channels.

with respect to the two additional attachments, as presented to IAC members this morning, it is suggested that these papers be referred to Espionage for information purposes only. It is noted that the Bureau is not expected to comment on these matters.

b6	Office	IVIemoratiaum • United States Governm	MENT
ь7C	то :	MR. C. E. HENNRICH January 12,	1951
	FROM :		Tolson
*	SUBJECT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE	Glavin Nichols
÷,,	, ¹ .	Referral/Direct	Tracy
		There is attached hereto a document entitled	Mohr
	* *	document is being referred to in the Bureau	Gendy
		Laboratory in the event he desires to furnish any pertinent information contained herein to the field in connection with	
	14.	other data which is presently being prepared in the Laboratory to be disseminated to the field.	

b6 b7C

K

Attachment EHM: jo

ENGLISH BEHIND FILE EX-122

JANI 13 1956 RECORDED - 56 INDEXED - 56 EX-122 `b6 b7C

M Office Memorandym . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. Tolson DATE: January 12, 1951 FROM : L. B. Nichols 010012 Wartny SUBJECT: Nichols of American Telephone & Telegraph called and stated they are being harassed by Tele. Ro Sunroc Refrigeration Company, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania, who is endeavoring to sell AT&T especially treated filters for their drinking fountains which would ifilter out any radioactive material; and in a letter b6 is stating that numerous individuals know him b7C and cited the names of Messrs. C. D. and Dr. T. D. Beach, of the FBI. De Loach. I talked to Mr. De Loach who advised me that a pressure salesman, was referred to the Bureau by that Messrs. De Loach, and Beach 0 **b6** saw his product but refused to make any comment; that we MAG Ned 1 could not offer any endorsement or give any encouragement to him from the standpoint of the value of the product. This is supported by memoranda of November 10 and December 5. Rather than waste the time to send some one to see him it is suggested the attached letter be directed to him. I also informed that a representative of the but had taken a neutral position Bureau had seen and did not endorse his product in any way. b7C he concluded wás an overly enthusiastic salesman. LBN: CMC Attachment ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1 15 104 BY GORGT UC NUS BY A CAS INDEXED . 72 JAN 18.1951

EX-60 8"

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New Haven

January 15, 1951

Director, FBI

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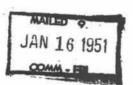
Tolson Ladd Clegg Glavin Nichols Rosen Tracy Harbo Belmont Mohr BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE New Haven file 98-1061

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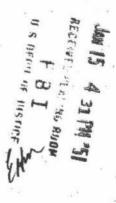
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The Barbaran

March 2, 1951

Director, FBI

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Mobile File 65410

Re Bureau letter December 20, 1950. b6 Reference report of SA dated January 17, 1951. b7C at Miami. Referenced Bureau letter instructed that when background data was obtained by the Miami Office, it should be concerning furnished to the New York Office for additional investigation. In view of the lack of background information obtained by the Miami Office as reflected in referenced report, additional background data should be **b6** developed by your office, in order that the New York Office can determine b7C whether subject is identical to the referred to in referenced Buraau letter. It would appear that sufficient background data should be available at concerning subject You are instructed to promptly furnish to the Bureau the results of your concerning the subject, which was interview with authorized in referenced Bureau letter. 100-93216 -4/8 EHM: Jo 38 the territor id SIGE 17 1 8 51 111 31 **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

1951 66 MAR 7

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 115 104 BY 60267 U

FEDER BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



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on siding in			ovember 14, 1949. and to to the report,	'.e vas desci		b6
on.			ovember 14, 1949.	'.e vas descr	ribed as re-	b6 b7C
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of the fami. of the fami. APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 5 Bureau (T)	ac	cording	nccording to Nothing re the file or kno m	'Le vas descr De Credit Burer:	the logalty	b7c b6 b7

PROPERTY OF FBI - This cenficitial report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

UNRECORDED COTY FILED IN 100- 31/7347 - L

MM 65-2411

No record was found for ______in the files of _____Police Department or the Sheriff's Department of b6 b7C

RAFARRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

MM 65-2411

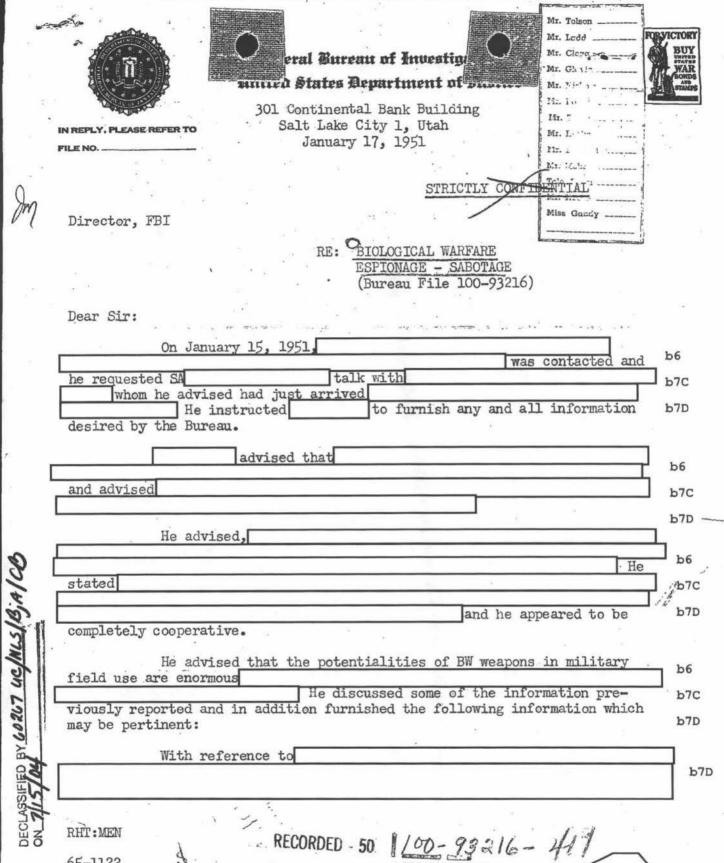
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b6

b7C

Inasmuch as a discreet preliminary investigation of
was requested by the Office of Origin, further inquiry in the neighborhood
of her home does not appear feasible at the present time in view of the
rural nature of the area.

REFERENCE: Report of SA dated 12-7-50 at Nobile. b6
Nobile letter to Bureau dated 12-7-50.



65-1122



b6

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b6

b7C

DATE: July 19, 1950 D. M. Ladd FROM ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/15/03 BY GO 247 GC INLS BIACE SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE PURPOSE There is set forth below, in compliance with your request, a brief summary reflecting the status of the captioned matter. WHAT IS BIOLOGICAL WARFARE (B.W.)? Biological warfare is the employment of certain vegetable or animal organisms against man and/or his resources openly or clandestinely by sabotage.

Steps Taken by the Bureau to Aid in the Proper Handling of our Responsibilities in This Field

1. SAC Letters Sent to the Field and Contents Thereof Briefly Stated

a. By SAC Letter dated May 25, 1948, captioned "Bacteriological Warfare - Sabotage," the attention of our Field Offices was drawn to the importance of the captioned matter by furnishing to them the results of a conference held by various intelligence agencies in Washington, D. C. This conference was addressed by University of Notre Dame, who was and still is conducting research in this field. Our Field Offices were also furnished with information prepared by concerning the susceptibility of the United States to a well-organized B.W. attack. The Field was further advised that Communist scientists and Soviet and satellite nationals, who could possibly engage in B.W. sabotage, should be considered for immediate apprehension in the event of a sudden difficulty with the Soviet Union.

b. You will recall that the Bureau was kept advised through liaison of B.W. matters taken up by the Secretary of Defense's Ad Hoc Committee on Biological Warfare, of which was the Executive Secretary. Meetings of this Committee were held approximately every two weeks from March of 1949 to June of 1949. The Committee's final report, which was furnished to the Bureau, was summarized and furnished to the Field in SAC Letter/ No. 104, dated November 16, 1949.

In this SAC Letter, instructions were issued that SAC Letter No. 81 (referred to under paragraph a above) should be thoroughly reviewed by Bureau personnel. The Bureau's responsibilities in this field were again brought to the attention of the Field. The Field was instructed to promptly advise the Bureau of all instances when during an investigation it was determined an individual.

JAN: 25 1951

Memorandum to the Director group of individuals, or organization was engaged in questionable activity in order that such information could be disseminated to interested agencies and appropriate investigation conducted by this Bureau. c. SAC Letter No. 110, Series 1949, dated December 14, 1949, instructed our Field Offices to interrogate Communist Party informants and to alert them to report any suspicious matters that came to their attention in the field of espionage, sabotage, and related Bureau matters, particularly with reference to industrial installations. 2. Existing Bureau Liaison Arrangements and Liaison Now Being Instituted Liaison has been established with the Army's B.W. Research Center at Camp Detrick, Maryland, and with the Navy's biological project, Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, in order that the Bureau can be kept informed of the latest developments in this field. Through liaison at Camp Detrick we have been advised of the B.W. experiments conducted against the air conditioning system at the Pentagon Building and of a proposed B.W. experiment to be made on the New York subway system. Liaison at the Navy's B.W. laboratory has been established more recently and they have also recently moved into their new laboratory. It is hoped that we will secure information through this liaison which will be of benefit to us in our responsibilities. Arrangements are presently being made with G-2 to establish a similar liaison arrangement at the Army's new B.W. Test Center at Dugway, Utah. This matter will be expedited in order that we can obtain any pertinent information which will be of assistance to us in the captioned matter. Contact has recently been made by the Indianapolis Office with University of Notre Dame, for the purpose of securing from him any new information or observations known to him in this field which would assist us in handling B.W. sabotage violations. is presently reviewing material in his possession for the purpose of furnishing to the b7C Indianapolis Office information he thinks will be of interest to us. This matter is being closely followed. 3. Recent Requests Made by the Bureau of G-2 and ONI for Information to be Furnished to our Field Offices A request was made by the Bureau of the Office of Naval Intelligence and G-2 to furnish us, for the assistance of our Field Offices in conducting investigations in this matter, the following types of data: - 2 -

Memorandum to the Director

A list of B.W. agents which may be used by B.W. saboteurs.

The equipment, personnel, and space necessary to manufacture such B.W. agents.

The methods and means of distribution of such B.W. agents to animals, plants, and man.

The type of equipment which could be used by a saboteur to distribute the above-referred-to B.W. agents to animals, plants, and man.

How each B.W. agent referred to above affects animals, plants, and man; symptoms and results after infection.

What are the antidotes, cures, or preventive measures which can be used against the above-referred-to B.W. agents.

What persons can be contacted in the United States by agents of this Bureau to assist in identifying the B.W. agents used by a saboteur who are familiar with B.W. research and who are either consultants to the agencies of the Department of Defense in this field or who are recognized as experts in this field.

4. Bureau Requests for B.W. Information Made of other Agencies

In September 1949 the Bureau addressed communications to the Secretary of Defense, National Security Council, G-2, ONI, OSI, and CIA, requesting them to keep us advised of all information relating to B.W. which would be of interest and value to this Bureau in the discharge of our responsibilities in the captioned matter.

5. Distribution of B.W. Information to other Agencies

We are furnishing to the intelligence agencies and other interested agencies information on individuals considered as suspect in the field of B.W. and other information concerning B.W. which comes to the Bureau's attention which is believed to be of interest to those agencies. Our Field Offices have been instructed to consider suspect persons who may be B.W. sabotage agents for the Security Index.

6. Double Agent Possibility in the B.W. Field

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Memorandum to the Director b6 b7D ACTION The above is being furnished to you for your information. **b6** b7C



FILE No. .

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

nited States Department of Innice PERSONAL ATTENTION Bederal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, A. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC LETTER NO. 81 Series 1948

May 25, 1948

MEMO FOR MR. HOOVER

TOLSON TAMM, E. A. CLEGG CONNELLEY GLAVIN HARBO

LADD NICHOLS ROSEN TRACY BAUMGARDNER

BAUGHMAN CALLAHAN CALLAN CARLSON CARTWRIGHT CONRAD DOWNING EDWARDS, H. L.

EGAN FEENEY FLETCHER, H. B. GURNEA

HARGETT HINCE JONES, M. A. KEAY LAUGHLIN LEONARD LONG 'McCABE, E. J.

McCABE, N. H. McGUIRE MCINTIRE MOBLEY

MOHR NANNA NAUGHTEN NEASE PARSONS PENNINGTON RENNEBERGER ROGERS SIZOO TAMM, Q.

WALL AND SUPERVISORS

RE: BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE

This letter is being submitted to all Special Agents in Charge for informational purposes, reflecting that bacteriological warfere has a potential use as a sabotage weapon. It is desired that the information contained herein be regarded as strictly confidential and not be disseminated to or discussed with any person outside the FBI. Information contained herein should be brought to the attention of all Special Agents who are assigned to the investigation of individuals or organizations inimical to the security of the United States.

Recently, a conference was held in Washington. D. C., which involved representatives of various intelligence agencies

b7D

Attached to this letter is a memorandum and which is entitled, "The Susceptibility of the United States to a Well Organized B. W. Attack." The memorandum contains seven parts. An eighth part has been added which contains a hypothetical master sebotage plan which could conceivably be used by Fifth Columnists or saboteurs under commetent direction. This information was provided to the Bureau orally at the conference previously mentioned. The material in the attachment to this letter should be carefully noted by those Special Agents who are assigned to the investigation of Soviet or satellite agents as well as those cases involving Communists and Communist controlled or infiltrated organizations working in the scientific field. With proper training, guidance, and planning it is conceivable that Soviet or Communist agents might, in the event of an extreme international emergency or war, utilize

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such a plan or one similar thereto. Consequently, any information which is developed during the course of current/investigations which has a logical bearing on the use of bacteriological warfare should be brought to the attention of the Bureau immediately by letter captioned as above. Such information should, of course, be also incorporated in the substantive case file.

The Bureau is also taking this opportunity to point out that Communist scientists and Soviet or satellite nationals who could possibly engage in the activity of a character described in the attachment should be considered for immediate apprehension in the event of sudden difficulty with the Soviet Union.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Attachment

SAC LETTER NO. 81 Series 1948 5-25-48 January 16, 1951

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77.	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
b6	ALEBERN IS TINCI ASSISTED
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- b7C	DATE TIS 104 BY GOAL TO STATE OF
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131 0	Dear
Q	
3	It has been called to my attention that
	in correspondence with commercial concerns in
·	connection with a product
\$	
()	you are referring to three representatives
. *	of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are in b70
47	a position to know of your product.
	*
	I wish to advise you that on the occasion
0	of your visit to the Bureau you were advised the
ن	Federal Bureau of Investigation would not lend any
	endorsement to your product.
73	The purpose of this communication is to
2.7	request that you cease and desist utilizing the
v.*. +	
	Bureau's name in connection with any sales repre-
	sentation which you might make in the future.
1. 1	Very truly yours,
S 80	
	J. Edgar Hoover
	2 5
	John Edgar Hoover - 9 -
	Director
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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO FILE No. 65-2061

United States Department of Instice Bederal Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 1615 Indianapolis 6, Indiana January 17, 1951

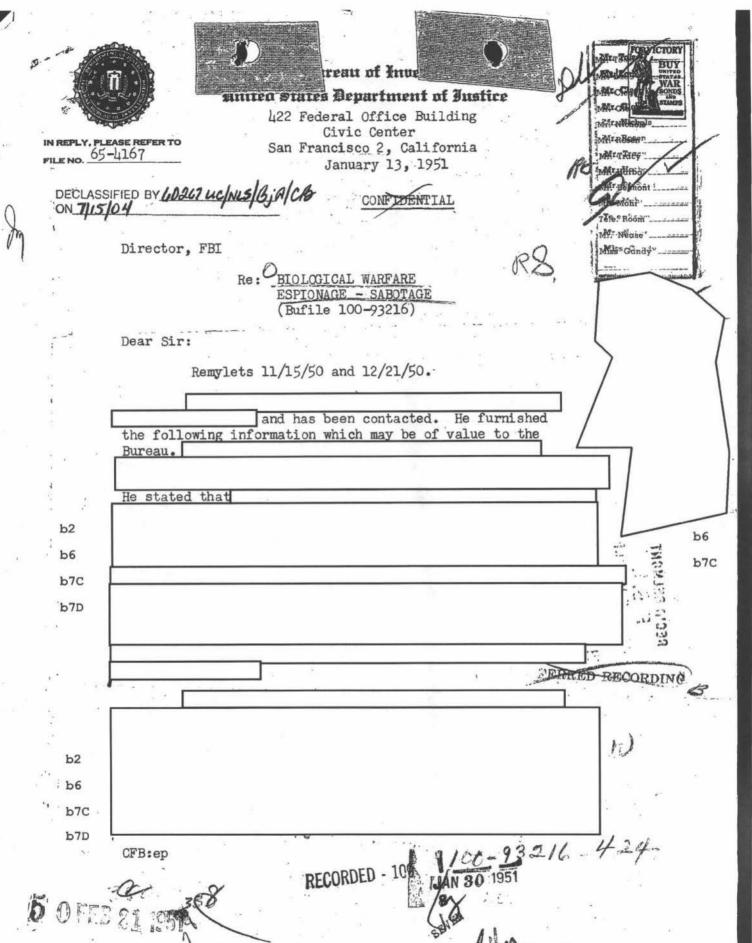
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

RS

Re: OBIOLOGICAL WARFARE
ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE
(Bufile 100-93216)

	Dear Sir:
F	South Bend, Indiana, on January 15, 1951, furnished Special Agent with the names and background information concerning
b6 b7C	stated that he had no reason to be suspicious of
· L	but that he desired that the information be recorded in the Indiana- polis files.
	stated that he would be in Washington, D. C. b6 and that he contemplated a visit to the Bureau. b7C
_	Very truly yours DEFERED RECORDING
8	H. G. Foster,
HERE	Special Agent in Charge 12 IN IS UNCLASSIFIED INSIGHT BY COLUT LIC NLS BILCS 3708
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HARRY M. KIMBALL SAC gne

100-93216-426

RECORDED 110 Dear

Thank you very much for your letter postmarked January 16, 1951. I appreciate having your observations in this regard.

b6

b7C

Inasmuch as the matter to which you referred may be of interest to the Department of Defense, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to the Secretary of Defense, National Defense Building, Fashington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

cc - Detroit, with copying incoming.
cc to Defense Department by form letter

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 1/5/04 BY LOSA LUCINITY IN 166

TRUE COPY **b6** b7C J. Edgar Hoover F. B. I. Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: While reading magazine accounts speculating on the possibilities of bacteriological attacks on us by Russia, a thought occurred to me which seemed worth calling to your attention. Very likely this same idea has been broached by some member of your very efficient organization, but just in case it hasn't----Members of Russia's fifth column in the U.S. might have some knowledge of vague or specific plans for bacteriological attack. In the interest of self preservation they may now or in the future quietly obtain innoculations against diseases against which most Americans are not currently being innoculated. Some comrades might even have the capitalistic urge to similarly protect some livestock, paving the way for making a quick dollar if most other cattle became afflicted. Yours very truly, b6 /8/ b7C

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DATE 1 15 04 BY 60367 MC MLS B; A CD

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FROMPTIM

Director, FBI

DATE: 1/25/51

SUBJECT:

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b7C

SAC, Mobile

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE (PROCLI)

ESPIONAGE /

Bufile 100-93216



Third Army. Fort McPherson. Georgia, addressed a letter dated 1/8/51

to the Miami Office requesting a check

of the files concerning

Having a record of the Mobile investigation, the Miami

Having a record of the Mobile investigation, the Miami Office forwarded the matter to Mobile.

entitled "BIOLOGICAL WARFARE (PROCLI); ESPIONAGE,

SABOTAGE," which reports the result of an investigation of

The Miami Office submitted a similar report; RUC, 1/17/51,

by SA

One copy of each report is transmitted with
a copy of this letter to Atlanta. The Mobile Office has nothing
in its file to indicate such reports should not go to G-2. Accordingly, the Atlanta Office, through its regular liaison, should
furnish copies of the reports to

The Mobile Office submitted a report dated 12/7/50 by SA

DEFERRED RECORDING

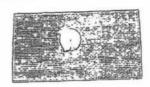
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cc ATLANTA (Encl. 2)

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DATE SOUBY 60267 UC NCS BJA CLB

DOFEB 27 1951 66 b7c



BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

· Tracy Harbo Belmo

...A

March 5, 1951 -

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Mr. Donald L. Hickolusa Chief Division of Security Office of Consular Affaire Beportuent of State Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Houser - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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	Pedrustu 6.	1951, that the	constance include	tua.Z
b6		From Labor 1	the following infor	restion which
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A review of the files of this Sureau fails to b6 reflect any deregatory information that can be identified b7C with The above has been furnished for your confidential b7D information and it is requested that no dissemination be made of this information outside your Agency. In the b6 subsequently furnishes this Aureou with b7C any additional information relating to this matter, you will be eduteed. b7D ee - Assistant Chief of Staff, U-8 Department of the Army The Pantagen Fashington, D. C. Attentions Chief, Security Division COMPTONIES ce - Director of Mavel Intelligence Department of the Havy The Pentagon Washington, D. C. co - Director Central Intelligence Agency 2430 E Street, W. W. Washington, D. C. Attention: **b6** b7C GONFECTRE OF SPECIAL WESSENGER co - Mr. J. Walter Teagley Director, Security and Investigative Division Reenomic Cooperation Administration 815 Connectiout Avenue, E. V. Washington, D. C. PERSONAL AND COMPEDENTIAL BY SPECIAL MEUSENOER

fice Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNME Director, FBI DATE: February 6, SAC, Detroit SUBJECT: b7C Michigan INFORMATION CONCERNING b7D of this offic It was recently necessary for Agent to contact the above captioned in connection with During the interview being conducted by advised he wished to furnish the following information to this Bureau: He stated He informed the writer, however, that was advised that this agency would naturally be interested in knowing ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED CEG:JC HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 62-0-17249 DATE 15 03 1460267 **b6** FEB 7. 1951 INDEXED

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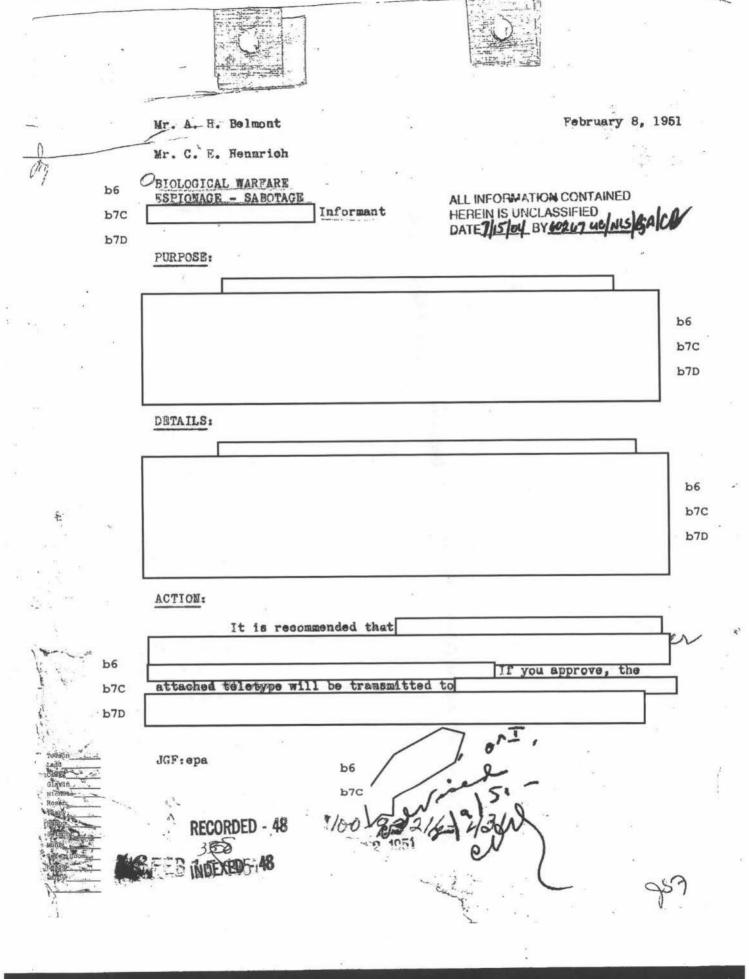
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Office Men dum • united s government

	TO :	Mr. Tolson	v +	DATE:	February (5, 1951
	FROM :	L. B. Nichols			190/	Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin
1	SUBJECT:	BACTER-10LOGI	ICAL WAK! AA	خارما	MMA	Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Egan
b6		With reference	to the attached ry 24, 1951, I u	d letter from	e that in	Mr. Gurnea Mr. Harbo Mr. Mohr Mr. Pennington Mr. Quinn Tamm
b7C	line wi	th your suggestion	n, I called	on the p	hone and	Tele. Room Mr. Nease Miss Holmes
/		m of the background				Miss Gandy
			matter could now			s ·
¥		incident as he wor				2700
		future correspond rdingly appears n				27606.
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Mr. PennIngto Mr. Quinn Tam Tele. Room

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Office Memorendum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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то	:	Director, FBI	DATE: January 25, 1951
FROM	:	SAC,	(A)
SUBJECT		BIOLOGICAL WARFARE	- /
b6		ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE	
	- L	Informant	
b7C		Bufile 100-93216	DEFFTON
b7D			The state of the s
		Re: Bulet 1/15/51.	
-		On 1/24/51 reiter	ated his willingness to be b6
30		interviewed by representatives of other	r government agencies and b7C
dr.	55	specifically by G-2, Department of the	Army, and the Office of
100		Naval Intelligence, concerning his know	wledge of Soviet activity b7D
11. SPS; 4/4		in the field of biological warfare.	
INFORMATION CONTAINED		## 434 - 44 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	t he would be available for such b6
E 9.3	59.15	At this time stated that interview on Saturday, 2/3/51 at 1:00	
SES		Connecticut, and in	the event this date was not b7C
SS		suitable, he would also be available of	n the afternoon of Saturday, 67D
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VERNMENT

	то	: Mr. A. H. Belmont by DATE: February 5, 19.	51
. 1.	FRO	OM : Mr. C. E. Pantrich Log	m
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	SUE	BJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE b6 ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Nicho	
		Informant Roser	
		b7C Traoj	
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	¥	G-2 and ONI that will be available	10.
3		for interview by their representatives will be available	6 14
		on the afternoon of 2/10/51. G-2	
		and ONI destre to interpress	7C)
		knowledge of Soviet activity in the field of biological warfare.	7D W
38			olds
		Background:	1
	3	was .N	41
	A	interviewed by SA'S of the New Haven Office on 9/19/50. He	
	3	advised that he	
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NE	3		b6
ITAI	3		
SON	2		b7C
NO	3		b7D -
ATK C	B		*
1		When interviewed by Special Agents's from the New Haven Office expressed his willingness to be interviewed by representatives of other Government agencies concerning his knowledge of Soviet activity in the field of biological warfare. G-2 and ONI, Washington, D. C., expressed their desire to send representatives to interview	
O. T.	1	interviewed by representatives of other Government agencies	-
-	A H	concerning his knowledge of Soviet activity in the field of	
₹.	īà	biological warfare. G-2 and ONI, Washington, D. C., expressed	9
		their desire to send representatives to interview in the immediate future provided that a time for interview	All want
		could be arranged. The New Haven Office ascertained that	* 8
		representatives on the afternoon of 2/10/51.	1 . 1 . 4
		100-13/16	- 430
141		Action: RECORDED - 73 FEB 2 1.55	
		It is recommended that the Liaison Section	
		immediately notify G-2 and ONI that will by	m.
13		be available for interview by their representatives at his	P 66
1	1	100-93216 to terried to terried	b7C
8		JGF: hmb: bjc	67b7D
.0	级	Tel pent to NH (615) wordent Grand for pense to word one fate - COO) 7
b	ZF	EB 24-1951 would be did Satoute noneldate - Co	S

home on the afternoon of 2/10/51.

representatives will interview concerning his knowledge of Soviet activity in the field of biological warfare. The Liaison Section should determine if G-2 and ONI representatives will interview at the designated time so that the New Haven Office can be appropriately advised in advance so they can relay such information to

UNITED GOVERNMENT CONFIDENTIAL DATE: 2/8/51 DIRECTOR, FBI TO 14 FROM SAC, BALTIMORE SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Re Baltimore letter to Director and SAC, Dallas dated 2/3/51. b1 **b**3 (C **b6** bac b1 b' b6 b3 PECONDING b7C b7D b6 b7C b7D This information is being furnished to the Dallas Office to avoid any unnecessary investigation b1 b3 EGG: DEP 100-93216- 434 66-891 CC Dallas - PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL FED - 1951 RECORDED - 48 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT **b6** WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. b7C CLASSIFIED BY GAZUT UCINUSIBIAICH DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) 12/15 RAIR3, I IS OGNIA/15/03 LORGT UCINES/BIA/CB

65 FEB 24 1951

Office Men.dum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

	TO :	Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: February 8, 1951
	FROM :	Mr. C. E. Hennricht
	****	O Nichola_
	SUBJECT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED FROSE FROSE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED Harbo
	b6	Informant DATE 15/04 BY 60267 46 NLS BA OB Belmont Mohr
	b7C	Tele. Room
	b7D	PURPOSE:
		To have the Liaison Section immediately notify G-2
	ь6	and ONI that they should make arrangements directly to interview at a mutually
	b7C	agreeable time and to advance his expenses for travel
	b7D	to Washington, D. C. Also to obtain approval for transmittal
	בום	of the attached teletype to the New Haven Office so that can be informed that G-2 and ONI will contact him directly to
		arrange for an interview in Washington, D. C.
		DETAILS:
	€	
		G-2 and ONI, Washington, D. C., originally expressed a desire to send representatives to interview
	L.	for information he may have of interest to them
	8 . (40	concerning Soviet activity in the field of biological warfare. G-2 and ONI were advised by Liaison on 2-7-51 that would b7D
		be available for an interview in on 2-10-51. At such time
	¥	G-2 and ONI expressed a desire to have travel to Washington, D. C. at a mutually agreeable time at their expense to
		be interviewed.
		ACTION:
	9	
	1	G-2 and ONI that they should make arrangements directly to interview
		and to advance b7C
	LAKIT	his expenses for travel to Washington, D. C. If you approve, the attached teletype will be transmitted to the New Haven Office so that b7D
	1 Dyn	can be informed that he will be contacted directly for
		an interview at Washington, D. C. at their expense.
		RECORDED - 130 FEB 17 1951
		INDEXED - 130 they will make
		t Topics
	arram	general De July make b6
	18	b7c
1	E O CUD	18.8 1 Selection of I relieve with Army.
9	DALER	1 Solete J. Or
	OW	()



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. -

Bureau of Inves

United States Department of Sustice

301 Continental Bank Building Salt Lake City 1, Utah February 14, 1951

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Mr Mohr

Director, FBI

RE: OBIOLOGICAL WARFARE
ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE
(Bureau File 100-93216)

Dear Sir:

On February 13, 1951,

Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele, Utah, was contacted. He advised he has no additional information concerning new developments in the fields of Biological Warfare. He intends to go to Washington, D. C., February 15, 1951, to return the forepart of March and while in Washington he expects to obtain classified data on BW which would be of interest to the Bureau and which he will make available.

Very truly yours,

DAY C. NEWMAN TEM

RHT:MEN

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 4C NIS BIA CB

65-1122

RECORDED - 67

FEB 19 1951 A 436 6, 21th Beafs

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51 FEB 27 195



MR. HARBO

MR. PARSONS

SUBJECT: (BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

SABOTAGE

DATE: January 17, 1951

Tele. Ro

At this time I wish to set forth the recommendations which have been made for action on the part of the Laboratory and to give the present status of the actions taken.

Memo of Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont dated August 21, 1950, which requested that the Laboratory make appropriate contacts with the Department of Defense to ascertain the type of protective clothing, gas masks, etc. that could be successfully used in the event of BW or CW attacks. The cost of this type of equipment should be determined, where it is manufactured and similar pertinent data were requested.

It was further requested in this memorandum that when the above information was obtained that the Laboratory should make an analysis and study to recommend whether or not some equipment of the type should be obtained for Bureau personnel for the investigation of sabotage cases involved in BW and CW.

These matters were covered in my memorandum of November 16, 1950, which pointed out that the gas masks which were purchased and distributed to the Field would protect against ordinary concentrations of chemical warfare materials including G-Agents and ordinary concentrations of Bacterial warfare agents. This memorandum also pointed out that the M-4 mask is now considered obsolete and suggested that if further purchases of masks were made by the Bureau that the new type known as the M-9 mask be obtained. This memorandum further pointed out that rubber boots and rubber gloves were presently used in decontamination operations. However, the Chemical Corps at the present time were working on a semi-permeable fabric clothing which would be more desirable than rubber clothing. This matter is being followed and the Chemical Corps will be contacted before June 1, 1951, at which time it is anticipated that Bureau that the new type known as the M-9 mask be obtained. This memorandum further information concerning protective clothing will be available.

It is not deemed desirable to purchase rubber clothing even in small quantities for distribution to the Field at this time.

by memo of August 22, 1950, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd, it is recommended that the Laboratory study the possibility of Biological Warfare material being introduced into the water supply of the Justice Building and thereafter make recommendations which would also be applied to the Field offices.

RECORDED - 67 FEB 21 1951 buildings occupied by our Field offices.

b6 b7C This survey was conducted and the results together with recommendations were set forth in memorandum to you dated December 15, 1950.

In Mr. Ladd's memo to the Director dated September 5, 1950, it was recommended that Laboratory personnel be designated to take indoctrination courses at Navy and Army Biological warfare centers.

This has been done. Special Agent spent one week at b7C Camp Detrick, Maryland, the Army's Biological warfare installation. There he received information not only on what work was being conducted at that center but also the nature of the projects at other armed services Biological stations. Special Agent spent three days at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland obtaining information on chemical agents, war gasses and protective clothing and devices. Special Agent in addition to a course of instruction offered by the Navy previously, was briefed at the Atomic Enery b7C Commission on effects of Radiological warfare.

b6

In the above memorandum of September 5, 1950, as was further recommended that the Laboratory make a complete survey as to the methods, effects and defense against the various forms of atomic, biological, chemical, radiological warfare agents that might logically be used against Bureau personnel or the space in which they are required to work and thereafter issue appropriate instructions to the Field as to the suitable means of defense or mitigation of such attacks.

The survey as to the methods, effects and defense against the various forms of atomic, BW, CW and RW warfare agents has been made and developments will continue to be followed. Information has been received from various sources particularly with reference to methods and effects. Practically no information is available on adequate defense measures against these forms of warfare or sabotage. There is, at the present time, a committee consisting of members of the Department of Defense, the Army and the U. S. Public Health Service which is studying the protection of personnel in go vernment buildings. This will be reported on as soon as the results on this committee's work is received. Upon receipt of the latter information, instructions will be prepared for the Field setting forth what is known about the methods, effects and defense against the various forms of atomic, BW, CW and RW warfare agents.

In the above referred to memorandum of September 5, 1950, it was recommended that a special indoctrination course be given at the seat of government for selective Field personnel and that appropriate instructions will be issued to the Field and at the seat of government regarding defense against and mitigation of the effects of these (atomic, BW, CW and RW) unconventional methods of attacks.

Because of the present work load in the Field it is proposed that in lieu of a special indoctrination course given at the seat of government, the instructions will be prepared in pamphlet form for transmittal to the Field offices which will cover all of the aspects which we presently know from studying these subjects.

	Mr.	Tolson
A	FEB 143951 MILL INFORMATION CONTAINED TELETYPE	. N
		MGD
b6 (1 b7С 'b7D	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE, INFORMANT. REBUTEL FEBRUARY EIGHT LAST. INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE AS SUGGESTED IN RETEL. RUC.	
	END 12-03 PM OK FBI WA SJB ACL MR Betts all the state of the state o	(Ther
65	FEB 26 1951 PLANT INDEXED - 13 25 OC	ь6 ъ7С

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERN DATE: February TO Director, FBI FROM : SAC, San Francisco BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBJECT ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE (Bufile 100-93216) DECLASSIFIED BY 6026 Remylet January 13, 1951. There is set out hereinafter the results of recent contacts with He has determined that b2 b7D Informant noted that b2 Informant stated that b7D b2 b7C b7D 100-93216- fell 65-4167 RECORDED - 104 FEB 28 1951 . CFB:asg d - inmi 17 1951 b7C

commented that one of the major difficulties in the field of Bacterilogical Warfare is to get some sort of objective commitment from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Informant feels that if the Joint Chiefs of Staff would explore the possible tactical and strategic uses of BW materials and as a result of such studies would establish objectives for the research groups in this field, the research groups could thereafter function more effectively. Under the present mode of operation, the various groups conducting BW research apparently make an effort to decide what tactical b7C and strategic applications could be made of their product and then proceed with research toward their self-set objectives. said that such a procedure is not nearly as efficient as a system under which some central and authoritative group would furnish the objectives for all of the research groups. Such a central group could then coordinate the research resulting in economy and eliminating any duplication of effort. has no information concerning the possible success of Captain Coggins in selling the officials in Washington, D. C., on the advisability of setting up such a group. It was informant's observation that the establishment of such a group would require some of the established officials such as some at Camp Detrick to yield some of their power and for that reason such individuals would probably oppose informant's plan. Contact with will be continued and any information of possible interest to the Bureau will be submitted.

b2

b7D

- 2 -

COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FE

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL

THIS SERIAL THE (Date) 12-15-50 Beological Dept. Clemical ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

SUBJECT Biological Warfare Espera

FILE NUMBER 100 - 93216-442

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

URGENT

MARCH 12, 1951

SAC, BALTILOR	-
THE DATE OF	К

YOUR CATL MARCH TEN. SA	WILL ARRIVE CALP DETRICK b6	
AFTER NINE A. M. MARCH FOURTAEN WIT	TH OF ARM ORDEICAL	b6
CORPS. NOT BELIEVED SA PRES	SENCE NECESSARY THAT DATE.	ь70
	÷	

TDB: BJL

HOOVER

SAC Carson telephoned on March 10 and advised that the officials at Camp Detrick have some new information and new slides . movies pertaining to bacteriological warfare experiments and that our representative could visit Camo Detrick on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week. SA Beach has previously been at Camp Detrick in order to obtain all possible information concerning developments in field of bacteriological warfare. This is important because (1) the Security Division needs the information in connection with possible sabotage and espionage investigations; (2) Bureau needs the information for use in developing any program which may be found necessary to protect the health and lives of Bureau em-The above wire advises that Beach will report to Camp Detrick plouees. March 14. RTH: VH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED MAR 14 1969 EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO Tolso Ladd U. S. DEPARTMENT OF OUSTICE Clegg COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Nichols **b6** Hosen b7C MAR 12 1951 TELETYPE





Mr. R. T. Harbo

D. J. Parsons

WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST

March 11, 1951

· Bislogical winforce

Reference is made to the memorandum of March 12, 1951, from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. A. H. Belmont concerning a WALTER WINCHELL broadcast in which he stated that Civil Defense would shortly debunk germ warfare and it would be assured that the best defense against germ warfare is a toothbrush and a bar of soap. Reference is also made to the Director's inquiry as thethe reliable value of the suggested antidote.

There is no reason to believe that an ordinary or extraordinary use of a toothbrush with or without dentifrice would offer any appreciable protection against contaminated food or drink and none whatever against contaminated air.

Soap in itself has practically no bactericidal properties. Its use with water does remove germs from the skin in addition to dirt to which germs attach themselves. Other than this, soap offers no protection.

From all of the information presently available, it appears that bacteriological warfare or sabotage would involve the use of germs which can infect by being breathed or swallowed with food or drink, the former probably receiving the greater consideration.

TDB:MEG

RECORDED 45 MAR 20 1951

Original copy filed in 607

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

b7D

March 9, 1951 SAC, New York Director, FBI BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPICHAGE SABUTAGE Referral/Direct There is attached hereto You are instructed to The results of your interview should be furnished to the Bureau in report form in order that copies of the report can be disseminated by the Bureau if so desired. In the event indicates it would be of interest to other governmental agencies ten copies of your report should be furnished to the Bureau. Referral/Direct ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED RECORDED - 19 Tolson Ladd Clegg Glavin Nichols Rosen Tracy Harbo Belmont Mohr Tele. Room

STAN TO FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum . UNITEL STATES GOVERNMEN

TO :
VEROM :
SUBJECT:

Director, FBI

SAC, Salt Lake City

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE (Bureau File 100-93216) DATE: February 27, 1951

STRICTLY CONFEDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 UC NISBOALCO

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is **b6** b7C b7D **b6** forwarded this material to me under date of b7C A copy of this letter is also enclosed for information purposes. b7D In acknowledging receipt of the material. I expressed appreciation and forwarded **b6** b7C Encl. (2) b7D INDEXED - 25 65-1122 RECORDED - 25 500 5 22 Philos or mornie b6 65 MAR 28 b7C 10 43 14 .21

CONDIDENTIAL. BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

April 6, 1951

Mr. C. T. Forster

To:

Chief, Division of Investigation

Office of Personnel

Department of Agriculture

Washington 25, D. C.

From:

John Edgar Hoover - Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

DERSO SEBEOKASHIBEKAY, aka Dr. Dezso Sebeok Shybekay, Frank Derso Sebeck Shybekay,

Frank Shybekay Derso
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to your letter dated March 19, 1951, and enclosure requesting information concerning the captioned individual, the Peat and By-Products Council: of America and the Industrial Research Council of America.

The files of this Bureau fail to reflect any information concerning the Peat and By-Products Council of America.

There is attached here to a memorandum summarizing information concerning Derso Sebeok Shybekay. Available information concerning the Industrial Research Council of America is referred to in the attached memorandum.

1 ENCL MNOLOBURE ATTA ttaghment

EHM: bjw; vjm

Telsor Ladd Clegg Glavin Nichole

DERSO SLBEOK SHYPEKAY, also known as Dr. Dezso Sebeok Shybekay, Frank Derso Sebeok Shybekay, . Frank Shybekay Derso

BACKGROUND:

Dr. Shybekay was born June 8, 1891, at Budapest, He entered the United States at New York City on August 9, 1937. He personally informed on April 11, 1950. that he is president of the Industrial Research Council of America, Room 216, 703 Third Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

EDUCATION:

Attendance at the following educational institutions was set forth on various applications for employment submitted by Dr. Shybekay:

Royal University of Budapest, Doctor of Economics Degree, 1909-1912 University of Berlin, Doctor of Philosophy Degree, 1915-1919

He also listed attendance at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York; City College of New York; Illinois Institute of Technology; University of Chicago; and DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois.

In connection with his alleged attendance at American Universities, inquiry disclosed that he attended the City College of New York from February to September, 1939, receiving no degree. He attended Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, from February to October 5, 1939, at which time he requested a leave of absence and did not The records of the University of Chicago and the records of DePaul University failed to disclose any enrollment by him.

With respect to his attendance at the University of Berlin, Germany, a confidential source informed that inquiries conducted in 1949 indicated that he was not listed in the graduation roster in the Department of Philosophy from Humboldt University (the new name used by the University of Berlin).

Tolson Clegg Glavin Nichols This is the result . i ? ್ಷ.ಚಡದಿವರಿ "ರಕ und is not to ke ou-Belmont Note: (Except as otherwise indicated. the source b7C material appearing in this summary is a summary memo dated Sept. 14, 1950 Bu file 1'7-832-2)

INFORWATION CONTAINED

EMPLOYMENT:

Dr. Shybekay has set forth in various application forms the following employment:

31

September, 1919, to 1937, executive, Rudolph Mosse and Company, Berlin, Germany; October, 1937, to September, 1938, Joe E. Masher and Company, 116 West 72nd Street, New York Citu: September, 1938, to September, 1939, Havas and Company, 72-15 41st Avenue, Queens, New York; September, 1939, Industrial Training Corporation, 2515 Laurence Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; February to August, 1940, Sheldon School, 36 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois; September, 1938, to November, 1941, American Business Forum, 1228 Chase Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; November, 1941, to September, 1942, Todd Company, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois; September, 1942, to June, 1943, Associate Professor, Industrial Engineering, University of Alabama, Tuscalossa, Alabama; August, 1943, to December, 1943, Chicago Mail Order Company, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois; Present employment: President, Industrial Research Council of America, Room 216, 703 Third Avenue, South,

In connection with Dr. Shybekay's alleged employment with the Rudolph Mosse Company, Berlin, it was frequently reported by Dr. Shybekay that in his capacity as an executive with this firm he was the publisher of the "Berliner Tageblatt" (newspaper owned by the Rudolph Mosse Company).

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

It was reported in 1943 by

Stated that Dr. Shybekay's pretensions relative to his employment with the "Berliner Tageblatt" as publisher and husband of the daughter of Rudolph Mosse are not true and, further, that

nor has he ever been connected in any fashion with the "Berliner Tageblatt."

A confidential source, of questionable reliability, advised in 1942 that Dr. Shybekay was formerly associated with a small financial daily newspaper in Budapest, Hungary.

- 2 -

Pracy Harbo

Mohr_

Nease___

Clavin

Nichols

It has also been reported that Dr. Shybekay claimed he was a medical doctor in Germany, and he has been reported to have prescribed medicine for a former landlord.

The address listed for Shybekay's employer, is that of the Hotel Sussex, New York City. The records of this hotel fail to reflect any information	b6 b7C
for a guest or business tenant known as Concerning his employment with the Havas Agency,	•
72-15 41st Street, Queens, New York, it was ascertained the there is no business establishment at that address	1 1 1 1
	. b7C
In August, 1941, a source at Chicago, Illinois, reported that	1
	b7D
	, X
	3

It was learned that Dr. Shybekay entered the employment of the Dartnell Corporation, 4660 North Ravens-wood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on August 26, 1940. This firm published a series of lectures known as the American Business Forum, also a publication by that name. The date of Shybekay's severance from this employment is unknown.

In applying for his employment at the University of Alabama, Dr. Shybekay advised that he was employed from June, 1942, to September, 1942, as a lecturer for the News Map of the Neek, 1500 Chadwick Street, Chicago, Illinois, during which time he gave many lectures at the Chicago public libraries and wrote newspaper articles. In this connection, an executive of the N. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, which company controls News Map of the Week, advised that Dr.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room

Shybekay's resignation was requested in August of 1942 because he failed to produce and appeared to be more interested in publicizing himself than satisfying his employment requirements with the W. E. Welch Company.

In addition to the above, Dr. Shybekay has advertised himself as Director of Market Research, North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1946.

ACTIVITIES:

3= =

In connection with inquiries conducted in 1943, nothing was developed which would indicate that Dr. Shybekay was pro-Nazi. It was indicated that he was in the habit of stretching the truth to enlarge his reputation in the eyes of other people in various professional fields.

One of the employers in 1943 reported that Shybekay was very ambitious, energetic, and many times misunderstood because of his domineering characteristics and desire to be the leader in ideas and activities. He was excellent at promoting and organizing and very scheming in his methods to obtain his ends.

In connection with the above inquiries, it was indicated that Shybekay constantly sought speaking engagements before various civic groups in order to meet the business world and to appear before the public.

In 1943 Dr. Shybekay was the subject of a Falsely Claiming Citizenship investigation. Prosecution in this matter was declined because the investigation reflected that there was nothing to indicate any fraudulent intent on the part of Dr. Shybekay and that the allegations of the false claim were made through a misunderstanding of a conversation of Dr. Shybekay's.

In connection with his past activities, an.
executive of a manufacturing company in Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised in 1948 that Dr. Shybekay was contacting business concerns in Minneapolis for the purpose of lecturing to the employees and officials in regard to the problems of plant management. The above executive reported that in connection with Dr. Shybekay's association with his plant, Skybekay became very inquisitive about the financial operation, as well as the actual management, of the plant and in this connection

was insistent that the firm make a renegotiation loan through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This activity on the part of Dr. Shybekay was of considerable concern to this firm inasmuch as Dr. Shybekay had no employee relations with the firm whatsoever.

An article in the "Washington Post," dated October 27, 1949, entitled "House Unit Hears Monopoly Charges," reflected that Dr. Derso Shybekay of Minneapolis, President of the National Council of Professional Industrial Engineers, told the House Subcommittee investigating monopoly charges that thirty-three large manufacturing engineers have formed an association receiving 92 percent of all ECA manufacturing engineering and, further, that the other six thousand engineering firms do not have a chance of receiving any of the ECA contracts.

On May 25, 1950, another government agency advised that Shybekay visited them on May 19, 1950, to discuss the various uses of peat. He claimed to be a sponsor of a bill then being considered by the House Committee on Public Lands to provide \$3,500,000 for research and the development of the peat industry for national security.

It was also pointed out that the government agency referred to above had made an effort to procure some books Dr. Shybekay claimed to have published dealing with atomic energy and defenses against atomic attacks and found that these writings were not available and, further, that the Library of Congress and the Atomic Energy Commission had no record of these publications. Submitted at this time by the above government agency was a business card giving this individual's name as Dr. Derse Sebeck Shybekay, registered professional engineer, Room 216, 703 Third Avenue, South, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota. On this had been hand-printed "Stratford Hotel, NA 5261, or

A private investigative agency furnished data to the agency referred to above that Dr. Shybekay,"... located in Minneapolis about 1945, became associated with the North Star Woolen Mills as Director of Market Research.

b7C

It is asserted by those consulted that Shybekay was so busy offering his services as a speaker and consultant on so many subjects that it did not leave much time to devote to the job for which he was employed. It is represented that shortly afterward the mill discontinued his services." This investigative report continued that "one field in which Shybekay has sold his services is that of psychoanalysis. It is learned that complaints from several of his subjects and complaints from local authorities in that field have denounced his claim to be an expert and do an expert job. It is alleged that several firms that retained him for industrial-survey work have reported disappointment in results."

(117-832-3)On July 25, 1950, Dr. Shybekay wrote to another government agency on the letterhead of the "Industrial Research Council of America, P. O. Box 1202, Washington 13, D. C.," on which he is described as "Derso Shybekay, President, Ph.D., M. E., I. E., Registered Professional Engineer.

Director, FBI
Attn.: Assistant Director L. B.
Nichols
SAC, NY

Memorardum • UNITE STAT. GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 7, 1951

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

SUBJECT:

date, apparently under the influence of alcohol, and advised that	ъ6
advised that	ъ7С
	b7D
He stated that	
time a Russian Army officer told him the Russians were interested in obtaining German methods of bacteriological warfare. He stated that because of this conversation it is his opinion that the present flu epidemic in Canada, Englan and the Eastern Seaboard of the United States has been caused by the transmission of bacteria by guided missiles from Siberia on the part of the Russians.	sed p
In view of this letter is being forwarded for the information of the	b7C
Bureau.	b7D



UNITED STAT DATE: March 17, 1951 FROM M. A. Jones Clegg ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Glavin **b6** Nichols SUBJECT: HERF IS UNCLASSIFIED Rosen b7C Tracy DAT' 7/15/04/BY 60267 LAC Harbo Research Belmont b7D Tele. Room PURPOSE: Nease The SAC NY forwarded a memo dated March 7, 1951, advising that one Lew Valentine, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, appeared at the New York Office under the influence of alcohol and advised he is Dr. I. Q. of radio fame. reported nonspecific information concerning bacteriological warfare. You made the notation on a routing slip "Is this right?" **b**6 BACKGROUND: b7C By letter, May 25, 1942, the SAC NY advised that of the Foreign Funds Control Unit, U.S. Treasury Department, introduced him to one ·b6 WAFTALL b7C that time reported nonspecific information of a security b7D nature (65-42159-1) The data that reported was checked out and found to have no basis in fact. (65-42159-6) b6 An informant of the New York Office on July 11, 1941, b7C not otherwise identified, was in reported that one a group of "comrades" asscussing the situation of World War II b7C from the standpoint of Communist party members. (61-8381-237) d b6 .1) b7C co" 2 1 22

RBC:urh:mml

ARD FORM NO. 64

b6

b7C

	7774			[
7/20	as set forth.	No back	ground data c	oncerning
w-c				-

him is indicated.

Who's Who in America for 1950-51 and general biographical sources in the Bureau's library were checked with negative results for additional biographical data concerning

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

Ner

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :C. E. HENNRICH

DATE: March 22, 1951

FROM :E. H. MOSSBURG EHM

SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

On March 15, 1951, 100 pamphlets entitled What you Should Know About Biological Warfare" were received by the Bureau from the Civil Defense Agency. Copies of these pamphlets have been disseminated

within the Bureau to the following persons:

Tolson
Ladd
Cless
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele, Rosm

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NAME NUMBER OF COPIES Pennington Scott 2 Clegg 1 2 K. R. McIntire F. H. McIntire R. A. Newby Miss Gandy Glavin Callahan Gunsser H. L. Edwards John Mohr

2.18.00

It is recommended that the remaining 21 copies of this pamphlet be filed in the captioned file in the event they may be needed in the future.

100-

HQ-93216

Serial 450



EBF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON ENV.

HEHEM IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/5/04 BY LOS LAUC JOLS BY A COS

977 600

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

100-93216-450



TSTARE CRIME SOUTH OF THE COLOR OF THE COLO

THE DEFICIAL II S GOVERNMENT BOOKLET



Federal Civil Defense Administration Publication PA-2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 1951

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office Washington 25, D. C. - Price 10 cents

HERE IS WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Biological attacks could be made by enemy forces or by secret agents.

The attacks could be aimed at people, animals, or food crops.

But—biological warfare is no secret superweapon. There are defenses against it and you should know what they are.

WHAT IS BIOLOGICAL WARFARE?

ATTACKS WITH GERMS, TOXINS, AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS ARE CALLED BIOLOG-ICAL WARFARE Although many people talk about "germ warfare" the name they should use is biological warfare, or BW for short. Scientists divide biological warfare into three parts. They are:

I. Attacks with "living agents." These are different kinds of small living things which sometimes cause sickness or death in people, animals, or plants. You have seen plant-killing insects at work. You also have heard of bacteria, viruses, and other disease-causing things.

2. Attacks with special kinds of poisons called "toxins." Toxins are poisons produced by some living things. The kinds of toxins most likely to be used in biological warfare come from plant-like germs called bacteria.

3. Attacks with special kinds of chemicals known as artificial hormones. Some people call them "growth regulators." The best known ones are those used to kill weeds and other unwanted plants.

IS BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ENTIRELY NEW?



Even with no help from man, germs have entered every major military campaign. Plague cut down the Crusaders at the gates of Jerusalem. Typhus riddled the Moors in Spain and dysentery thinned the ranks of Napoleon's Grand Army as it moved on Moscow. During the Boer War, typhoid fever laid low more men than did bullets.

In the early days of World War II, malaria attacked our own American forces in the South Pacific

More than once, germs, not generals, have decided the outcome of a conflict. But those were natural germs, naturally spread. Now, our defenses against disease are better than they used to be.

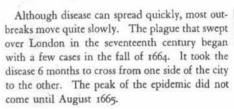
So far, no one has used biological warfare on a large scale. But small-scale attacks have been tried. Before we got into World War I, secret agents working in the United States infected livestock with a disease called glanders as the animals were being prepared for shipment to the Allied Nations of Europe.

Those attacks were very crude. They had no real effect on the outcome of the war in which they were used, since only a few animals were infected. They relied on natural spread to finish the job. Such attacks hold little promise of really sweeping results.

GERMS WERE USED IN WORLD WAR I

GERM ATTACKS
THAT DEPEND ON
NATURAL SPREAD
HOLD LITTLE
DANGER

WHY WOULDN'T BW ATTACKS SPREAD ONCE THEY WERE STARTED?





4

WE ALREADY HAVE A PROTECTIVE NETWORK

CAREFUL DISEASE RECORDS ARE KEPT AND FOODS ARE CHECKED FOR PURITY

WAR IS WAGED ON PLANT AND ANIMAL PESTS While almost 70,000 people died of plague, it was not a lightning-quick disaster from which there was no escape. With the public health organizations that now exist, the London outbreak could have been stamped out with little or no loss of life.

Today the United States has a Nation-wide system set up to prevent and control disease outbreaks of all kinds. This safety network covers not only people, but crops and livestock as well.

There are many familiar signs that this protective system is at work. From newspaper stories everyone knows that our health authorities keep careful records of the numbers of cases of polio, mumps, measles, scarlet fever, flu, and other diseases reported each week.

Most of us have seen a city waterworks where drinking water is checked for pollution and purified. In many of our larger cities, signs on the windows show that public restaurants are regularly inspected for cleanliness. The purple-colored stamps on meats bought in neighborhood groceries show that many of our foods are checked for purity before they reach our tables. The bottle caps usually show that our milk has been pasteurized, or that it comes from tested cows.

Throughout the land, we see drainage ditches, DDT spraying, and other proofs that our Nation is warring against rats, mice, mosquitoes, flies, fleas, and other disease-carrying vermin. In driving our cars from State to State, most of us have been stopped at plant quarantine stations. These are set up to keep beetles, blight, and other plant plagues and pests from spreading.

and plants, as well as meats, hides, and other animal or plant products have to go through rigid inspections. Certain products are barred altogether because they are disease carriers.

HOW WELL DOES

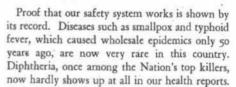
To prevent diseases from being brought in from

foreign lands, people coming into our country must

pass health examinations. All incoming livestock

EVERY CARE IS TAKEN TO PRE-VENT THE ENTRY OF DISEASES FROM FOREIGN LANDS

HOW WELL DOES OUR SYSTEM WORK?



Foot-and-mouth disease, which once cut down both our domestic cattle and our wild deer herds, is no longer found inside our borders. At present, representatives of our Government are helping to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic that recently broke out in Mexico.

In spite of fears that our troops would bring home dangerous diseases, there were no outbreaks of foreign plagues following the return of our Armed Forces from overseas at the close of the last war.

When a man with smallpox mingled with New York City's crowds for several days in 1947, more than 6,350,000 people living in the area were vaccinated in a hurry. Only 12 other cases of smallpox resulted.

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THERE IS PROOF

IS EFFECTIVE

THAT OUR SYSTEM



GERMS CAN BE

FICIAL MISTS.

CALLED

ALTHOUGH

DEFENSES

AEROSOLS MAY

NEVER BE USED, WE MUST NEVER-

THELESS PREPARE

AGAINST THEM

SPREAD IN ARTI-

WHAT ARE THE BIG DANGERS FROM BIOLOGICAL WARFARE?

In spite of our health safety system, BW does hold dangers that we must be prepared to meet. There is little to fear from new kinds of diseases. The big danger to people is in new ways of spreading diseases already known.

When a person coughs or sneezes, tiny drops of moisture are blown from his mouth and nose out into the air. If he is ill, this spray may carry harmful germs. Laboratory workers have found that it is possible to spread disease germs through the air in much the same way—by floating them in fine sprays or mists, technically called aerosols. Bathroom atomizers, DDT bombs and spray guns produce small-scale aerosols.

Much bigger aerosols might be used for major BW attacks. They could be loosed from special sprayers carried in airplanes, if an enemy could succeed in making an attack pretty close to the ground. Or the aerosol machines might be carried aboard submarines.

When disease germs are spread through the air in aerosols, anyone who breathes in any of the mist is very likely to get a number of germs right in his lungs. In that vital spot, germs could easily take hold and cause illness.

So far as we know, the aerosol method of spreading disease germs has never been tried in actual warfare. We don't know whether it ever will be tried. Still, we know it could be used and so we must plan against it just to be on the safe side.

To show the possibilities of germ delivery by aerosols, let's take an example:

If a small bottle of laboratory-grown disease germs was spilled on a factory floor, the bugs would have little chance of getting inside people's bodies where they could cause harm. The best results an enemy could hope for would be that a few of the people in the factory might become sick, and the disease might later spread from them to others.

On the other hand, if the same number of germs were loaded into a spray gun and then blown into the air intake of the factory ventilating system, most of the people in the factory probably would breathe in some of the germs. Many would become infected right away. That is one of the kinds of sabotage our industrial plants will guard against.

INDIRECT TRANS-MISSION OF DISEASE IS UNCERTAIN

DIRECT DISEASE TRANSMISSION MAY BE QUICK AND SURE

HOW ELSE CAN BW ATTACKS BE MADE?

While germ-filled mists, or aerosols, could be used against us, BW attacks also might be made in other ways. Both germs and toxins could be loaded into specially designed bombs. In that case, the enemy would rely on the explosions to spread the germs or poisons around.

On the other hand, an enemy might prefer to work secretly. He could use fifth columnists to try to pollute factory food and water supplies. Specially trained agents might try to put germs or poisons into city water mains.

SABOTEURS COULD POLLUTE FDOD AND WATER SUPPLIES

SPECIAL BOMBS

MIGHT CARRY

BW AGENTS

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Many months before the outbreak of open warfare, undercover workers might try to spread wheat rust in our fields or loose a disease called fowl pest in our poultry flocks. The idea would be to cut down our food supplies. Farmers, poultrymen, and livestock owners will help to guard against such attacks.

Because of these possibilities, we must be on the lookout for BW attacks of all kinds.

WHAT KINDS OF GERMS AND POISONS MIGHT BE USED IN BW?

DIFFERENT GERMS MAY BE USED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES

AN ENEMY MIGHT WANT ONLY TO MAKE PEOPLE SICK, NOT TO KILL THEM

THE PURPOSE OF ATTACKS ON LIVESTOCK WOULD BE TO REDUCE FOOD SUPPLIES The kinds of germs and poisons which might be used in BW would depend on what the enemy hoped to get out of the attack. If he wanted to kill large numbers of people, he might use plague, typhus, cholera, smallpox, or some similar disease. But an attacker might want only to make people sick rather than to kill them. That would cripple both our fighting and our production forces. It also would tie up doctors and hospitals. For this purpose, diseases like rabbit fever and undulant fever might be used.

There also are many diseases that could be used to attack the different kinds of animals upon which we depend for both food and clothing. Anthrax, or wool sorters' disease, is one example. Glanders is another.

Fowl pest and Newcastle disease might be used against poultry. Rinderpest, sometimes known as Asiatic cattle plague, might be aimed specially at cattle or sheep, but man and most other animals are immune to rinderpest.

Many kinds of plant plagues and pests could be used to attack food crops. Diseases and insect pests could damage grains and fruits. Blights of different types could harm green vegetables.

Specially prepared chemicals might be used in raids on growing crops. For example, chemical growth regulators could be used to destroy food plants as well as weeds.

The kinds and effects of biological agents that might be used against us are well known to our scientists.

WHAT ABOUT NEW TYPES OF GERMS AND POISONS?

Forget about new "mystery" germs and poisons. During the past few years, a great deal of foolish talk has been heard about supposedly new types of germs and poisons so powerful that even a thimbleful could kill millions and millions of people. Most of this is pure scare-talk built on twisted facts. Let's take one example:

There is an unusually serious type of food poisoning that doctors call botulism. Tiny plant-like germs, or bacteria, create very small amounts of an extra-strong poison which may get into the body. Scientists call this poison botulinus toxin.

Toxin is the technical name for any poison produced by plants or animals, while botulinus comes from the Latin for "sausage-shaped". The poison was given this name both because of the shape of

NATURAL PLANT DISEASES MIGHT BE USED IN BW



BOTULISM IS A SERIOUS TYPE OF FOOD POISONING BOTULINUS TOXIN IS A POWERFUL POISON, BUT ITS POWER HAS BEEN EXAGGERATED

> DISTRIBUTING TOXINS IS VERY DIFFICULT

PEOPLE CAN BE IMMUNIZED AGAINST BOTULISM the germs that produce it, and because it was discovered in an outbreak of food poisoning that came from eating bad sausages.

During the last war, laboratory workers managed to separate two different types of botulinus toxin in almost pure form. To test the killing power of the poison, very tiny doses of it were given to white mice. The experiments showed that I ounce of the toxin would be enough to kill about 840 billion mice.

Some dreamer promptly figured, by comparing the weight of a human being with the weight of a mouse, that one ounce of botulinus toxin would kill about 220 million human beings—more people than there are in the whole of North America.

Actually, we do not know, pound for pound, whether people could be killed as easily by botulism as mice are. But suppose one ounce of this toxin was enough to kill 220 million people. Also, let's suppose that we had a full ounce of the poison and that all 200 million living North Americans were jammed together in one place. Then how could that one ounce of poison be evenly distributed among all the people? It couldn't. It couldn't be distributed among even a tiny fraction. Remember, botulinus toxin is an actual poison, not a germ that can reproduce its own kind and spread disease from one person to another.

There is still another reason not to get too excited about botulism. Besides the toxin, laboratory workers also have succeeded in making botulinus toxoid. The toxoid is a protective fluid used to make people immune, or resistant, to the poison.

When it comes to germs, we find that the true facts are much the same as for toxins. It is known, for example, that a pair of tiny and "almost weightless" pneumonia germs injected into a mouse might kill the animal. From this, we might go on and say that, ounce for ounce and pound for pound, many germs have far, far greater killing power than botulinus toxin.

But in spite of the fact that germs multiply and are able to move around somewhat, they are not so great a threat as you might think. Any attacker would have a hard job getting the bugs distributed among large numbers of people. Many of those who were exposed to the germs would throw them off without harm. No single type of disease germs will make everyone sick. Also, we have many kinds of protective vaccines and toxoids which provide immunity against various diseases. And you know, of course, that we now have powerful new remedies such as sulfa drugs, penicillin, aureomycin, and other forms of medicine, which will cure many kinds of illness very quickly.

It is too much to hope that vaccinations and shots in the arm ever will give full protection from all the possible kinds of biological warfare. But at the same time, we can be reasonably sure that no enemy could attack us with some new disease germ or toxin that would bring quick illness or death to millions of people.

GERMS ARE THEORETICALLY MORE POWERFUL THAN TOXINS

NO SINGLE TYPE OF GERMS WILL MAKE EVERYONE SICK

NO GERMS OR TOXINS WILL KNOCK OUT OUR WHOLE COUNTRY IDENTIFYING BW AGENTS SOMETIMES MIGHT TAKE QUITE AWHILE After we found out that a BW attack had been made, it might take time to find out what kind of germs or toxins were spread about. Even under a microscope, one kind of germ cannot always be told from another.

In such cases, it might be necessary to grow some of the sample germs in a laboratory. Then they could be injected into a mouse or a guinea pig in order to see what sort of illness developed. How long this would take would depend on the BW agent used. It might take a week, or even two.

Naming, or identifying, biological attacks is naturally a job for specially trained people. But even in this work you might be called upon to help out. For example, some types of trouble-makers like viruses cannot be seen even under a microscope. One way to find out if they were present would be for experts to study people's blood, or the bodies of animals.

If ever you are called on for a blood sample, don't hesitate to give it. Taking a drop or two of your blood won't hurt you, and it might help to identify the germs used in a raid. Prompt identification could save you and other members of your family from serious illness.

Farmers and ranchers might do their bit by donating a couple of chickens, or blood from their cattle, for laboratory examination if necessary. This could save them heavy losses in the long run.

(Continued on page 19)

GERM WARFARE WILL NOT KNOCK OUT ENTIRE CITIES

Germ warfare, or biological warfare as it is correctly called, is a special weapon for use against special targets. No kind of biological warfare could kill or sicken every person in a large area or city.

TALK OF POISONS THAT CAN KILL MILLIONS IS NONSENSE

Toxins, which are special kinds of poisons, can be deadly. But there are definite, practical limits to distributing them. Talk of one ounce killing millions of people is silly. You might as well talk of dividing one aspirin tablet evenly among the 11 million people in the greater New York area.

NO "MYSTERY GERMS" CAN CAUSE TERRIBLE EPIDEMICS

Epidemics are not likely to be caused by biological warfare. And even if one were caused, we probably could stamp it out quickly. The reason plagues used to sweep through whole populations is because our ancestors did not have the fine health safety systems we have today.

EVERYONE MUST COOPERATE IN COLLECTING BLOOD SAMPLES

ALWAYS PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

1. KEEP YOURSELF AND YOUR HOME CLEAN

Don't help germs by making things easy for them. Germs have trouble living in clean places, and people who keep clean are less likely to get sick.

2. REPORT SICKNESS PROMPTLY

If you or your family get sick, never fail to tell your doctor. If you live on a farm, report all sicknesses or deaths among your poultry or livestock. Report plant diseases or unusual insects you find in your garden or crops.

3. GIVE ALL POSSIBLE HELP TO AUTHORITIES

If you're asked for a blood sample, give it. If you're told a "shot in the arm" or vaccination is needed by all, don't hold back. Keep your neighborhood clean—starting now.

NEVER LOSE YOUR HEAD

4. DON'T RUSH OUTSIDE RIGHT AFTER A BOMBING

Unless you have a civil defense job to do, stay inside until the all clear signal is given. Cover broken windows to keep out possible contamination.

5. DON'T TAKE CHANCES WITH FOOD AND WATER IN OPEN CONTAINERS

Bottled or canned foods would be safe after a BW attack, if the containers weren't broken. But foods in the open might be contaminated. If in doubt, boil for 10 minutes. That will kill most germs.

6. DON'T START RUMORS—DON'T BELIEVE WILD STORIES

Start a rumor and you may start a panic. A panic could cost your own life. So disregard wild talk about biological warfare and don't pass it on to your friends.

1. KEEP THE HOUSE SPIC AND SPAN

Germs don't like clean houses. They do like warm, dark, dirty corners and heaped-up rubbish. So keep the house and yard clean. Keep garbage and refuse covered and get rid of it regularly.

2. AIR BEDDING, RUGS, AND CLOTHING

Sunlight and fresh air are among a germ's worst enemies. Airing blankets, mattresses, clothing, and rugs is healthy, even when there is no danger of biological attack.

3. KEEP THE FAMILY HEALTHY

Wash your hands properly before eating or drinking. See that the children do, too. That is just good, common sense. But be a little firmer than usual.

4. CLOSE UP THE HOUSE IN CASE OF ATTACK

Instructions given in "Survival Under Atomic Attack" hold here, too. A closed house would give some protection even against germ-filled aerosols or mists.

HOW CAN WE PROTECT OURSELVES FROM BW ATTACKS?

Like defense against air attacks, defense against biological warfare is neither sure nor simple. In spite of all our defenses we might be hit. But if we are prepared—if each person knows the facts and if we all work together—we can effectively defend ourselves against enemy BW raids that might strike us.

The health service divisions of our local civil defense organizations, working with our peacetime health safety systems, will form the backbone of our community defenses against biological warfare. Health officers, veterinarians, and plant specialists already are being instructed in biological warfare defense. Their job will be to spot the attack, pin it down, and stamp it out. Your job will be to help them.

Following enemy attacks, specially trained crews might be sent out to check for the presence of germs and toxins. To get the earliest possible warnings of undercover attacks, mechanical samplers might be used to find out if there were any unusual germs in the air.

Doctors and veterinarians may be requested to make special reports of unusual illnesses among people and animals in time of emergency. In the same way, workers' and school children's daily attendance records probably will be carefully watched. Large numbers of absences might be the first sign of a sneak attack.

IF PREPARED, WE CAN COUNTER BW RAIDS THAT MAY STRIKE US

HEALTH SERVICES FORM THE BACKBONE OF BW DEFENSE

TOO MANY PEOPLE ABSENT FROM WORK OR SCHOOL WOULD START A BW INVESTIGATION

WHAT CAN EACH PERSON DO TO HELP?

EVERYONE MUST HELP SPOT BW ATTACKS It would be hard for the average person to see, feel, taste, or otherwise know about germs, toxins, or chemicals that might be spread about in a BW attack. Nevertheless, everyone must do what he can to help the health services detect a BW raid at the earliest possible moment. Every clue would count. A prompt report might lead to the prevention of many cases of illness, and even prevent deaths.

POSSIBLE SIGNS
OF ATTACK MUST
BE REPORTED
PROMPTLY TO
CIVIL DEFENSE
AUTHORITIES

FARMERS SHOULD

UNUSUAL THINGS

IN THEIR ANIMALS

WATCH FOR

OR CROPS

In times of emergency, you must inform your doctor of any strange or unusual sickness that might break out in the family. If the food or drinking water in your office building or factory should make you ill, be sure to report the fact at once to your supervisor.

If chickens or cattle get sick, farmers should call in a veterinarian. Should they notice anything really out of the ordinary in garden plants or field crops, they should notify the county farm agent, or phone the nearest civil defense office. All reports of serious crop failures and diseases should be investigated by plant experts.

Don't get excited over this, but never fail to act promptly. Time could be all-important should there ever be a germ attack. Farmers should start keeping a close watch right away. WHAT WOULD HAPPEN AFTER A BW ATTACK WAS SPOTTED?

Once a BW attack had been spotted and classified, the civil defense authorities would move promptly to help those suffering from its effects and to prevent spread to other people and areas.

Vaccinations and shots would protect us and our livestock from many different kinds of diseases. Still, there are some sicknesses for which we do not yet have sure-fire preventives or cures. Sometimes special measures might have to be taken to counter the effects of a raid.

If a BW attack should create a serious outbreak of some highly contagious, or very "catching" disease, it would be necessary to place a strict quarantine on certain areas.

Where livestock or food crops were hit, all outgoing shipments of animals, meats, or other farm produce might have to be barred for a time. You and everyone else must abide by regulations of this kind. A single violation of the rules might lead to a second or third outbreak at other points.

Once the effects of a BW raid were brought under control, it usually wouldn't be too hard to stamp them out completely. But there might be exceptions. Throughout the world, there are many highly destructive plant and animal diseases for which no practical controls are yet known. Should an enemy spread certain of these diseases among our livestock or field crops, extreme emergency measures might have to be applied promptly.

VACCINATIONS
MIGHT BE
REQUIRED TO
COUNTER SOME
BW ATTACKS

EMERGENCY
REGULATIONS
MUST BE CLOSELY
FOLLOWED IF
THEY EVER BECOME NECESSARY

OCCASIONALLY
THE DESTRUCTION
OF LIVESTOCK
AND FIELD CROPS
MIGHT BE
NECESSARY

Foot-and-mouth disease is an example. At great effort and expense, foot-and-mouth disease has been brought under control in the United States. But should it attack our cattle again, we know there is only one sure course of action. All infected animals must be promptly destroyed. In the same way, the outbreak of certain plant plagues might call for the use of poisons or fire to destroy the stricken crops. These are harsh measures, but all personal losses suffered in this way must be measured against the over-all damage to the Nation which could come from failure to stop fast-spreading diseases at the very start.

WHAT OTHER STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO COUNTER BW?

EVERYONE MUST TAKE ADVANCE STEPS TO COUNTER BW ATTACKS

NEIGHBORHOOD AND PERSONAL HEALTH ARE IMPORTANT While our civil defense and health authorities would carry the biggest part of the load in defending us against BW, that would not be enough. They would need the very important help that only you and your neighbors could give.

In times of emergency, and particularly in the event of all-out war, neighborhood and personal health measures would be of extreme importance. We must do all we can to make it hard for disease to spread.

City dwellers must step up their efforts to get rid of rats and other disease-carrying vermin. Garbage and similar refuse must be placed in covered containers and properly disposed of very often. Sometimes it might be necessary to close public swimming pools and to bar certain types of public gatherings, just as we do when natural epidemics strike.

People living in the country must take similar precautions. Barns and other outbuildings must be kept extra clean. Garbage and dead birds and animals must be promptly burned or buried. Vermin must be kept under control. Poultry, cattle, and field crops must be closely watched for the first signs of disease.

Personal health is largely a matter of common sense. Keep your home and yourself clean. Wash your hands before handling foodstuffs or eating your meals. Try not to get overtired or run down; that lays you open to illnesses of all kinds.

Remember, vaccinations and inoculations will provide protection against some kinds of biological agents. If your local civil defense health authorities ever ask you to report for vaccination or a "shot", do it.

If you don't work with your authorities, you might endanger not only yourself but your family and neighbors as well. If similar steps are suggested for your poultry or livestock, by all means accept them. Never forget that neglect on the part of a few people may work serious hardship on many others.

STRICT PUBLIC HEALTH RULES ARE REQUIRED FOR CITIES

PEOPLE LIVING IN THE COUNTRY MUST HELP, TOO

PERSONAL HEALTH IS LARGELY A MATTER OF COMMON SENSE

WOULD THERE BE ADVANCE WARNING OF BW ATTACKS?

You wouldn't always have advance warning of biological attacks. Even when an alarm sounded, you usually would have no way of knowing just what was coming. It might be atomic bombs, high explosives, poison gas or germs. It could be several of them at the same time.

But there is one thing you must do in any raid which might come: Always get inside a building or shelter or some other protected spot, if you can. Even in such places, there would be no absolute guarantee that you would be unharmed, but you would be much safer than out in the open.

If you do get inside some sheltered place, you should not be in a hurry to leave it unless you have civil-defense duties to perform. Fire or some other emergency may drive you out, of course. Otherwise, stay inside until the all-clear signal is given, or until you get word that it is safe to go outside. This is true of all kinds of raids.

WHAT PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN AFTER A RAID?

Germs and toxins can cause sickness only if they get inside your body. Usually they get in through your nose or mouth. Sometimes they may enter through open cuts and wounds. Only a very few kinds of germs and poisons can work their way in through unbroken skin.

A completely air-tight face mask and suit covering your whole body would provide complete protection from BW. But even if we all had outfits of this type, we could never hope to go about our daily business while wearing them. We must rely on simpler things for our safety. Luckily, many of them are quite effective.

If we keep well covered, most of the germs or toxins we accidently might pick up would become lodged on our clothes rather than on our bodies. Then by taking off our clothing, we could get rid of most of them.

Those that were left usually could be removed thoroughly by washing our faces and hands, but it would be safer to take a bath or shower, if possible. By taking those steps promptly, we usually could get rid of germs and poisons before they had a chance to get inside our bodies where they might cause trouble.

Naturally, all washable garments polluted with germs should be scrubbed clean before they were worn again. Boiling, plus a good soaping, usually would make them perfectly safe. But don't forget that tubs and washers used for this purpose also should be thoroughly cleaned after use, to prevent possible pollution of things later washed in them.

Woolen clothes, shoes and other things which won't stand washing or boiling could be at least partly freed of germs by hanging them in the sun and air. Dry cleaning would be very good.

SOME SIMPLE MEASURES ARE VERY EFFECTIVE AGAINST BW

GERMS AND TOXINS CAN BE REMOVED BY UNDRESSING AND WASHING

ALL POLLUTED CLOTHING MUST BE CAREFULLY LAUNDERED OR AIRED

ALWAYS SEEK

AN ALARM

SOUNDS

SHELTER WHEN

IF POSSIBLE, STAY

INSIDE UNTIL THE

TO CAUSE SICK-

NESS, GERMS AND

TOXINS MUST GET

INSIDE THE BODY

ALL-CLEAR IS

SOUNDED

FOOD AND WATER MUST BE CHOSEN WITH CARE You should always be careful what you eat and drink after any kind of a war attack. If civil defense authorities say a BW attack has been made, you should be doubly careful. One of the easiest ways to get germs and toxins inside your body would be to take them in accidentally, along with food and water. Don't forget that food and water are the natural homes of many disease producers. A few germs that get into food might grow into millions inside a very short time.

CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS ARE SAFE Provided the containers were unbroken, canned and bottled goods would be perfectly safe to use following attacks of all kinds, including atomic bombings. But, whenever possible, the containers should be thoroughly scrubbed before being opened. That would remove practically all germs, poisons or radioactive dusts that might be lodged on their outsides.

SOMETIMES FOOD AND WATER MAY HAVE TO BE BOILED Packaged foods, as well as those kept in refrigerators and closed cupboards, would not likely become polluted. However, to play safe, it sometimes might be necessary to boil everything except canned and bottled stuff for 10 minutes before eating or drinking. Boiling will kill most germs and destroy many plant and animal poisons, but it will not remove radioactivity.

HOW LONG WILL GERMS AND TOXINS LINGER AFTER A RAID?

When scattered about in a raid, most germs and toxins would be likely to settle in places where they could not live or stay dangerous for very long. As a rule, heat and cold, wetting and drying, and particularly exposure to sunlight, will destroy germs and plant and animal poisons within a short time. But there might be exceptions.

Some few kinds of germs are very hardy. They wrap themselves up in a sort of capsule and remain dormant, or inactive, when conditions are unfavorable. Then, as soon as things turn favorable again, they come out of their protective shells and start to multiply. If germs of this kind were present, or if large numbers of other kinds were found, it might be necessary to clean up, or decontaminate, the places where they were found.

In most cases, decontamination would be a job for specially trained and equipped members of the civil defense health services. The detection crews might find that some particular place was dangerously polluted. All people would then have to get out of that place and stay out until it was decontaminated and declared safe for use again.



GERMS AND TOX-INS USUALLY ARE NOT DANGEROUS FOR VERY LONG

OCCASIONALLY LINGERING GERMS MAY HAVE TO BE CLEANED UP

DECONTAMINA-TION IS A JOB FOR TRAINED WORKERS

TO SUM UP, WHAT ARE THE KEYS TO EFFECTIVE BW DEFENSE?

To protect yourself from BW attacks, remember these facts:

Biological warfare is simply a special kind of attack. It could be used against people, livestock or food crops, but it could not wipe out a whole nation, or even a city. If everybody knows the facts and if we all work together, we can meet any BW attack.

An alert public health protection system is the keystone of our defense against biological warfare. If raids were quickly spotted and control measures promptly applied, the harm caused by BW attacks would be small.

But to make our defenses work, every citizen must back up the efforts of the organized health services. You must strive to keep your personal health at a peak at all times. You also must help to control all disease outbreaks that occur among people, livestock and field crops.

In the event of a BW raid, you must make every effort to keep germs and toxins from getting inside your body where they might cause harm. Always seek shelter and be sure to keep your body covered as much as possible. Never take chances with food or water that might be dangerous.

BW ATTACKS CAN BE COUNTERED

> EVERY CITIZEN MUST HELP TO BACK UP THE

YOU MUST STRIVE TO KEEP GERMS AND TOXINS OUT-SIDE YOUR BODY

HEALTH SERVICES

If you take these steps to help yourself, you will make the job of your public health experts much easier. Should BW ever come to America, your civil defense authorities will give you the facts about each attack and any special instructions you may need.

Remember: Don't listen to propaganda or scaretalk about how germs can wipe out a city. If you will cooperate with your neighbors and civil defense health authorities, America will be able to keep up a strong defense against biological warfare.

HAVE YOU READ SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK

The Official U. S. Government Booklet

"Survival Under Atomic Attack" was written and published by your Federal Civil Defense authorities to give you the straight facts on atomic bombings. It tells you the steps you should take to protect yourself. If you haven't read it, get a copy right away. It may be bought for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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Bulk copies of this booklet may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at a 25-percent discount for orders in excess of 100. Individual copies are for sale at 10 cents each. Those reproducing this booklet for sale should be guided by the prices quoted above in establishing sale prices for their own editions.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration will be glad to cooperate with those who wish to reproduce this booklet by reviewing for accuracy any art or promotional material which they may decide to use.

Mr. Tolson Mr. Louid MENT. Mr. Glavia Mr. Nichols STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL DATE: 195 bean March 17, Director, FBI Mr. Treey SAC, Salt Lake City Mr. Herbo DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 4C/ALS/B/4/CB SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE Mr. Mohr ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE Tele. Room b6 (Bureau File 100-93216) Mr. Nease Miss Gandy **b7C** On March 15, 1951, Dugway Proving Ground, Dugway, Utah, was contacted by SA He advised that b6 b7C b7D He advised that **b6** b7C b6 b7D He advised that b7C RHT:FF b7D 65-1122 THANKS SEC 18 19 23 2 Se 24 'SI **b6** b7C

Mr. Tolson Mr. Jadd . CONF MENTIAL Director, FBI DECLASSIFIED BY GOZ474C NIS BALCE SAC, San Francisco BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE (Bufile 100-93216) Remylet February 21, 1951. stated in a recent conversation with a representative of this office that Further. believes that Informant stated that b2 **b6** b7C b7D DEFERENCE MORDING commented that b2 **b6** . b7C b7D RECORDED 22 CFB:EKK 65-4167 **b6** 62APR5 1981 b7C

	STAND FORM NO. 64	Š
	Office Meneralum • united siles government	1
de	TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo P DATE: March 17, 1951	- ·
Ca	FROM : D. J. Parsons Q	
1	SUBJECT BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE - SABOTAGE b6 or 100 or	WA.
- //	of the FBI Laboratory spent March 14, 1951, Rosen at the Army Chemical Corps Bacteriological Warfare Installation, Camp Detrick, Maryland. A good portion of the day was spent in examining their just completed new laboratory set-up which is the only one of its kind in the world as far as is known.	1000
••	The unique features of this laboratory are the safety features incorporated. The laboratories in the building are sealed.	al de
b 6	off from the Administration offices and all communication between the two section are accomplished by telephone and dictation is by means of a microphone inside of the laboratory section to a wire recorder in the Administration office. The laboratory section is divided	and .
b7С	into rooms, some of which are designed for working with extremely virulent disease producing organisms with the utmost of safety. The technicians have access to the incubators, autoclaves, and other equipment through port holes which are equipped with arm length heavy rubber gloves and thus are never exposed to the air surrounding these pieces of equipment.	Jan
	One section is devoted to the study of the effect of germ- laden air in the form of aerosol spray which is likewise completely enclosed. The operator never comes in direct contact with the animals of the equipment, all being handled by means of the port holes with their long rubber gloves.	×
	different urulent organisms at the same time in this one huilding.	b6
	On Monday, March 19, the laboratory section will be sealed off from the Administration section in preparation for testing the material and equipment and, in approximately three weeks, experiments will start.	ь7c
	recent experiment at Carswell Air Force Base at Fort Worth, Texas.	06
	This experiment was conducted in order to establish that a small laboratory could be set up in a kitchen using materials and equipment which could be purchased locally. The only article taken to Fort Worth from Camp Detrick was a bottle containing the culture of the harmless bacteria to be used. A small cottage was rented on the shore of Lake Worth and various materials and tools were purchased.	

TDB:MEG RECORDED - 128

(Con't. next page) MAR 31 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED:
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: INCOMED - 128

DATE: IN

A considerable amount of material was obtained from the small amount of original culture material brought there and this was loaded into a large fire extinguisher. Nitrogen was put into the extinguisher to furnish the pressure after a length of pipe was connected to the opening. At the end of the pipe a cap was placed in which two small holes had been bored which were plugged temporarily.

This device was placed in the back of a station wagon which was driven along a country road adjacent to the air base and was exhausted during this trip.

Testers up to a mile and one-fourth within the confines of the base had positive results on culture media which showed the depth to which contamination would have resulted had the been a disease-producing organism used instead of the simulant.

was advised by one of the officers whil	e there that b6
through interrogation the Armu had developed that	, b70
	20 Day 200
	b7D
	1

Additional information will be set forth as received from Camp Detrick.

RAJ

Director, FBI

HODRIED 10 BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE (Mobile file 65-70)

Reference report SA dated 3-29-51 and book bulet dated 12-20-50.

The Mobile Office is instructed to immediately forward to the Bureau, New York Office and Miami Office, lead pages for the reference report. In addition, the Mobile Office is instructed to forward one copy of the reference report to the Atlanta Office, in order that it can be disseminated to G-2 at Atlanta.

The New York Office is instructed to conduct an investigation to determine whether the reference report, is identical to the individual of the same name referred to in reference repulst. This investigation should be given immediate attention by the New York and the Mobile Offices and the Bureau advised of the results of the investigation in the near future.

TO JACK

TO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	1-6
Mobile	3/29/51	3/10/51		b7c
ITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE	
BIOLOGICAL WARFA	ARE (PROCLI)	(8)	ESPIONAGE; SABOTAGE	R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		` /		
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1000051	advises			
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		cause to suspicion		
	vities in	connection with		
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		would be inclined		
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DECLASSIFIED BY	plete trus	st and confidence :	in her.	EN PORDING
DECLASSIFIED BYLOZU	plete trus	st and confidence :	in her.	nn R CUKDING
ON 7/15/104	plete trus	st and confidence :	in her.	DD R COKDING
DECLASSIFIED BYLOZU ON 7/15/04 DETAILS:	plete trus	st and confidence :	in her.	
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DETAILS: APPROVED AND FORWARDED: COPIES OF #1 5 - Bureau (100- 1 - Miami (Info)	advise special Agent (S) (65-2411)	ed that	Do not write in these	b6 b7c E SPACES RECORDED 11 NDEXED - 118
DETAILS: APPROVED AND FORWARDED: COPIES OF #1	advise special Agent (S) (65-2411)	ed that	Do not write in these	b6 b7C e spaces RECORDED 11

impressed him as being a patriotic American citizen with no subversive tendencies. He said that ingly give out secret information which might possibly affect the internal security of this country.

He said, however, that he never had cause to suspicion her activities and he would be inclined to trust her implicitly.

b6
b7c

- PENDING -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

In order that the New York Office will have the benefit of complete background information in this matter, appropriate copies of previous investigative reports are being forwarded to that office as enclosures with instant report.

The Bureau in a letter to this office, 12/20/50, advised as follows:

"By letter dated 11-18-47, captioned 'Communist Party,
USA, District #2, New York Office, Internal Security - C,' (New York file
100-20003-0-40). The New 101k Office advised a quantity of distinction of distinction
lars in addressed envelopes had been made available by Confidential In- formant The envelopes contained either a pamphlet by
the Eugene Dennis Defense Committee or a circular relating to the outlawing by
of the Communist Party. One of these envelopes was addressed to
No other descriptive data was given. b7
"The report of SA dated 8-10-50 at
New York, captionedNew
York City, Loyalty of Government Employees, reflects that listed a be
New York, as a reference in
his application for Federal employment. The investigation of re- b7C
flected Communist activity on the part of and reflected
The Bureau has instructed that complete facts in this
case be furnished by this office to the New York Office in order to deter- b6
mine whether the involved in the Mobile Office case is
identical with the referred to in the b7C
references in the Bureau's files.
For the information of the New York Office copies
of the report of SA dated 12/7/50 at Mobile have been b6
furnished to the Armed Forces Intelligence agencies by the Bureau.

MO 65-70

An information copy of instant report is being furnished the Miami Office since further investigation may become necessary within that territory in the future and it is felt that the information contained herein may be helpful.

One copy of each of the following reports: ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK CITY:

> 12/7/50, at Mobile. Report of SA 1/17/51, at Miami. b7C Report of SA

existed days you letter gran mobile

MO 65-70

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

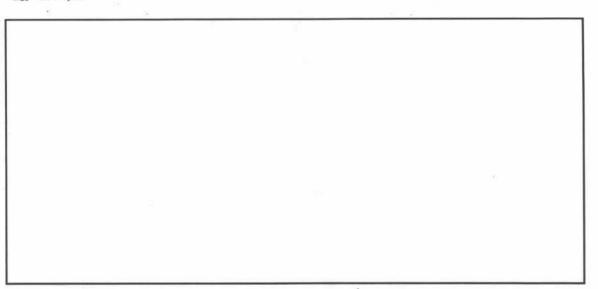
Will review its files concerning the mentioned b6 in this report and determine if she could be identical with of b7C

REFERENCE:

Bulet to Mobile, 3/2/51.

CONFIDENTIAL

M/Dir BA 66-891



There was general agreement among those present at the conference that the most likely need for BW material was of a type that would not be fatal to those who were infected with it but would result in a loss of energy to such an extent that it would cause a break-down in the military and civil activities of those who were infected. All agreed that brucellosis, commonly known as undulant fever, is the most practical infection for this purpose and it is likely that the major field of experimentation will continue to be with brucellosis.

None of those present at the conference had any more information concerning BW experimentation on the part of Russia or any other potential enemy of the United States than that which has previously been set forth in the Bulletins captioned, "Information having BW Implications", copies of which have been sent to the Bureau. It is the opinion of Agent hat the conference was not particularly productive either from the standpoint of the program for BW experimentation at Camp Detrick or as a source of information and guidance to the Bureau in its efforts to obtain information which may be of use in investigating complaints concerning possible future instances of BW sabotage in the United States.

b6

b6 b7C b7D

b7C

Mr. Telson..... Mr. Lodd FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Clegg U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Glavin COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Nichols ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/04 BY GOENT MC NES BIA CO Mr. Belmont. Mr. Laughlin Mr. Mohr Tele. Room Mr. Nease 10-11 AM liles Gandy 3-30-51 FROM BA WA DIRECTOR URGENT ATTENTION SA T. D. 6 BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - ESPIONAGE-SABOTAGE. b6 REBUTEL MARCH TWENTYNINE. BEACH, LABORATORY. b7C b7D WILL MEET SA BEACH AT Called Laboratory RECORDED - 65 CARSON END b7C HOLD

CONERBENTIAL

MARCH 29, 1951

URCENT

SAC, BALTIMORE EN CODE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, ESPIONAGE - SABOTACE. REURLET MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, TO ATTEND CONFERENCE AT AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR SA SA MAY ADVISE CONFIDENTIALLY THAT GOZGT DERIVATIVE b1 b3 **b6** b7C b7D HOOVER EHM: gmu ALL INFORMATION CONTAINE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXC WHERE SHOWN OF HER WISE 5 TELETYPE HARBON S -0 Ladd Clegg MAR 29 1951 Nichola FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Tracy Harbo

COMME

RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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7. Se	3. 			<u>C</u>
A separate letter in the results of the of additional information	contact with		as far as t	he secu
The Bureau is urgen	tly requested whether	to advise	Baltimore b	y retur

Office Memorandum · UNIT

OVERNMENT

(C. C. J.)

: DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE:

3-29-51

sac, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: BÜREAÜ WAR PIANS
DBACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 HC/AIS/BJA/CB

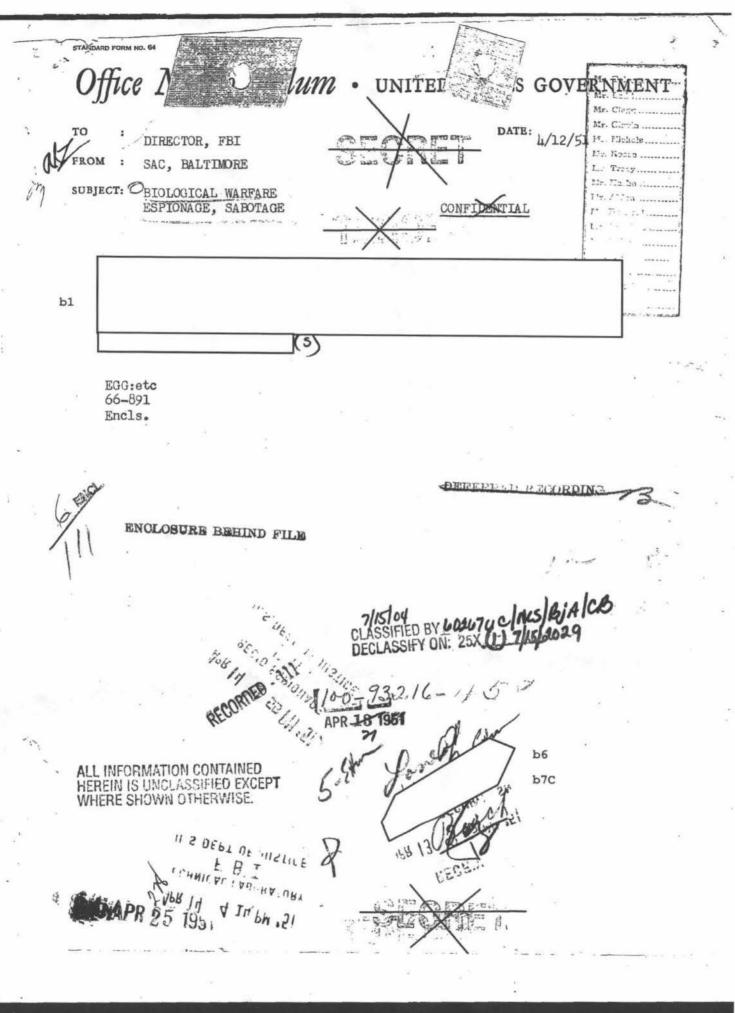
1	During the course of another investigation,
1	of the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Federal
- 1	Security Agency, advised that an Intelligence Division had been
- 1	set up within the Communicable Disease Center for the immediate b6
1	Bet up within the communicative process cancer to the familiary process of the communicative process of
- 1	conducting of investigation under the Jeneral Epidemic and
- 1	Disaster Aid Service of any area where there was any suspicion
1	of a spreading of bacteria. stated that the headquarters
1	for the entire United States was located in Atlanta under the
. 1	Medical Director in Charge of Communicable Disease Center, Dr.
1	R. A. VONDERLEHR.
ď	stated that the group would be composed of scientists
b6	who would take specimens from the air and other specimens to
	determine whether or not the bacteria was being spread by what is
b7C	generally termed "usual means" or whether it might be being
	spread by individuals.
	TEL BAME COMDINGS
L	explained that the public health service was in touch
	with all state public health officials throughout the United States
b6	and these officials immediately reported any unusual circumstances
b7C	concerning the spreading of disease or epidemics, and in the evento.
D/C	rumors reached the public health service or information that had
	not been furnished by these state public health officials, they were and
	immediately contacted in an effort to determine the cause of the
	bacteria or epidemics.
	er in a
	The above information is being called to the attention of the
	Bureau as it is believed in the event of any enemy agents using
40	this method of sabotage and information concerning any locale
	throughout the United States could be readily obtained through through
	Dr. VONDERLEHR or advised that he would
b6	immediately dellatosthe attention of the Atlanta office any
20	
b7C	unusual information concerning apidemics of bacteria being
	spread in any particular area. (By this, advised
	that in the event it would seem to be being spread by humans
	that in the event it would be called to the attention of the Atlanta office. IM 51 15 #8 RECORDED - 3 /00-932 /6 55 /X
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AT 100-4126

further advised that if desired by this division any reports on epidemics or disasters caused in areas by bacteria were reported to the Atlanta Communicable Disease Center, he would immediately telephonically advise this office. He further indicated that he would be pleased to place the Atlanta Office on the mailing list of this group for any information concerning epidemics or disasters caused by bacteriological warfare. Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, liaison will be maintained with and Dr. VONDERLEHR to establish immediate communication with this office in the event of the above mentioned types of disaster which, of course, would in turn be forwarded to the Bureau and the interested field offices throughout the United States and its possessions.

b7C

The above is for the Bureau's information.





THE DIRECTOR

April 16, 1951

MR. D. M. LADD

Bacterial Warfaria_

To advise you of information regarding

Referral/Direct

		and the same of th	

DETAILS:

Referral/Direct

	 Information	nas	Deen	received	DH	the	Bullean	CORPUTAGE	1
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ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

RAC:epa

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/5/04 BY 60267 WEIGHT BJACK

1/00-93216-NOT RECORDED 76 APR 24 1951

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Alex .	s	Mr. Tolson
	NDARD FORM NO. 64	Mr. Ladd
(Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNI	MENETS.
		Mr. Nichols
70		Mr. Tracy
AS FE	ON . SAC BATTIMORE	Mr. Alden
0.		Mr. Belmont
SU	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE 12/5/03	fr. Liohr ele. Room
. 1	DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)	r. Nease
	D/C	iss Gandy
SEX EX	Baltimore letter dated 3/28/50 setting forth results of	
E G S	on 3/27/51.	
SSE	The following additional information was secured during the	
SAG	course of the interview with and is being set for	th b6
NAME OF THE PERSON NAME OF THE P	in this letter because it is not of an expedite nature.	b7C
SES	advised that	b7D
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b6		
- TO 10 CONT. 1		1 * 1
b7C . ∮ [As set forth in	
Y L	the referenced letter of March 28, a conference will be held	
4	Camp Detrick on April 2 or 3, 1951, of various consultants to Camp Detrick to plan the future program in the field of	
3	BW experimentation and to evaluate experimentation which has	
B	been conducted up to the present time.	ECON INC.
The state of	With reference to the suggestion made concerni	ng
300	has been requested to furnish SA with a pers	onal
2 3	history and background and	
5, 7		
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CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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	(c)	b3
	With reference to mentioned in Baltimore letter captioned as above, dated December 7, 1950, has advised that	b6 b70 b70
		ь6 ь7с ь7р
		b6 b7C b7D
		b1 b3 b6 b7C b7D
Charles of the latest of the l	also called to the attention of Agent a pamphlet issued by the U. S. Government Printing Office dated February, 1951, known as PA-2, issued by the Federal Civil Defense Agency entitled "What You Should Know About Biological Warfare". This pamphlet is similar to the recent pamphlet "Survival Under Atomic Attack", and it is suggested that the Bureau obtain copies of this pamphlet through the Government Printing Office.	b6 b7C b7D

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNIT



DATE:

OVERNMENT

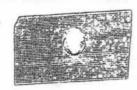
April 19, 1951

SAC, Mobile SUBJECT: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE (PROCLI ESPIONAGE; SABOTAGE (Butile 100-93216)	TO		Director, FBI	
ESPIONAGE; SABOTAGE	FROM	: K	SAC, Mobile	
(Buille 100-7)210)	SUBJEC	T: / }		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1504 BY 6026 LUCKUS BY ACCOUNTY

Pursuant to Bulet, 4/9/51 there are enclosed for the Bureau. New York and Miami lead and administrative pages for the report **b6** 3/29/51, Mobile. of SA b7C KW:erz 65-70 Encls. cc: Miami (65-2411)(Encl.) New York (Encls.) APR 21 1951 **b6** 11 b7C 5 1 APR 26 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: April 20, 1951 FROM SUBJECT: RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE Reference is made to recent newspaper publicity indicating that Representative Gore was in favor of a belt containing radiodotive material being laid down across Korea which would "dehumanize" the area. Referral/Direct ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ACTION: This is submitted for your information. APR 30 1950 1951 FX.130



SAC, Salt Lake City

Director, FBI

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE (Salt Lake file 65-1122) May 2, 1951

Reurlet 4-28-51.

The Bureau desires that your office maintain liaison in connection with the captioned matter at Camp Dugway, for the purpose of reporting any data originating at Camp Dugway which would assist the Bureau in its responsibilities in the field of biological warfare. In view of the Bureau's liaison arrangement at Camp Districh, Maryland, of which you were previously advised, the Bureau does not desire that your office duplicate the work of the Baltimore Office by submitting biological warfare data originating at Camp Districh, and which would legically be furnished to the liaison agent of the Baltimore Office.

RECORDED - 139 100-93216 - 46 2

EX-123 EHM:LJB

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STANDARD FORM NO	SA face to	M. M.
		Mr. Tolson
Office	Memorandum • United States Governm	RNIC
Olling	TATCHIOLOUGHING A DIVIED STATES GOARWING	Mr. Glavin
55	•	Mr. Nichols
==	Director, FBI DATE: 4/23/51	Mr. Hosen
TO :	Director, FBI DATE: 4/23/51	Mr. Tracy
TAROM :	SAC, Salt Lake City DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 UC/ALS/BjolcB	Mr. Earbo
VI CM	SAC, Salt Lake City ON 15704	Mr. Alden
USUBJECT:	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE; STRICTLY COMPEDENT	- 4
quodifici.	ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE	Mr. Laughlin
	(Bufile 100-93216)	Mr. Kohr
		Tele. Room
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	In view of these facts the Bureau is requested to reconsider the	OCESS
		scope
and purpo	se oi	
	that this office be advised of informati	ion /
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	f information obtained there, and that further instructions as to	
auviseu 0	be furnished this office.	0110
		/7 b7C
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	Market Chart	\leq
	Distribution of the state of th	
1	Distribution & American September 1785 - Sales September 1785 - Sale	b6 b7c

Office M OVERNMENT UNI DATE: April 23, 1951 DIRECTOR PBI SAC, SALT LAKE CITY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED # 977600 (Bufile 100-93216) Set out hereafter is b6 advised b7C he was furnishing this information as being of possible interest to the Bureau, in view of its jurisdiction in matters relating to sabotage and b7D internal security. **b6** b7C b7D **b6** b7C b7D RHT:htg 65-1122

: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-93216)

Office Memorandum . United states government

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o7C	Bureau immediate	will be contact ly advised.	ed upon his re	turn and the	
	PWM/sj AIR MAIL - REGIST	TERED RESULTING	9 3/2	1093216-	551
	b7D	INDEALD.	112	1952 1952	180

THE TRUTH ABOUT HOW AMERICAN IMPERIALISM LAUNCHED GERM WARFARE

(A deposition made by war prisoner Kenneth L. Enoch on April 7, 1952)

I was at Iwakuni, Japan, during the last two weeks of August, 1951. During the month of August the 3rd Bomb Wing was in the process of moving to Kunsan, Korea, and the last thing to make the move was the ground school, which moved on to Kunsan in early September, 1951. During my stay at Iwakuni there were about 15 crews which had just come from the United States and were attending the ground school. This ground school gave the same kind of classroom subjects as the school at 4400 CCTG. We navigators received lectures and problems in navigation and the B-26 and Korea, so we would understand our jobs better and thus be better equipped to fly in combat.

On 25 August, 1951, at 1300 hours, we attended a secret lecture in the ground school navigation classroom. There were as I recall, 10 pilots and 15 navigators present at the lecture. Of the pilots I recall Lt. Broughton, Lt. Schmidt, and Capt. Lemak. Among the navigators I remember Lt. Brown, Lt. Hardy, Lt. De Gaugh, Lt. Zielinski, Lt. Garvin, Lt. Larson and myself. I did not know all the pilots and navigators, only those I had been with at Langley Field. Our instructor's name was Mr. Wilson, a civilian. There were no other instructors in attendance at this lecture.

Mr. Wilson told us that his lecture was concerning bacteriological warfare. He told us that our side had no plans at that time of using bacteriological warfare, but neverthe less we might at some time, and thus the lecture was secret information and we were not to divulge its contents to anyone, or even talk about it among ourselves.

The main part of Mr. Wilson's lecture was devoted to the weapons of bacteriological warfare. He did not have any examples with him, but he discussed the various methods of scattering germs, either by scattering the germs by themselves or by dropping insects and animals:

to spread the germs. The contents of Mr. Wilson's lecture is as follows:

The ways of dropping the germs by themselves are: (1) by dropping a bomb full of dust and germs mixed together, which will open in the air and spread the germ-laden dust with the wind; (2) by dropping dust directly from the airplane itself, by means of a spraying device, so that there will be germs in the air wherever the dust is sprayed; (3) or by dropping a container full of germ dust, either a bomb which will open in the water or a paperboard box which will be opened by the water, into reservoirs and lakes where the people and animals use the water, and where insects will pick up the germs and spread them.

The ways of dropping insects are: (1) by dropping a germ bomb which looks just like an ordinary bomb, but is filled with germ-laden insects, and which will open on contact with the ground to release these insects; (2) by dropping insects in paperboard containers which will break open on contact with the ground, releasing the insects with their germs; (3) or by spreading insects with animals.

The ways of releasing germs by animals are: (1) to release the rats or rabbits or small game by a parachute container which will release the animals upon contact with the ground, and these animals are covered with germ-bearing lice and fleas; (2) or by releasing such animals from a boat behind the enemy shore line.

There are other ways of spreading germs also: (1) by dropping leaflets, toilet paper, envelopes, and paper materials which have been covered with germs, (2) by dropping germ-filled soap or clothing; (3) by dropping fountain pens filled with germ-laden ink; (4) or by dropping infected food to the enemy troops.

You can also spread germs by howitzer or mortar shells, but since it is so close to the front it is not safe to do so.

There are many types of germs that can be spread. In addition to many weird and unusual germs, the germs of more well-known diseases, such as *typhus, typhoid, cholera, dysentery, bubonic plague, *smallpox, *malaria, and *yellow fever, may be employed. There are many types of insects to carry these germs, the most popular being the louse, flea, fly, and mosquito. The louse can carry

typhus, cholera, smallpox, plague, and dysentery, as can the flea and the fly. The mosquito can carry malaria, and yellow fever.

The best way to defend against germ warfare is to be prepared. All possible people should be inoculated against all diseases possible. If insects are dropped, it is advisable to pour kerosene or oil on the containers they are dropped in and set fire to them. If they have already escaped from the containers, it is best to spray DDT over the area, preferably from an airplane. In case germ-laden dust is employed. DDT spray must be used. All exposed food must be disposed of. All exposed clothing and articles must be washed with hot water and strong soap. All water must be boiled. All food eaten must be thoroughly cooked. You must use some protection over your nose and mouth to breathe, and you must, when everything else is done, change clothes and take a good bath. All trash and waste exposed to germs must be burned. Screens should be placed on all windows in the summer for insect protection. In all cases, small animals such as rats should be destroyed so the danger of plague, which they spread with their fleas, will be lessened. If paper objects or other such items are dropped, they should be burned at once.

All weapons of bacteriological warfare are of such a nature that they should, when employed, be dropped from as low an altitude and at as low an airspeed as possible, to avoid harm to the insects. If parachute-type weapons are used any altitude will suffice, but it should be sufficiently low, say 1,000 feet, so that the parachute will not drift from the target area.

^{*} The following footnote commenting on these points was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Huei-Lan Chung M.D. (University of New York) D.T.M. (certificate), University of London; Ex-Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Ex-Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; Ex-Member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at the Chinese Union Medical College (formerly PUMC), and Peking University Medical College.—Interrogator.

[&]quot;The causative agents of typhus fever and malaria are rickettsiae and plasmodiae respectively, whereas smallpox and yellow fever are due to two different kinds of filtrable virus. It is only natural that the prisoner in question, not being a medical man, mixed up these infectious agents with pathogenic bacteria. He also misinterpreted the proper use of DDT."

When Mr. Wilson had finished his lecture it was 3 o'clock (1500 hours) and he reminded us not to discuss the weapons subject to anyone and took his leave. This was the only such lecture we ever received. On September 1st, 1951, I went to Kunsan.

In October, 1951, and again in December, 1951, a one-hour lecture was given at Kunsan by a Major Browning on protection against germ warfare. This lecture he gave many times on each occasion, and every person was required to attend one hours lecture. He gave the same lecture in December as in October. The idea, of course, is that due to the rotation plan there are always new troops, and it is also good to keep in mind the contents of his lecture. He told us that it was not unreasonable to expect bacteriological warfare to be used against us by the enemy. If they did, germ dust or germ-laden insects would be used, and he stressed that we should keep our 'shot' records, or inoculations, current and up-to-date and also discoursed on the other pertinent data as I have discussed in the second paragraph on page 3 of this paper.

On the 1st of January, 1952, we were told by the operation's section group briefing officer at our regular briefing to be sure and report all our duds and where they fell. This was a usual procedure and just seemed to be a casual reminder at that time. The 'reminder' was given to all the crews at the briefing by Capt. Carey, the group briefing officer. Due to a head cold I did not fly on this night, but was replaced by another navigator.

My next scheduled flight was on the night of 6 January, 1952. We were scheduled to fly on Green 8 route (between Pyongyang and Sariwon) and our take-off was scheduled for 0300. The crew was Capt. Amos, pilot, myself, navigator, and Sgt. Tracy, gunner. As usual Capt. Amos and I reported to the group briefing room and group operations office at 0200, an hour before take-off. There we always checked for the latest weather and information on the mission to be flown. On this night we were informed by the officer on duty, a captain I am not familiar with, that we were to fly to the town of Hwangju and drop our outboard wing bombs (of which there are two) and then to drop the rest of our load as quickly as possible and come directly back to Kunsan. He told us to drop at Hwangju at 500 feet of altitude and 200 miles per hour maximum airspeed. We called his attention to the low altitude, as we were to carry ten 500 pound bombs according to briefing, but he told us that this was top secret and that

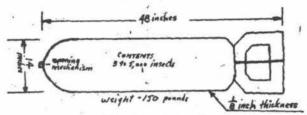
these were germ bombs, and to tell no one whatsoever about our mission. He told us that the wing bombs were already loaded and checked for us, and not to bother them, and when we returned to report them as "duds". We went over to squadron operations and met our gunner, who did not report to group, and, as far as I know, did not know of our special mission." When we got out to the plane a guard was standing there from armament section. He told us the wing bombs were already checked, which we already knew. I checked the bombs in the bomb bay, 6 of them, and they were 6 regular 500-pound bombs. We took off at 0300 and flew to Hwangju, dropping our two germ bombs just outside the west edge of town. There were no explosions or any unusual things to be seen. Then we continued for two minutes to the north and dropped our eight live bombs on the highway 5 miles north of Hwangju, and went directly back to Kunsan. We took off at 0300, our bombs were dropped at 0400, and we landed at Kunsan at 0500. This was the first time I ever heard of anyone dropping germ bombs, and we kept it a secret. These germ bombs looked exactly like a regular 500-pound bomb to me. In the day time they may have some distinguishing characteristics, but it was dark when I saw them. I did not load these bombs or see them loaded but there was no special equipment on the wings, so they are loaded in the same way as ordinary bombs.

When we reported to group intelligence for debriefing after this mission we reported two bombs (500 pounds) (as a matter of fact 150 pounds) dropped at Hwangju and reported them as "duds", and reported where we dropped our eight good bombs. The bombs are evidently reported as "duds" to keep too many people from knowing the purpose of the mission, but higher headquarters can check the reports and know where the germs were dropped.

On the 10th of January, whether by accident or design I do not know, I was again scheduled for the same mission with Amos and Tracy. This time Amos and I reported to group operations, and we were told that all 4 of our wing bombs were to be germ bombs. This time our target was to be the town of Chunghwa, on Green 8, and we were then to get rid of the rest of our bombs as quickly as possible and return to base. We were still to keep our operation a secret and report our germ bombs as "duds". Our maximum airspeed was to be 200 miles per hour and our altitude 500 feet for the germ bombs. Once again armament was to have the wing bombs checked

for us. We picked up Tracy at squadron operations and went out to the plane. Once again the wing bombs looked like regular bombs. An armament man told me that we were not to bother the wing bombs, as they were all set to go. I checked the regular bombs in the bomb bay. At 0300 we took off and flew directly to Chunghwa, dropping our 4 germ bombs at 0410 hours, at an altitude of 500 feet and an airspeed of 190 miles per hour, on the western edge of Chunghwa. We proceeded south and dropped our regular bombs on the highway north of Hwangju and returned to Kunsan base, landing at 0515.

When we reported for debriefing we reported where we had dropped our 6 good bombs, and reported 4 "duds" at Chunghwa, for the same reason as before, for secrecy.



Drawing of the Germ Bomb

Above is a drawing of the type of germ bombs which we used.

As I see is the germ bombs come from a medical supply source, such as the same type which manufactures the vaccine used to combat disease, and I believe this source is in Japan, either on Honshu, or Kyushu Island.

If the type of germ bomb which we dropped is used, it will open on contact with the ground, exposing the germs and insects to the open air. If it is cold outside, the insects will be dormant and sluggish, but the sun will cause them, by its heat, to become active.

The leaflets are dropped in North Korea by B-29's. These leaflets are dropped in boxes which open in the air scattering the leaflets over a wide area. These leaflets can be used in bacteriological warfare.

When the germ bombs are dropped, they are released by the pilot. The navigator takes notes on when and where they are dropped, and how many germ bombs. The bombs are released by pushing a button, which releases the bombs by electricity.

After the mission when the crew reports to group intelligence for debriefing, the whole crew attends the debriefing, and the report is given by the pilot and navigator. It is an informal report, and the whole crew sits around a table and give their report to an enlisted man from the intelligence section, who takes the report and puts it on paper, which he turns in to his superior. This is why the germ bombs are reported as "duds," to keep unauthorized personnel in intelligence and on the crew from knowing the secret of the mission.

To the best of my knowledge, B-26 aircraft are the only ones dropping the regular germ bomb, which looks like a regular bomb. However, the B-26 is unsuitable for dropping the other types of weapons. The leaflets are dropped by B-29's and cargo type C-47 and C-46 aircraft, but mainly by B-29's. The cargo type aircraft are the best suited for dropping all other types of germ weapons, such as cardboard boxes, parachute containers, and articles of clothing, food, soap, and paper and fountain pens, but the B-29 can be used for these weapons also.

As to when we first started to use germ bombs, it was about the first of the year, about 1 January, 1952, I should say, since that is when we were all reminded to look for "dud" bombs. It is probable that other outfits, such as the 452nd Wing, started to use germ warfare at the same time.

The decision to use germ bombs, of course, is top secret, but due to the serious nature of this decision it undoubtedly rests with a very high command, probably the Far East headquarters in Tokyo.

KENNETH L. ENOCH 7 April 1952.

The Truth About How American Imperialism Launched Green Warters

SAN ICINES. contents to any one, ove or even talk about it aming at that time of using bacteriological warrance, but never-the less we might at some time, and thus the lecture, was secret intermetion and we were not to divulge its bacteriological war tore, the told us that our side had no plans Mr. Wilson told us that his lecture was concerning In attendance at this lecture. was Mr. Wilson, a civilian, There were no other instructors I had been with at Laugley Field. Our instructors name I did not know all the pilots and navigators, andy those It De Gough, Lt. Zielinski, Lt Sorvin, Lt Lorson, and myself. Lemak among the navigators I reminator Lt. Brown, Lt. Hardy, recall, to prints and 15 mays their present at the lockure. Of the pilots I recall it Broughton, it. Schmidt and Capt. in the ground school navigation classroom, There were as I On 25 August, 1951, et, 1300 hours, we attended astracture better and thus be better equipped to thy in combet. the B-26 and Korea, so we would undors had our 1 365 navigators recieved lettures and problems in reputation and of chassroom subjects as the school of 4400 cers. We the ground school. This ground school gove the same kind had pust come trow the United states and were affending During my stay at tuckens there were about is crews which school, which moved on to hunsen in early September, 1951. and the last thing to make the move wes the grand Bomb, Wing was in the process of moving to kunsan, Kovea, of August, 1951, During the month of August the 3-d I was at I wakuni, dapan, during the last two weeks

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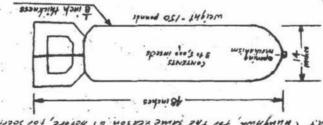
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) Renoch L. Emil.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CHINESE PEOPLES" VOLUNTEER ARMY

(Written by Kenneth L. Enoch on April 8, 1952)

My name is Kenneth L. Enoch. I am an American from Youngstown, Ohio. I was born on 14 January, 1925, and am now 27 years of age. I have completed high school and have had two years of college. I was drafted into the air force on 7 June, 1943. At present I am a 1st lieutenant, and a navigator for the 8th Bomb Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, and the 3rd Bomb Wing of the 5th Air Force, stationed at Kunsan, Korea.

On August 25, 1951, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I attended a secret lecture on biological warfare given at the ground school at Iwakuni, Japan. This lecture was given by a civilian, Mr. Wilson. There were 25 of us attending the lecture, 10 pilots and 15 navigators, and by rank there were 4 captains, 15 1st lieutenants and 6 2nd lieutenants. Among the pilots I knew Capt. Lemak, 1st Lt. Broughton, and 1st Lt. Schmidt. Among the navigators I knew 1st Lt. Hardy, 1st Lt. De Gaugh, 1st Lt. Brown, 2nd Lt. Zielinski, 2nd Lt. Larson, Capt. Nelson, and myself. The lecture concerned the various ways of waging bacteriological warfare...by dropping bombs containing germ-laden insects, by spreading germ dust by bomb or by spray method, by parachuting small animals such as rats to carry germs and insects, by bacteriological contamination of lakes and water sources, and by dropping leaflets, paper, pens, soap, food, clothing, and other germ-carrying articles. Such germs as those of typhus, typhoid, malaria, yellow fever, dysentery, bubonic plague, cholera, and smallpox, as well as many other diseases, may be used, and fleas, flies, lice, mosquitoes, and other insects may be used to spread the germs. Also rats and other small animals may be used to carry insects and germs, such as fleas and plague germs. The mosquito carries malaria and yellow fever germs, and the other diseases are carried by the flies, fleas, and lice. The germ bombs are best dropped from a low altitude, and a low airspeed should be used, and the maximums are 200 miles per hour and 500 feet of altitude; and low-level, not glide-bomb. The lecture was classified as very secret.

At the regular mission briefing on 1 January, 1952, the briefing officer of group operations, Capt. Carey gave us the order, in the form of a casual reminder, to pay close attention to dud bombs. Actually this is undoubtedly when germ bombs started to be used, but due to secrecy they told us duds. Due to a head cold, I was replaced that mission by 1st Lt. Hardy, another navigator.

On the night of 6 January, 1952, I flew with Capt. Amos, pilot, and Sgt. Tracy, gunner. As usual, we flew a B-26 type aircraft. We took off at 0300 and at 0400 on 7 January, 1952, we dropped 2 germ bombs at Hwangju, North Korea, and returned to Kunsan at 0500. We reported to group intelligence section for debriefing, reporting to the sergeant that we had dropped two "duds" at Hwangju. This is for secrecy, as higher authorities knew these were germ bombs in actuality.

On the night of 10 January, 1952, again in a B-26 with Capt. Amos and Sgt. Tracy, we took off at 0300 and at '0410 we dropped 4 germ bombs at Chunghwa, North Korea, returning to Kunsan at 0515, 11 January, 1952. We reported to the sergeant that we had dropped 4 duds at Chunghwa, in order to maintain secrecy as well as possible.

Now that I have been captured by the Chinese Peoples' Volunteers, I have been treated as a friend. I have been well-fed, well-clothed, received medical treatment, cigarettes, candy, and many other kindnesses. I have seen the truth as printed by the democratic Chinese press; and all these truths and kind treatment show all the more clearly the lies and the untruthful war propagands of the Wall-Street radio and press, who picture the Chinese as barbarian criminals, and who lead American troops to believe that, if captured, they will be shot, or worse. I am beginning to see very clearly just who is the peace-lover and who is the warmonger responsible for this inhuman war, and I am determined to struggle for peace against Wall Street capitalism, to clear my conscience of my past errors. I am filled with determination to join the peace-loving camp, and with the determination to become a new man.

KENNETH L. ENOCH, 8 April, 1952. An Open Letter to the Chinese Peoples' Volunteer Army

My name is Kenneth L. Enoch. I am an American from Youngstown, Ohio. I was born on 14 January, 1925, and am now 27 years of age. I have completed high school and have had two years of college. I was drafted into the air force on 7 Nune, 1943. At present I am a 1st licutenant, and a navigator for the 8th Bamb Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, and the 3rd Bomb Wing of the 5th Air Force, stationed at Kunsan, Korea.

On August 25, 1951, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I attended a secret lecture on biological warfare given at the ground school at Iwakuni, Japan. This lecture was given by a civilian, Mr. Wilson. There were 25 of us attending the lecture, 10 pilots and 15 navigators, and by rank there were 4 captains, 15 1st licutenants, and 6 2nd lieutenants. Among the pilots I knew Capt. Lemak, 1st Lt. Broughton, and

1st Lt. Schmidt. Among the navigators I knew 1st Lt. Hardy, 1st Lt. De Gaugh, 1st Lt. Brown, 2nd Lt. Zielinski, 2nd Lt. Larson, Capt. Nelson, and myself. The lecture concerned the Various ways of waging bacteriological warfare ... by dropping bombs containing garm-laden insects, by spreading germ dust by bomb or by spray method, by parachating small animals such as rats to carry germs and insects, by bacteriological contamination of lakes and water sources, and by dropping leaflets, paper, pens, soup, food, clothing. and other germ-carrying articles. Such germs as there of typhus, typhoid, malaria, yellow fever, dysontery, bubonic plaque, cholera, and smallpox, as well as many other diseases, may be used, and fless, flies, lice, mosquitoes, and other insects may be used to spread the germs. Also rats and other small animals may be used to carry insects and germs, such as fleas and plaque germs. The mosquite Carries malaria and yellow fever germs, and the other diseases are carried by the flies, fleas, and lice. The

germ bombs are best dropped from a low altitude, and a low airspeed should be used, and the maximums are 200 miles per hour and 500 feet of altitude, and low-level, not glide-bomb. The lecture was classified as very secret.

At the regular mission briefing on I January, 1952, the briefing officer of group operations, Capt. Carey, gave us the order, in the form of a casual reminder, to pay close attention to dud bombs. Actually this is undoubtedly when garm bombs started to be used, but due to secrecy they told us duds. Due to a head cold, I was replaced that mission by 1st Lt. Hardy, another navigator.

On the night of 6 Lonuary, 1952, I flew with Capt Amos, pilot, and Sqt. Tracy, gunner. As usual, we flew a B-26 type air craft. We took off at 0300 and at 0400 on I danuary, 1952, we dropped 2 germ bombs at Hwangiu, North Korea, and returned to Kunsan at 0500 We reported to group in telligence section for debriefing, report

Ing to the sergeant that we had dropped two duds at Hwangin This is for secrecy, as higher authorities knew these were germ bombs in actuality

On the night of 10 Manuary, 1952, again in a B-26 with Capt Amos and Sqt. Tracy, we took off at 0300 and at 0410 we dropped 4 germ bombs at Chunghwa, North Korea, returning to Kunsan at 0515, 11 Manuary, 1952. We reported to the sergeant that we had dropped 4 duds at Chunghwa, in order to maintain secrecy as well as possible

Now that I have been captured by the chinese Peoples Volunteers, I have been treated as a friend I have been well-fed, well-clothed, received medical treatment; cigarettes, candy, and many other kindnesses. I have seen the truth as printed by the democratic Chinese press; and all these truths and kind treatment show all the more clearly the lies and the untruthful war propaganda of the Wall-street radio

and press, who picture the Chinese as barbarian criminals, and who lead American troops to believe that, it captured, they will be shot, or worse. I am beginning to see very clearly just who is the peace-lover and who is the warmonger responsible for this inhuman war, and I am determined to struggle for peace against Wall street capitalism, to clear my conscience of my past errors. I am filled with determination to join the peace-loving camp, and with the determination to become a new man.

Kenneth L. Engl. 8 April, 1952.

ENOCH'S LETTER TO HIS FAMILY

To Mrs. Helen D. Enoch 18 South Osborn Street Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.A.

Dear Mom, Bob, Dot, Frank and Donnie,

I sure am lucky today to be able to broadcast a message to you through courtesy of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. I am in main camp now, camp Number two. Everything is fine. Chow is excellent and there is lots of tobacco and cigarettes and I have been given a pipe to smoke. I am in good health and looking forward to the day the peace talks are settled and I can return home to see you all. There is a lot of reading material to help pass the time, and sometimes I go for walks with the Chinese comrades and enjoy the beautiful scenery of these mountains. Spring is here and everything is full of life and cheer, and I know that good old Youngstown is also very beautiful now. I hope you all are well, hope everything is okay at the hospital, Mom, and Bob is busy working on those trucks, and Dot and Frank are busy raising my favorite nephew. I've got his picture here, and everyone agrees he is very cute.

Tell all my friends I am okay, and hope to see them soon. Keep the home fires burning, and drop me a line or two.

Love to all

Ken

10 April 1952

To. Mrs. Helen D. Enoch 18 South Osborn Street Youngstown, Ohio, 2151. Desc Man, Bob, Det, Thank and Duming

I sure am luly today to be all to headers a message to pen throng Country of the Churin Pegelos & mater Errya d'are in mani po cases now, carry number twon Fourthing no fine chow is excellent, and there is lot of to bace, and agaretter good health and looking provered to the Lang The passe tick are sattled and I can relieve home I see you ally There is a lot of resking material, to kely pass the time, and sometimes it go for walks will the chiese coursely and enjoy the heartiful scenery of the mountains. Eping is have and everything is full of life and there, and of burns That good for foundation in also very hourtiful now alo of I hope you all are well, hope everything no day of the hospital, more, and Bob is hung working on those trushs, and Det and Frank are hung varing my favorile suples. It's get his just hime; and everyone igreen be in very cut. Tell all my freezido ol ann shay, and hope I see Them soon. Keep the hime fines burning, and drops "me a line or two. Jone & all ... Keen.

10 april 1952



War prisoner John Quinn

HOW I WAS FORCED TO TAKE PART IN THE INHUME BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE LAUNCHED BY THE U.S. WALL STREET

(A deposition made by war prisoner John Quinn on April 13, 1952)

I am John Quinn, a 1st/Lt. in the United States Air Force, serial no. 17993A. I am 29 years old. I joined the Air Force when I was 26 in Febuary 16, of 1948. My home is in Pasadena, California. After I graduated from Aviation Cadets in Febuary 25, 1949, I was assigned to the Air University. They sent me through a six weeks course on how to teach called the Academic Instructor's Course. After I finished they assigned me to the Academic Instructor's Division. as a Staff member. My job was training aids officer, to teach people how to make good use of pictures, charts, movies, and slides in their instruction. I was teaching there when I got my orders to the Far East Air Forces for further assignment to fly B-26s in Korea. I was told to report first on August 25 to Langley Air Force Base to learn to fly B-26s. I was there for 8 weeks. We were sent from there to Camp Stoneman for processing. At Camp Stoneman I was innocculated for Typhoid fever, Typhus, Cholera, and Smallpox. We left the United States by airplane and arrived in Japan on 27 November 1951. We arrived at Haeneda Air Terminal and taken to Foochu, Area B, to await being sent to Korea. We were there until the 29th of November and then sent by train to Ashia Air Base in Southern Japan. It was an overnight trip by train and we arrived on the 30th. The same day we were sent by C-47 to Kunsan Air Base in Korea. I was assigned to the 8th Squadron, 3rd Group, of the 3rd Bomb Wing. The 3rd Group is composed of 3 squadrons, 8th, 90th, and 13th and is the only group at Kunsan.

On December 17, 1951 I reported to the 8th squadron orderly room and saw my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next day at 9 o'clock. The next day Larson, a navigator who was also on the list, and I went to the lecture. The lecture was given

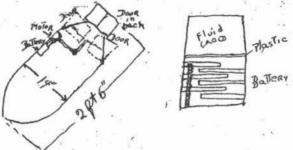
in the Ground School building in a large room. Filled the room would seat 30 people. There were 20 people in the room, all pilots and navigators. In addition to Larson and myself were Roberts 2nd Lt. Schwartz 1st Lt. Rogers 1st Lt. Watson 1st Lt. Long-Capt., Duffy-Capt, all navigators, Howarth-Capt, Land-Capt, Schmidt 1st Lt, Beeson Capt. Robertson-Capt, McAllister 1st Lt, all pilots. Larson and I had been drinking coffee and arrived a few minutes late, the others were already there. The Capt. that was talking seemed very displeased that we were late and repeated for us that the lecture that we were to receive was considered very important and highly secret. That we were to pay close attention to everything that was told us but not to discuss the lecture later-even among ourselves. He said the lecturer had come from Japan and was an expert in his field. Then he introduced the lecturer, a civilian, as Mr Ashfork. Mr Ashfork was a middle aged man, 40 years old, slender, 5ft 10", and losing most of his hair.

He started his lecture by telling us that his lecture was on Biological Warfare. He said that it was a terrible thing to contemplate but in this day of the atom bomb when science was making such rapid strides, that we must be prepared for any turn of events. He said that we never know what turn events might take in the future and that we must be ready to defend ourselves, we must also know how to carry out Bacteriological Warfare ourselves in case it proved necessary. He said that he had spent many years studying germ warfare and that he would give us as much information as he thought we needed.

He first told us that there were many many ways of spreading germ warfare. Germs could be spread anywhere at any time, that the means were ready. He told us that germs by themselves could not be dropped because they would die in 60 seconds in direct sunlight. That germs could, however, be carried by many different types of insects and rodents. These insects and rodents have been bred for many of their generations under laboratory conditions and selected for their ability to survive any where at anytime, even under the most adverse conditions. To name a few of the ways that they can be spread, he said, was by dust, just like a smoke screen is laid down. That they could be spread in this way by ships moving in close to shore when the wind was blowing onto shore. That they could also be spread in this way by low flying jet aircraft. He meant any type of jet aircraft. He said that they could be spread by bugs in clothes, fleas, flies, lice, and

mosquitoes. These same bugs could also be dropped in many other ways, in boxes that would become very fragile in the sun and allow the bugs to crawl out, and also in bombs. He said since we were flying B-26s he would discuss mostly this last way, by bombs. He then showed us pictures of a jet, a drawing of an F-84, spraying dust with germs, out of its tip tanks. He showed us a picture of some old clothes with bugs that looked like flies and lice crawling in them. These bugs can keep very warm in the clothes, altho he said that they can be selectively bred so that the cold wouldn't harm them. Also they can go a very long time without food.

He then showed us pictures of bombs which could be used for dropping germs. These bombs looked very much like 500 pound Gps that we had been carrying except that they had no fuzes. He said that the size and shape of the bomb was not important, only what it contained. He said it was a very safe way to carry these germs since the bombs were sealed and would not open except when dropped from the airplane. The pictures he showed us was a picture of a 500 pound. bomb with a very much thinner shell, less than 1/4 inch thick. These bombs, he said, were still in the experimental stage and there were various types. One picture he showed us was of a bomb that split in half when it struck the ground. Another had doors in the back (near the tail where the bomb curves) that open when the bomb hits. These doors are opened by a very small electric motor hooked to a battery which doesn't work until the bomb strikes the ground. The fluid is kept away from the plates of the battery until the bomb strikes the ground by a thin plastic shield. The force of the bomb hitting the ground is sufficient for the fluid to break the plastic shield and then the fluid covers the battery plates and the motor opens the doors.



Also he showed us a picture of a bomb which the tail breaks off when it hits the ground. All of these bombs that he showed us were

made to look like ordinary 500 pound bombs but none of them were pictured with fuzes. He told us they also had bombs which came apart in the air and the insects were scattered in boxes to get them over a large territory before they struck the ground. He told us that these boxes would become very weak in the sunlight and the insects (flies, fleas, and mosquitoes) could crawl out. The structure of all three of the bombs he showed us was the same and they all looked like 500 pound bombs with thin casings. The first was shown split open.



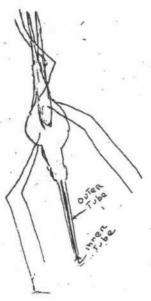
The second with the doors in the back near the tail, and the third with the tail broken off.



The bombs that open in the air are hooked up by a regular arming wire to the wing bomb racks. They have a little propeller in the nose which cannot turn before the bomb is dropped because of the arming wire. When the bomb is dropped the arming wire stays with the airplane and the propeller is free to turn. The propeller turns a generator which supplies electricity to a small electric motor, just as the one I described. This motor first opens 3 doors in the back, just as in the other bomb, and then opens one door in the front. The wind thru the bomb is sufficient to blow the boxes out and they scatter as they fall. He showed us no pictures of this type of bomb and described it very little.

Next he described how germs could be spread. He said that almost any insect could be used for spreading germs, but he would just tell us about a few of them and that would be sufficient for our own protection in case any of these germs got back into South Korea. He said that Bubonic Plague could be carried by rats, but it wasn't necessary for the rats themselves to be dropped, altho they could be. The germs could be dropped in anything that rats could and would get into and they would pick up the germs and carry them. The insects can most easily be dropped and these carry many germs. Flies can carry Typhus* and Cholera and fleas can carry plague. Mosquitoes can

carry fever of different types, yellow fever, typhoid fever*, malaria, and encyphilitis* for which no positive cure is known. Encyphylitis is also known as Japanese B and was brought to Korea first by Japanese as a disease in their own ranks. Very little is known about combating it and prevention is the same as that for malaria. He said he would describe how malaria was carried and that the rest of the fevers were carried by mosquitoes in a similar way. He showed us a large picture of a mosquitoe.



These mosquitoes are harmless, he said, until they have been infected with malaria either by biting someone who has malaria or by being infected with it in the laboratory. The inner and outer tubes are both stuck into a person when bitten by the mosquitoe. The mosquitoe sucks blood up thru the inner tube and injects a form of saliva into the person thru the outer tube at the same time. If the mosquitoe is infected the germ is carried by this saliva into the person bitten and he will get the fever. He said that the posters on the walls of the mess hall (on protecting yourself against encyphylitis) were not up there just to cover the walls.

He said that we must all follow rules of cleanliness, especially in the months to come. When we were given atabrin to take not to throw it away but to take it. He said we should all keep our innoculations up to date. If we did these things we had nothing to fear. The lecture started at 9 o'clock and was over just before 11. We all noted that germ bombs would not explode, that they would be duds.

In our regular briefing on the 31st of December the operations officer, told us to be sure and report all duds to the intellegence section at de-briefing when we returned.

On the 3rd of January, I reported to Group Operations at 2 o'clock. in the afternoon along with 26 other pilots, 27 navigators, 27 radio bombadiers, and 27 engineers (in some cases these engineers were gunners. In our squadron we had 3 ships which could carry gunners). My crew was Rogers 1st/Lt navigator, and Sayer Sgt. as engineer. We didn't carry a radio bombadier because the weather was good. I copied off the board our route assignment which was Sariwon to Pyongyang and our time of take off which was 2:30 in the morning. The regular briefing started. The regular briefing consists of the operations officer telling us that every thing we are to hear is secret. and to be treated as such-not to be discussed except among ourselves. Then the intellegence officer gave a picture of what traffic was sighted the night before and how many were damaged and destroyed. The Army Liaison officer explained the front line situation. and the weather officer described the weather to us. Other information, winds, and temperatures the navigator copied off the board. In every respect this seemed like it was to be a regular mission. .

Rogers, Sayer and myself met in Group operations at 5 minutes after 1 and I went into the little room where the alert operations officer stayed at night, Capt Reynolds was on duty. I gave him our names and he told me that I had a special mission. He said that before I did anything else I was to drop my wing bombs as close to Pyongyang as I dared get. He indicated a place on the wall map that he stuck a red pin into which was 5 miles south of Pyongyang and 3 miles east of the main highway. He said that we should then continue with our regular mission and finish it as soon as possible and report back to the intellegence section. He said that I should drop the bombs from 200 ft or lower if possible and for me not to worry about them exploding that they would be duds. I asked him what it was all about, remembering the lecture we'd been given on germ bombs, but he said he didn't know and it would be best just to do as instructed and not worry about why or what, I thought it was germ bombs.

When we went out to the airplane we were met by a guard and then I was sure they were germ bombs. He said not to worry about the wing bombs, they'd already being taken care of. But I looked up at them when I was inspecting the airplane and noted that what the navigators said "the wing bombs don't have any fuzes" was correct, we both looked at each other and I said orders are orders and we left it at that. I told him where we were to drop them and he marked it on his map.

We took off at 2:25 and arrived just south of Pyongyand at 3:30. I turned east from the road, just south of the bridge, and when we reached 200 ft Rogers said this ought to be it and I dropped the four wing bombs, one at a time in rapid succession. They were duds. We both knew then for sure they were germ bombs.

We finished the rest of the mission by 4:15 and landed back at Kunsan at 5:10. We left the airplane and after turning in our equipment and reporting that the plane was OK we went directly to the intellegence section in Group Operations for de-briefing. We reported that we had dropped four bombs where had been told at 200 ft and that they were all duds. The Sgt took this down to give to intellegence that morning.

On January 10th I was briefed on a regular mission as usual to fly between Kunuri and Kangye at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. My crew was Schwartz 1st/Lt navigator and Sayer Sgt, engineer. Our take off time was 2 o'clock the next morning. This briefing was routine when we reported at 12:30 to operations I went in as usual to check off our names and was told again that I had a special mission. Capt. Reynolds was again on duty. He remembered that I had already had one special mission with duds so he referred to that and told me this would be the same type of mission. That this time I only had two duds and that I should drop them Northeast of Kunuri and he showed me the place on the wall map which was 3 miles North of Kunuri and 5 miles east of the railroad track. Again we were met by a Guard at the airplane and told that the wing bombs had been taken care of. I noticed that again the two outboard bombs had no fuzes. I told Schwartz where we were to make the special drop and we knew we had germ bombs. We took off at 2 o'clock and arrived over Kunuri at 3:25. I turned when Schwartz told me to and let down to 200 ft. and

dropped the bombs. They were duds. We finished up the rest of the mission as quickly as possible and started back to Kunsan, at 4:10, we' landed back at Kunsan at 5:25 and after turning in our equipment and telling them the airplane was OK we went to the intellegence section in operations and reported having dropped two duds and where we dropped them. The Sgt made a note of this to give to the intellegence.

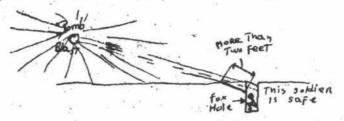
—On the 14th of December I noticed my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next morning at 9 o'clock in the ground school building. I was there at 9 o'clock in the large room with 25 other officers, pilots and navigators. Beeson, Capt., Schmidt 1st/Lt, Long Capt Land Capt., Howarth Capt., Larson 1st/Lt Schwartz 1st/Lt, Roberts 2nd/Lt, Watson 1st/Lt were there. Maj Allen, base operations officer was the senior officer present and introduced the lecturer. He said that this lecture was important and secret. He said that the lecturer, Mr Clark was an eminent physicist in the field of nuclear research and that he was there to explain some about atomic warfare to us. He said Mr Clark had come from Japan.

The lecturer started by saying that the science of atomic warfare had advanced a long ways since the bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The days when these bombs could only be carried by B-29s was over. Bombs of that size were now many times (he didn't say how many) as powerful as they were then. That bombs could now be made almost any size they wished to make them. He said that they had conducted experiments in the United States on what he called the "Baby" atom bomb and that they were doing further work so that they could be used as artillery as well as bombs. He said that work on a mortar shell with an atomic warhead was nearly perfected for use. He said that much progress was being made on the hydrogen bomb which would be a thousand times more powerful than the types of atom bombs we now had. He said that these bombs, a single one, could completely level a city like New York. Then he told us that there were various ways of using atom bombs. They could be dropped to explode under-ground and spread radio active dust over a large area. This dust is deadly to any living thing it comes in contact with and the radio activity lingers many weeks. He said that the bombs could be dropped by parachute to explode in the air as they were at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and in this way the heat and the blast effect is more deadly, that the radio activity is not so persistent and most of it blows

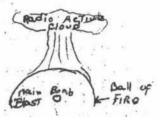
away and disperses in the air. He said that the bombs could be exploded deep under water and this could be used on cities near the coast. That it would lift most of the water out of any known port, the deeper the better, and the water would be radio active and rain down on the city. Besides that there would still be the blast effect and a tidal wave would rush in to fill up the harbour and do much damage. He said that experimentation had been done on radio active clouds which would hold radio activity for a long time and would be deadly wherever it rained.

He said that experiments on the smaller atom weapons (bombs) had been carried out in Nevada, United States, with troops in the fields near the blast—about 2 miles away, and that no one had been hurt. This was because the explosions had been small and proper precautions had been taken. He said that they had all been clothed well and were in deep fox holes so that their head were 2 to 3 ft below the top of the fox hole. This was a very necessary precaution, he said, and we should understand why.

The atomb bomb gives off three rays, he said. When a bomb goes off there is first very much heat created, the center of the blast is many millions of degrees, as hot as the sun, and this heat wave extends outward from a half mile to many miles depending on the size of the blast. Next, there is the shock wave which is much longer in duration than a high explosive blast. And next there is the radio activity. If you are far enough away from the blast not to be killed outright the fox hole will protect you against both the heat wave and the blast effect, and also against radio activity unless it comes in as dust or rain. The three rays giving off by the atom bomb are alpha, beta, and gama. The alpha and beta only last during the explosion and if you are safe from the searing heat of the blast, then even a shirt, especially a light colored shirt, is sufficient to keep the alpha and beta rays from burning you. Where ever you don't have clothes like hands, neck, face, that part will be burned that is facing the blast when the bomb goes off. The gama rays last for a longer time depending on the type of blast, but a foxhole is good protection against this altho clothes are not of any use. Only lead or a thick layer of dirt will stop these gama rays which go thru everything just like X-rays and destroy the life of bones and cause blood to break down. Then he showed us pictures of how the fox holes must be dug. He said that a half inch of lead would



stop the gama rays, but it took at least two feet of dirt to stop them. They could penetrate almost two feet of dirt. The area around the blast continues to give off gamma rays because those objects which are strongly effected by the gamma rays also become radioactive and give off these rays. It would be very dangerous to touch especially metal objects which were in the near vicinity of the blast. He said that most of the radio active gamma rays are carried off in a large cloud in an air burst and dispersed by the winds. He showed us a picture of this.



He said that altho after being dispersed they would not be harmful to people, that a report had come from a photographic laboratory in New York, several days after the experiments in Nevada, that much of their photographic paper showed signs of having been exposed to gamma rays. These rays had traveled in clouds all the way across the United States and exposed this paper. He said that because of most of these rays being carried off in the radio active cloud, it was quite possible to safely enter an area after an air burst provided you didn't stay too long. However, except when absolutely necessary to enter for some reason it was best to wait until trained people could go in first with giegar counters. If you must go in, he said, don't touch metal objects. He said that they had a pocket radiation detector that could be carried by every one that would indicate when you had been in the area as long as was safe. He showed us this object which was the same size as a pack of cigarettes but only 1/8" thick. It had an opening in the middle 4" high and 2" long covered with a thin piece of lead. This lead could be slid out of the way and expose the opening. Behind the lead was a piece of photographic paper which would turn dark when exposed to radio-activity. It also had on the outside a colour with which to match the colour of the paper so that when they matched you could leave the area, otherwise you would get too much radio-activity and it would be dangerous. After you go in once you can't go back again.



When you enter the area you raise the lead shield and then watch the colour of the opening and compare it to the dark colour and leave when they're the same. Next he told us that this pocket indicators were only necessary substitutes for Giegar Counter which were much more accurate. The Giegar Counter works like a radio and when it is near radio-activity you can hear it in earphones connected to the Giegar Counter. Also it has a little meter which looks like an ampmeter in a car to tell how much radioactivity is present. He said it was measured in radiotrons, or some term like that. Then he let each of us file up and put the earphones on and listen as he brought a piece of radioactive material near the Giegar Counter. At first the ticking was very slow but as the piece came close the ticking got very fast until it sounded like a purr, one tick mixed with the next. The lecture lasted from 9 o'clock to 10:30.

It is very clear from these facts that the capitalistic Wall Street warmonger in their greed, their ruthless greed, have caused this horrible crime of Bacteriological Warfare to be launched in order to get more money for themselves and in the hope of spreading this war. Even their desire to start a third world war by adding atomic warfare to their list of inhumane crimes is indicated. These imperialists will

stop at nothing to get more money in their pockets and the more war the more they make. They do not care about the innocent people of the world. Surely the people of America, the workers, if they know about these crimes must condemn them. The American workers seldom get the truth from their newspapers, magazines, and radios which are controlled by the money mad wall street imperialists. These warmongers do not want the people to learn the truth or they would not permit them to carry out their warmongering inhumane crimes against the people of the world. It is very clear that they are doing these inhumane crimes to expand the war and make more profits.

I was forced to be the tool of these warmongers and made to drop germ bombs and do this awful crime against the people of Korea and the Chinese Volunteers. Because I am a soldier I must follow orders and these orders came from those imperialists on Wall Street. I could not refuse to do this crime. But on the other hand I was the person who did this inhumane crime against the people, by carrying germ bombs and dropping them where innocent women and children would be the most likely victims. This is a horrible crime against the people, even the German Nazis would not use it, those people like Ilsa Koch who would make lamp shades out of human skin would not use it, but I used it for the U.S. imperialist warmongers of Wall Street. Since I have been captured by the Chinese Volunteers and I laid down my arms I have been treated far better than a person who had committed even much lesser crimes deserves to expect. But they always said after I laid down my arms that I was no longer an enemy. They explained the lenient policy toward POWs which I, brought up as I was on the propaganda lies of the Wall Street imperialists, found very difficult to understand. But the Chinese Volunteers were very patient. They issued me warm clothing against the cold, gave me excellent food, bedding and a warm place to sleep. I am eternally grateful for their kind treatment. At last, after much patience on the part of the Volunteers, I realized my crime. My own conscience bothered me a great deal, and it is very good to be rid of this burden to confess and repent.

I have realized my terrible crime against the people, I have done an inhume thing against innocent peace loving people. I know now how wrong this crime is, and I ask that the people can see it in their hearts to forgive me for this crime. It was a crime against all the peace loving people of the world and one which should surely be con-

demed by all peace loving people. I ask forgiveness from all people who want peace because my crime has been against them.

JOHN QUINN.

13 April 1952

* The following comment was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Huei-lan Chung, M.D. (University of the State of New York), D. T. M. (certificate), University of London; Formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Formerly, Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; Ex-Member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at the Chinese Union Medical College (formerly PUMC), and Peking University Medical College.

—The Interrogator

"The accepted vectors of ricketssial diseases are lice, fleas, ticks and mites. So far as known, flies do not transmit typhus fever as they do not normally carry pathogenic rickettsiae. The transmission of typhoid fever requires no insect vector, except flies which may serve as mechanical carriers of various virulent micro-organisms on account of their habitual contact with fecal matter. Certainly mosquitoes are not vectors of typhoid fever. Some of the statements given by this prisoner concerning the transmission of infectious diseases are not consistent with current medical knowledge. However, the prisoner in question, not being a medical man, cannot be expected to know or remember everything about disease transmission. Thus it is also natural that he spelled and wrote encyphilitis for encephalitis."

How I was Forced To Take Part in the Inhume Bacteriological warfare Saunched By the U.S. Wall Street

I am John Quinn a 1/2T in the United States air Force, I am 29 years old I joined The air Force when I was 26 in February 16, of 1948. my home is in Pasadena, California, after a graduated from aviation Cadets in February 25, 1949, I was assigned To the air University They sent me through a six weeks course on how to teach called the academic Instructors Course after & finished they assigned me to the academic Instructors Division as a Staff member my job was training aide officer, to teach people how to make good use of pictures, charle, movies and slides in their instruction. I was teaching there when & got my orders To the 7 ar Cast air Forces for further assignment to fly B-262 in Korea. I was told to report first on October august 25 to Sangley air Force Base to San to fly B-262. I was there for 18 weeks. We were sent from there to

and 13th and is the only group at kinson Stoneman Camp Stoneman for processing at Camp air Base in Korea. I was assigned the 3rd Bomb wing. The 3rd group is composed of 3 squadrons 8th 90th 4 ine were sent by C-47 to Kumean leing, arrived in fever, Typhur, Cholera, and small port. We overnight trip by train and we coverined on the Both. The same day arrived at then sent by train to ashia air Base in Southern Japan. It was an left the United States by airplane and arrived in Japan on 27 november, we taken to Foochu, area B, to await The 8th Squadron, 3rd group of sent to kovea, we were there the 29th of november and · De mare Haeneda air Terminal and innocculated for Typhoid

On December 17, 1951 & reported to the 8th Squadron orderly room and saw my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next day at 9 o'clock The next day Sarson a navigator who was also on the list, and & went to the lecture 7 he lecture was given in the ground School building in a large room. Filled the room would seat 30 people, 7 here were 20 people in the room, all pilots and navigators. In addition to Sarson and myself were Roberts Schwartz, Rogers 12, Watson 1/4 Duffy Capt Song-Capt, all navigatore Howarth-Capt, Sand-Capt, Schmidt 1/4, Robertson-Capt, Mc allister 1/5 all pilote Sarson and I had been drinking coffee and arrived a few minutes late the others were already there, The Capt That was talking seemed very displeased that we were late and repeated for us that the lecture that

very important and highly secret. That we were to pay close attention to everything that was told us but not to discuss the lecture later-even among owrselves. He said the lecture had come from Japan and was an expert in his field. Then he introduced the lectures a civilian, as mrachfork mr ashfork was a model aged man, 40 years old, slender, 5 ft 10", and losing most of his hair.

He started his lecture by telling us that his lecture was on Biological warfare. He said that it was a terrible Thing to contemplate but in this day of the atom bomb when science was making such rapid strides, That we must be prepared for any turn of events He said that we never know what turn events might take in the

future and that we must fe ready to defend ourselves, we must also know how to carry out Bacteriological Warfare ourselves in Case it proved necessary He said that he had spent many years studying germ warfare and that he would give us as much information as he thought we needed. He first told us that there were many many ways of spreading germ warfare. Germs had been could be spread anywhere at anytime, that The means were ready. He told us that germs by themselves could not be dropped because they would die in 60 seconds in direct sunlight 7 hat germe could, however, le carried by many different types of insecte and rodents These insects and rodents have been bred for many of their generations under laboratory conditions

and selected for their ability to survive anywhere at anytime, even linder the most adverse conditions, 70 name a few of the ways that they can be spread, he said, was by dust, just like a smoke screen is laid down. That they could be spread in this way by ships moving in close to shore when the wind was blowing onto shore That They could also be spread in this way by low flying jet aircraft. He meant any type of jet aircraft. He said that they could be spread by bugs in clothes, fleas, flies, lice, and mosquitoes, These same bugs could also be dropped in many other ways, in boxes that would become very fragile in the sun and allow the bugs to crawl out, and also in bombs. He said since we were flying B-26s he would dicuss

mostly this last way, by bombs. He then showed us pictures of a jet, a drawing of an F-84, spraying dust with germs, out of its tip tanks. He showed us a picture of some old clothes with bugs that looked like flies and lice crawling in them, 7 here bugs can keep very warm in the clothes, although bred so that they can be selectively bred so that the cold wouldn't harm them. also they can go a very long time without food.

food.

He when showed us pictures of formbs which could be used for dropping germs. These bombs looked very much like 500 pound aps that we had been carrying except that they had no fuges. He said that the size and shape of the bomb was not important, only what it

Contained. He said it was a very sofe bombs were sealed and would not open except when dropped from the airplane. The pictures he showed us was a picture of a 500 pound bomb with a very much thinner shell, less than 1/4 inch thick. These bombs, he said, were still in the experimental stage and there were various types. One picture he showed us was of a bomb that split in half when it struck the ground, another had doors in the back (near the tail where the bomb curves) that open when the bomb hits. These doors are opened by a very small electric motor hooked to a lattery which doesn't work until the bomb strikes the ground. The fluid is kept away from the

Plates of the battery until The bomb strikes the ground by a Thin plastic shield ? he force of the bomb hitting the ground is sufficient for the fluid to break the plastic shield and then the fluid covers the battery plates and the motor opens the doors.

also he showed us a picture of a bomb which the tail breaks off of when it hits the ground. All of these bombs that he showed us were made to bok like ordinary 500 pound bombs but none of them were pictured with fuzes; He told us they also had bombs which came apart in the air and the insests were scattered

In boxes to get them over a large territory before they struck the ground. He told us That these loves would become very weak in the sunlight. and the insects (flies, fleas, and mosquitoes) could crawl out The structure of all three of the bombe he showed us was the same and. They all looked like 500 pound boks with thin casings. The first was shown split open the second with the doors in the back near The tail, and the third with the Tail broken off 7 1. He said if it were ever necessary 7 he bombs that open in the air are hooked up by a regular arming wire to the wing bomb racks. They have a little Propeller in the nose which cannot turn before the bomb is dropped because of the arming wire when

the bomb is dropped the arming wire stays with the cirplone and The propeller is free to turn 7 he propeller turns a generator which supplies electricity to a small electric motor just as the one & described, 7 his motor first opens 3 doors in the back, just as in the other bomb and then opens one door in the front. The wind thru the bopes out and they scatter as they fall. He showed us no Pictures of this type of bomb and described it very little.

next he described how germs could be spread the said that almost any insect could be used for spreading germs, but he would just tell us about a few of them

no positive cure is known of different Lypse, yellow ferling ty phoid fever, malaria, and encyphilitis Cheyphylitis is also known as Japonese be dropped and there carry many gehms. They can corry yphus and con bloker geon corry germs and carry be dropped in anything that rate could and would get into and they would piet up the germe and com The rate themselves to be dropped ranks. Very little is know altho they cauld be. The germa co be disopped in anything that note pleague, mosquitser can covery it and preven De sufficient be carried brought to Korea necessary germe gat said decease in protection, 192 Boulonie Plague Could There Them. The insects ly Japanese as a that would about combaling into gouth of shee mag amo Suns

is the same as that for malaria He said he would describe how malaria was carried and that the next of the fevers were carried by mosquitoes in a similar way. He. showed us a large picture of a There mosquitoes are said, until they mosquitoe. harmless, he have been infected with malaria either by biting someone who has malaria or by being infected with it in the laboratory. The inner and outer tubes are both stuck into a perso when litten by the magnitoe. The mosquitae sucks blood up thru the inner tuke and injects a form of saliva into the person thru the outer tube at the same time of the magnitor is infected the germ is

Carried by This solive into the person litten and he will get the fever. He said that the posters on the walls of the mess hall [on protecting yourself against encyphylitis) were not up there just to cover the walls.

He said that we must all follow rules of cleanliness, especially in the months to come when we were given atabrin to take not to throw it away but to take not it. He said we should all keep our innoculations up to date. If we did these things we had nothing to fear. The lecture started at 9 o'clack and was over just before 11. We all noted that germ bombe would not explode, that they would be duds.

In our regular briefing on The 31st of December the operations officer, told us to be sure and report all duds to the intellegence section at de-briefing when we returned. On the 3rd of January & reported to group operations at 2 o'clock in The afternoon along with 26 other Pilots, 27 navigators, 27 radio Somtadiers, and 27 engineers (in come cases these engineers were gunners, In our squadron we had 3 ships which could carry gunners). my crew was Rogers 11/2 navigator, and Sayer Sgt. as engineer. we didn't carry a radio bombadier because the weather was good. I copied off the board our route assignment, which was Sariwon. to Byongyang and our time of take off which was 2:30 in the. morning. The regular briefing started. The regular briefing consists of the operations officer telling us that every thing we are to hear is secret and to be treated as such - not to be discussed except among ourselves. Then The intellegence officer, sighted the night before and how many were damaged and destroyed The Cormy liason officer explained the front line situation and the weather officer described the weather to us. Other information, winds and Temperatures the navigator token off the board. In every respect This seemed like it was to be a regular mission.

Rogers, Sayer, and myself met in group operations at 5 minutes after and I went into the little room where the alert operations. officer stayed at right, Capt Reynolds

I gave him our names and he told me that I had a special mission. He said that before & did anything else I was to drop my wing bombs as close to Pyongyong as I daved get He indicated a place on the wall map that he stuck a sed pin into which was 5 miles south of Pyongyang and 3 miles east of the main highway. He said that we should then continue with our regular mission and finish it as soon as possell, and report back to the intelligence section He said that I should drop the bombs from 200 ft or lower if possible and for me not to warry about them explains That they would be dude I asked him what it was all about,

sumembering the lectures we'd been given on germ bombs, but he said he didn't know and it would be best just to do as instructed and not worry about why or what I thought it was germ bombs.

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

we left it at that, I told him where we were to drop them and he marked it on his map " we took off at 2:25 and arrived just south of Pyongyand at 3:30. 2 turned east from the road, just south of the bridge, and when we reached 200 ft Rogers said this ought to be it and I dropped the four wing bombs, one at a lime, in rapid succession. They were dude we both knew then for sure they were germ bombs we finished the rest of the mission by 4:15 and landed back at kunsam at 5:10. We left the airplane and after turning in our equipment and reporting That The plane was or we went directly to the intellegence section in group operations for de-briefing. we reported that we had dropped

four bombs where we had been told at 200 ft and that they were all dieds. The ogt took this down to give to intellegence that

met morning.

on January 10th I was briefed on a regular mission as usual to fly between Kunuri and Kangye at 2 o' clock in the afternoon. My crew was Schwartz 1/25 navigator and Sayer Sgt. engineer. Our take off time was 2 o'clock the next morning. This briefing was routine. when we reported at 12:30 to operatione I went in as usual to check off our names and was told again that I had a special mission Capt. Reynolds was again on duty. He remembered that I had already. had one special mission with dude so he referred to that and told me This would be the same type of

of mission, That this time & only had two dude and that I should drop them north east of Kunuri and he showed me the place on the . wall map which was 3 miles morth of Kunuri and 5 miles east of the railroad track, again me were met by a guard at the arrplane and told that the wing bombs had been taken care of. I noticed that again the two outboard bombs had no fuzes. & told Schwartz where we were to make the special drop and we knew we had germ bombs. we took off at 20 clock and arrived over Kumuri at 3:25 & turned when Schwarty told me to and let down to 200 ft. and dropped the bombs. They were duds.

We finished up the rest of the mission as ginchly as possible and started back to Kunsan, at 4:10, We landed · back at Kunsan at 5:25 and after turning in our equipment and Telling them the airplane was OK we went to the intellegence section in operations and reported having dropped two duds and where we dropped them. The Sgt made a note of this to give to the intellegence. - on the 14th of December & noticed my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next morning at 9 o'clock in the ground school building. I was there at 9 o'clock in the large room with 25 other Officere, pilote and navigators. Beeson, Capt. Schmidt 15/27, Sand Copt., Howarth Capt., Echwarty 13/27, Roberta 27/27, Water 13/27

officer was the senior officer present and introduced the lecturer. He said that this lecture was important and secret. He said that the lecturer, mr clark was an emminent physicist in the field of nuclear research and that he was there to explain some about atomic warfare to us. He said mr clark had come from Japan.

The lecturer started by saying that the science of atomic warfare had advanced a long ways since the bomba that were dropped on biroshima and nagasaki. The days when these bombs Could only be carried by B-292 was over Bombs of that size were now many times (he didn't say how many) as powerful as they were then. That bombs could now

be made almost any size they wished to make Them. He said That They had conducted experiments in the United States on what he called the "boly" atom bomb and that they were doing further works so that they could be used as artillery as well as bombs. He said that work on a mortar shell with an atomic warhead was nearly perfected for use, He said that much progress was being made on the hydrogen bomb which would be a thousand Times more powerful Than the types of atom bombs we now had. He said that these bombs, a single one, could completely level a city like New york. Then he told us That there were various ways of using atom bombs. They could be dropped to explode under ground and spread radio active dust over a large area. This dust is deadly to any living thing it comes in contact with and the radio activity linger many weeks. He said that the bombs could be dropped by parachite to explode in the air as they were at Hiroshima and nagasaki and in This way the heat and blast effect is more deadly, that the radio activity is not so persistent and most of it blows away and disperses in the air He said that the bombs could be exploded deep. under water and this could be used an cities near the coast That it would lift most of the. water out of any known port, The deeper the letter, and the water would be radio active and rain down on the city. Besides that there would still be the

blast effect and a tidal wave would srush in to fill up the harbour and do much damage. He said that experimentation had been done on radio active clouds which would hold radio activity for a long time and would be deadly wherever it rained.

the smaller atom weapons (bombs) had been carried in in the nevada, united Stated, with troops in the fields near the blast-about 2 miles away, and that no one had been hurt 7 his was because the explosions had been small and proper precautions had been small and proper precautions had been taken the said that they had all been clothed well and were in deep for holes so that their head were 2 To 3 ft below the top of

the for hole. This was a very necessary precaution, he said, and we should understand why.

The atom bomb gives off three rays, he said when a bomb goes off there is first very much heat created, the center of the blact is many millions of degrees, as hot as the sun, and this heat wave extends outward from a halfmile to many miles depending on the size of the Glast next there is the shock wave which is much longer in duration than a high explosive blast and next there is the radio activity. If you are for enough away from The blast not to be killed out. right the for hole will prolect you against both the heat wave and the blast effect, and also

against radio activity unless it comes in as dust or rain. The three rays given off by the atom bomb are alpha, beta, and gama. The alpha and beta only lasto during the eplasion and if you are safe from the searing heat of the blast, then even a shirt, especially a light coloured shirt is sufficient to heep the alpha and beta rays from burning you where ever you don't have clothes like hands, nech, force, That part will be burned that is facing the blast when the bomb goes off The gama rays last for a longer time depending on the type of blast, but a fox hole is good protection against This althou clother are not of any use only

lead or a Thick layer of dist will stop these gama rays which go Thru everything just like x-rays and destroy the life of bones and cause blood to break down. Then he showed us pictures of how the for holes must be dug

fox this soldier is safe

stop the gama rays, but it took at least two feet of dirt to stop them. They could penetrate almost two feet of dirt. The area around the blast continues to give off gamma rays, because those objects which are strongly effected by the gama rays also become radio. active and give off these rays. It would be very dangerous to touch

especially metal of jects which were in the near vicinity of the blast. He said that most of the radio active gamma rays are carried off in a large cloud in an air burst and dispersed by the winds. He showed us a picture of this.

main Bonb Ball of

although after being dispersed they would not be havinful to people, that a report had come from a photographic laboratory in new york, several days after the experiments in nevada, that much of their photographic paper showed signs of having been exposed to gamina rays. These rays had traveled in clouds all the way across the united States and exposed this

paper. He said that because of most of these rays being carried off in the radio active cloud it was quite possible to safely enter an area after an air burst provided you didn't stay too long. However, except when absolutely necessary to enter for some reason it was best to wait until trained people could go in first with gregar counters. If you must go in, he said don't Touch metal objects. He said that they had a packet radiation detector that could be carried by every one that would indicate when you had been in the area as this object which was the same only 1/4" Thick. It had an opening

in the middle 14" high and 2" long covered with a thin piece of lead This lead could be slid out of The way and expose the opening . Behind the lead was a piece of. Photographic paper which would Turn drark when exposed to radio-activity. It olso had on the outside a colour with which to match the Coular of the paper so that when they matched you could leave the area, otherwise you would get too much radio activity and it would be dangerous. after you go in once you can't go back when you enter the area you raise the again. lead shield and Then watch the Colour of the opening and compare it to the dark colour and leave when theyre the same

next he told us That These pocket indicators were only necessary substitutes for giegar Counter which were much more accurate. The giegar counter works like a radio and when it is near radio activity you can hear it in ear phones connected to the giegar counter also it has a little meter which looks like an amp meter in a car to tell how much radio activity is present He said it was measured in radiotrons, or some term like that. Then he let each of us file up and put the carphones on and listin as he brought a piece of radioactive material near The gregor counter at first the Ticking was very slow but as the piece came close the Ticking got very fast until it sounded like a puri, one tick mixed with the next.

The lecture lasted from 9 o'clock. To 10:30.

It is very clear from these facts That the capitalistic wall street war monger in their greed their ruthless greed, have caused this harrible crims of Bacteriological warfare to be launched in order to get more money for themselves and in the hope of spreading this war. Even their desire to start a third world war by adding atomic warfare to their list of inhumane crimes is indicated. These imperalists will stop at nothing to get more money in their pockets and the more war the more they make They do not care about the innocent people of the world, Surley the people of america, the workers, if they know about these crimes must condem them. The american workers seldom get the truth from Their newspapers, magazines and radios which are controled by the money mad wall street imperialists. These war mongers do not want the people to learn the truth or they would not permit them to carry out their war mongering inhumane crimes against the people of the world. It is very clear that they are doing these inhumane crimes to expand the war and make more Profits.

I was forced to be the tool of these war mongers and made to drop germ bombs and do this awful crime against the people of Korea and the Chinese Valunteers. I cause I am a soldier I must follow orders and these orders came from those imperialists on wall street. I could not refuse to

do This Crime. But on the other hand I was the person who did This inhumane crime against the people, by carrying germ bombs and dropping them where innocent women and children would be The most likely victime. This is a horrible crime against the people, even the German Mayia would not use it, those people like Ilsa Koch who would make lamp shades out of human skin would not use it, but I used it for the U.S. imperialist warmongers of wall street. Since I have been captured by the chinese, volunteers and & laid down my arms I have been treated for letter than a person who had committed even much lesser crimes deserves to expect But

they always said after I laid down my arms that I was no longer an enemy. They explained the lenient policy toward PO Ws which I, brought up as I was on the propaganda lies of the wall street imperiodists, found very difficult to understand But the Chinese Volunteers were very patient They issued me warm clothing against the cold, gaine me excellent food, bedding, and a warm place to sleep. I am eternally grateful for their bind treatment at last, after much the volunteers patience on the part of I realized my crime my own concience bothered me a great deal, and it is very good to be rid of this burden, to confess and regard I have realized my lessible crime against the people, I have done an inhume thing against innocent peace lowing people I know now how wrong this crime is, and I ask that the people can see it in their hearts to forgive me for this crime It was a crime against all the peace lowing people of the world and one which should surely be condemed by all peace loving people. I ask forgiveness from all people who want peace because my crime has been against them.

John Quinn 13 april 1952

HOW I WAS FORCED TO TAKE PART IN BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE BY THE U.S. WALL STREET

(A statement broadcast by John Quinn on April 14, 1952)

I am John Quinn, 1st Lt. U.S. Air Force, serial No. 17993A, age 29, from California. I joned the Air Force in Febuary 1948, aviation cadets. After graduation I was assigned to the Air University as an instructor and was sent later to Korea to Kunsan on December 1, 1951. I was assigned to the 3rd Bomb Wing, 3rd Group, 8th Squadron, to fly B-26s.

I was shot down on January 13, 1952 and captured by the Chinese People's Volunteers 10 miles S.W. of Sunan. When I laid down my arms they gave me my first realization of the lenient policy treatment. They gave me good food, treated me kindly, gave me warm clothes, and blankets. Their kind treatment made me realize that the Chinese Peoples Volunteers are truly a peace loving people. The Volunteers explained many times their lenient policy of POWs to me, they were patient and kind and realized it was difficult for me to understand such a policy. But finally I did realize they were a peace loving people and I was blamed by my conscience and good will for the crimes I had committed against them and the peace loving people of Korea. I wished to confess my crime and repent this crime against these people.

On December 18, 1951, I attended a lecture on Bacteriological Warfare from 9 o'clock until 11 o'clock. It was given by Mr. Ashfork from Japan, in the ground school building. 20 pilots and navigators were there. Larson 1st Lt., Duffy Capt, Roberts 2nd Lt., Rogers 1st Lt., Schwartz 1st Lt., Schmidt 1st Lt., Howarth Capt., Beeson Capt., Land Capt., Long Capt. were there. We were told that the lecture was very important and highly secret. Then the lecturer gave us the lecture which dealt with Bacteriological Warfare and how it could be carried out by bombing—B-26s. He said it

could be done by the Navy like laying a smoke screen or by low flying jet aircraft using dust, and then he told us about bombing. He told us about bombs that carried germs which would split open when they hit the ground, and about bombs on which the tail would break off, and about bombs with doors in the tail which opened when the bombs struck the ground. He showed us pictures of these three and mentioned a bomb that opened in the air and spread boxes of germs.

He told us about the insects that carry germs and explained how malaria was carried by mosquitoes, and other different germs carried by insects. He told us how to defend ourselves against these germs in case they got back into South Korea. He told us these bombs would not explode, they would be duds. On December 31st the operations officer told us in regular briefing to watch for all duds and report them to the intellegence section.

On January the 3rd just before take off I was told by Capt Reynolds in operations that I had a special mission to drop 4 duds S.E. of Pyongyang. My navigator was Rogers 1st Lt. and Sayer Sgt was engineer. We took off at 2:25 and dropped the bombs at 3:30. We dropped these bombs 5 miles south of Pyongyang and 3 miles east of the highway bridge. We completed the mission hurriedly and reported back to intellegence about dropping these duds—germs bombs. On the 10th of January we were again briefed on a special mission to drop two duds—germ bombs, 3 miles north of Kunuri and 5 miles east of the railroad. We took off at 2 o'clock and dropped these two bombs at 3:25. Schwartz 1st Lt. was navigator and Sayer Sgt was engineer. We finished the mission quickly and reported to intellegence that we had dropped these duds.

On the 15th of December I also attended a lecture on atomic warfare, which was important and secret, given in the ground school building by Mr Clark from Japan. There were 25 pilots and navigators in the room. Schwartz 1st Lt., Larson 1st Lt., Land Capt., Long Capt., Schmidt 1st Lt., Roberts 2nd Lt., Allen Maj. The lecture was about the different sizes of bombs, different ways of their exploding—under ground, in the air, under water. He told us about the different rays, especially gamma rays, and how to protect ourselves. He told us about giegar counters and about little pocket

radioactivity indicators. He told us about experiments conducted in the U.S. The lecture lasted from 9 to 10:30.

From these facts it is very clear to see that the U.S. wall street is using germ warfare and even preparing to use atomic warfare in order to expand the war and make more profits. I was forced by these warmongers of Wall Street to commit the horrible crime against the people of dropping germ bombs on peace loving people. This inhumane crime perpetrated by these U.S. Wall Street imperialists must be condemed by all peace loving people with good will and concience in the world. The American people who are kept from knowing the truth by the greedy capitalists of Wall Street must certainly condem this crime against the people of the world when they know the truth. Even the German Nazis would not do this terrible crime, but it has been done by the U.S. Wall Street.

I was forced to do these things because I am a soldier and must obey orders. But I realize that it was I who did this crime. I am condemed by my own concience and good will for committing this crime against the people. Only because I was forced by these Wall Street sadists can I ask the people to forgive me this inhumane crime. I know I have been guilty of a most terrible crime, I realize now that I was a tool of Wall Street. I ask that the people forgive me for this crime. I hope that the peace loving people all over the world will arise and condem this crime of germ bombs and Bacteriological Warfare which has been started by the U.S. imperialists of Wall Street I hope that the American people learn the truth and rise up against these war mongers Wall Street must not be allowed to bring on a third world war which would be a disaster to all the peace loving people of the world

JOHN QUINN 14 April, 1952 How & was forced to tree Take Point In Backeniclogical wargare. By The U.S. Wald Steed wargare

179934, age 29, from California & joined air Force in February 1948, awition califi. 2 am John Quin, 18/4 U.S. air Force, series The 3rd Romb Wing, 3rd group, 8th on December 1, 1957. I was assigned air University as on instructor and after graduation & wear

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about bomba on which the Tail would break off, and about bombs with downs in the tail which opened when The bombe struck the ground. He showed us pictures of these three and mentioned a bomb that opened in The air and spread boxes of germs. se told us about the insects that carry germs and explained how malaria was carried by mosquitoes and other different germs carried by insects. He told us how to defend ourselves against these germs in Case they got back into South Korea. He told us these bombs would not explode, They would be duds: on December 31st the operation officer Told us in regular briefing to watch for all duds and report them to. The intellegence section.

on steember the 3rd just before in operations that I had a special mussion to drop 4 dude S. E. of Byongyang.

my navigator was Rogers and Sayer Sot was engineer. We Took off at 2:30 and dropped the bombs at 3:35. We finish the me dropped these bombs 5 miles south of Pyong yang and 3 miles east of the Bridge, We completed the mission hurriedly and reported back to intellegence about dropping these dude - germ bombe on the 10th of on a special to drop two dudagerm bombs, 3 miles moth of Kumuri and 5 miles last of the rail road we took off at 2 o' clock and dropped these two bombs at 3: 25. Schwarty 15/4 was rangator and Sayer Sot was engineer. We finished the mission quickly and reported to intelligence that we had dropped these duds. On the 15th of December & also attended a lecture on atomic warfare, which was important and secret given in the ground school building by mr clark from Japan the told 7 love were 25 pilota and navigators in the room Schwarty 12 Sarson 12 gand Capt, Song Capt, Schmidt 12 to Roberts 22to, allen maj, 7 he lecture was about the different sizes of bombs, different ways of Their exploding under ground in the air, under water, he told us about the different rays, especially gamma rays, and how to protect ourselves. He told us about giegor counters and about little packet radioactivity indicators He told us about experiments conducted in the U.S. 7 he lecture lasted from 9 to 10:30.

From there facts it is very clear to see that the U.S. wall street is using germ warfare and even the use about maining atomic warfare in order to expand the war and make now profits. I was forced by these warmongers of wall street to commit the harrible crime against the people

forming people 200 imperiolista will and the U.S. nongia would not do This The people of the world when they know the truth onen the german home would not do this terrible greedy capitalists of wall street must certainly condemo this crime against from crime, but it has been done The american people who are 4 Sundeborg peace knowing wall street Rome e This inhumans Corcence must these U.S. Wall Street ng people be condemed by in The with Boal would Sime 是 Sept

sodiete can I ask the people t forgine me This inhumani I were forced to do these things fecause & am a soldier and must obey orders But & realize that it was & who did this crime & am combined against the people. Buly because & hy my own concience and good will for committing This crim and the people to crime

I know I have been guilty of a most terrible crime, I realize now That I was a tool of wall street I ask that the people forgive me for this crime. I hope that the peace loving people all over the world will arise and condem this crime of germe bombe and Backenological warfare which has been started by the U.S. imperialists of wall street I hope that the american people learn the truth and rise up against These war mongere wall Street must not be allowed to bring on a Third world war which would be a disaster to all the peace loving people of the world

> John Duinn 14 april, 1952

THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT OF THE U.S. CRIME OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IS FAST APPROACHING

(Editorial of the People's Daily, May 6, 1952)

There has long been conclusive and undeniable evidence of the arch crime of the American aggressors in carrying out bacteriological warfare against China and Korea. Now we have published the depositions, broadcast statement and open letter of the captured U.S. Air Force First Lieutenants, Kenneth L. Enoch and John Quinn, and these documents once again expose the secret of the American aggressors in launching bacteriological warfare.

Both Enoch and Quinn have frankly stated facts which in the main are identical. From these facts, one can see more clearly that the American aggressors launched large-scale germ warfare earlier than the time we discovered it. In his statement issued on February 22 this year, Bak Hun Yung, Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, basing himself on reliable data collected at that time, charged that from January 28 of this year, the American invading forces had used aircraft to spread large quantities of germladen insects over the frontline positions of the Korean and Chinese forces and in the rear. Later on, the American crime of using germ warfare was intensified. Large quantities of germs were repeatedly spread not only in Korea but over Northeast China and Tsingtao. Now facts show that this large-scale germ warfare by the American aggressors began still earlier. According to Enoch's deposition, he began to carry out orders for this criminal action on January 1, 1952; and according to Quinn's deposition, he began to receive such orders on December 31, 1951, and the first time he carried out such a criminal order was on January 3, 1952. The dates of the beginning of this criminal action, as deposed by both of them, are practically the same. This proves that at least the 3rd Group of the 3rd Bomb Wing of the U.S. Air Force to which they belonged carried out such criminal orders more than 20 days earlier than we had discovered. This

proves that the data released by the Korean and Chinese side is correct with a tendency to caution, and that the crimes of the American aggressors are much more numerous than those in the data released by our side. From now on, the denials by the American aggressors of their crime of using large-scale germ warfare will stand revealed as more obviously shameless.

In the depositions by Enoch and Quinn, one can see more clearly that the American aggressors' vicious plot of germ warfare has been kept very secret. Since the use of germ warfare is a monstrous crime in complete violation of human principles, the American aggressors not only have been doing their utmost to cover up and keep the secret of germ warfare from the public, but they also forbid the officers and men in their own forces who carry out germ warfare to inquire into the secret. In his open letter to the Chinese People's Volunteers, Enoch said: "... Germ bombs started to be used, but due to secrecy they told us 'duds.' " The depositions of both Enoch and Quinn show in detail that every germ bombing is a sinister and secret operation from beginning to end. Both Enoch and Quinn deposed that they attended secret lectures on germ warfare in August and December last year. These lectures were not to be divulged to anyone, and those attending were forbidden to talk about the lectures even among themselves. All this shows the guilty conscience and criminal state of mind of the American aggressors.

This secrecy further proves that the U.S. long considered the use of germ warfare. People knew previously that since the end of the Second World War, the inhuman American aggressors had done their best to shield top-ranking Japanese germ-war criminals and systematically carried out research into and manufacture of germ weapons; that American chemical units were sent to Korea in July 1950 to make preparations for germ warfare; that in the winter of 1950, during their retreat in confusion under the heavy blows by the Korean and Chinese people's forces, American invading troops used germ weapons in the area north and south of the line between Pyongyang and Wonsan; and that under the Chief of the "Public Health and Welfare Section" of the Headquarters of the American invading forces, C. F. Sams, a group of "germ experts" experimented on germ weapons aboard American landing craft No. 1091. But the great quantity of data brought to light recently enables one to see still more clearly

that this criminal action of the American aggressors is the result of long-term planning.

Peace-loving people in China and throughout the world cannot tolerate the maniacal crime of the American aggressors of using bacteriological warfare against the people of China and Korea. The strong protests raised in the two statements of Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government, concerning the American crime of germ warfare, and the statements issued by the various democratic parties in China and by Bak Hun Yung, Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, fully express the solemn attitude of the Chinese and Korean people. The appeal to men and women of the world adopted by the Oslo meeting of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council against bacteriological warfare and the statement of Juliot-Curie, President of the World Peace Council, condemning the American use of bacteriological warfare represent the firm demand of just people throughout the world. The "Commission for Investigating the Germ Warfare Crime of American Imperialists" organised by the Chinese people and the Commission sent by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers collected a considerable amount of evidence on the American crimes of germ warfare and use of chemical weapons, and separately issued reports after they conducted on-the-spot investigations at the front and in the rear of Korea and in Northeast China. In addition, the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council has decided to organise an international committee including highly distinguished representatives of scientific, legal and religious circles to continue the investigation into the American crime of bacteriological warfare.

Evidence against American germ warfare is now more complete than before. We can assert that mankind's final day of judgement of the American aggressors' germ-war crime is fast approaching? ND.

MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 10, 1952

FROM

V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT:

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Dr. Virgil O. Johnson, Technical Branch, G-2, advised the Bureau's Army Liaison Representative that he was preparing a staff study on biological warfare and he wanted to include a section in it if the Bureau could be of assistance to him in furnishing the material desired.

It occurred to him, he stated, that a serious danger exists in the threat of possible Communist-directed or controlled bacteriological warfare right in the United States. He believed that there is a sufficiently large number of trained scientists of Communist leanings employed in vulnerable bacteriological plants who could wage this type of war. He added that in many instances they would not even have to be trained if they were in a position to have access to bacteriological facilities. He wanted to know whether the Bureau would have any statistics on the educational background of known or suspected Communists from which it could be determined how many possessed training in this scientific field or are working in plants handling bacteriologicals. These would include: Biologists, Bacteriologists, Virologists, Pathologists, Zoologists, Botanists, Epidemiologists, Vaccines, Antibiotics, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Medicine and Nurses.

He pointed out that, if such information was available, it would prove a most interesting study and unusually worth while because of the serious potential danger these people constitute to the health and welfare of the United States. They could in a short time carry out a campaign of biological warfare against man, animals and plants. He believed this was a real threat and should be given serious consideration.

Dr. Johnson has been exceptionally cooperative with the Bureau and has gone out of his way to be of assistance in any matters touching on the scientific field of biological warfare in which the Bureau evidenced an interest.

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont, 10/10/52

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bureau's Army Liaison Representative inform Dr. Johnson that the Bureau does not maintain any statistics concerning known or suspected Communists from which it can be determined how many possess training in the bacteriological field. It should be pointed out to him, however, that we do maintain a name check program whereby the Armed Services check the names of individuals through our indices and we furnish the Services with any information we have concerning the subversive activity and background of those individuals. In addition we are continually furnishing the Armed Services with information developed by us concerning subversives who are or may become employed in facilities which are considered vital to the national defense and welfare. This includes persons having subversive backgrounds who are working in such facilities which are handling bacteriologicals.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

advised that the above material and the matter referred to in the referenced Philadelphia letter were seized by the U. S. Post Office officials as non-mailable material and turned over to of the U. S. Customs Service for disposition said that the postal authorities are authorized to make this material available to the FBI, noting that registered parcels or made could not be refered by the Post office until expiration of a 6 month holding period.	,	Jjiva	2.20000		4				
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PH 113-0 Director, FBI

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pointed out that the Post Office would permit the FBI to photostat the material contained within registered parcels. He estimated that the publications itemized in the referenced Philadelphia letter would first become available to the FBI in the latter portion of October, 1952. On receipt of this information the Philadelphia Office will immediately forward the items to the Central Research Desk.	b6
It is noted that the material being forwarded to	b7C
care of is principally from the Control Pools The	-
London, England. The customs and postal officials have not placed stops on any other material addressed to than that indicating interest.	* = /4

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH DESK

RE:

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING BACTERIAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND CHINA AT WORK FOREIGN POLITICAL AND NAVAL MATTER - CHINA

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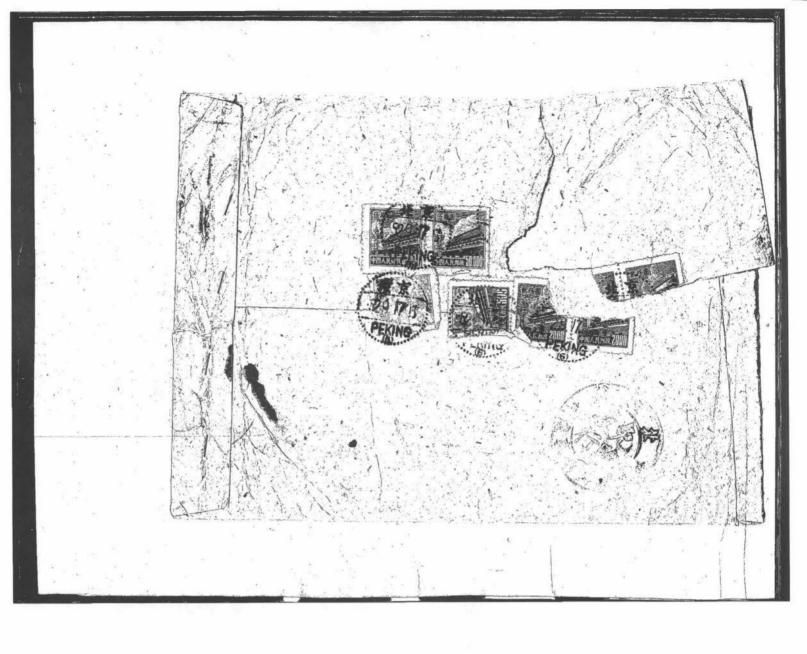
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Wilmington Subarban News, 802 Frence Street Wilmington, Del. U. S. A. 美國 新聞稿件

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Préambule

Depuis le début de 1952, des phénomènes de caractère insolite, se produisant en Corée et en Chine, ont amené les peuples et les gouvernements de ces deux pays à annoncer qu'ils étaient l'objet de la guerre bactériologique.

Le monde entier ayant déjà manifesté, de différentes façons, sa désapprobation et son horreur d'un tel moyen de combat, la gravité d'une pareille accusation ne pouvait échapper à personne. C'est pourquoi une Commission Scientifique Internationale a été formée pour examiner les faits sur place. Composée d'hommes de science qui se sont efforcés de se libérer de toutes idées préconques, et consciente de sa responsabilité, cette Commission a conduit ses recherches avec le maximum d'objectivité, suivant les lois les plus rigoureuses possiblés de la méthode scientifique:

On trouvera dans les lignes qui suivent le détail du travail accompli et les conclusions auxquelles il a conduit.

Huit langues ont concouru à l'établissement de ce rapport. On voudra donc bien ne pas s'accrocher au style. Il était nécessaire de réasiser un document net, non ambigu, traductible sur tous les continents.

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Preamble

From the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in the territories of Korea and China led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that they had become the objective of bacteriological warfare.

Since the peoples of the world had long manifested their disapproval, and indeed detestation, of such methods of war, the gravity of the situation was well understood. This was the reason for the formation of an International Scientific Commission which should examine the evidence in the field.

The members of the Commission, who, conscious of their responsibility, made every effort to free themselves from preconceived ideas, have carried out their investigations according to the strictest scientific principles known to them. The details of this work, and the conclusions to which it has led, are placed before the reader in the present Report. In its composition eight languages have participated, and if it should be found lacking in elegance, the reader will remember that it had to be clear, unambiguous, and comprehensible in every continent.

Предисловие

С начала 1952 года нвления необычного характера, происходившие в Корее в Китае, заставили Народы и Правительства этих двух страи Объявить что они явились объектом для применения бактериодогическо-

го оружив.

Весь ипр уже выразил различными способами свое осуждение и ужас перел подобными средствами борьбы. Серьезность таких общинений пе может из для кого пройти незамечениой. Вот почему Международная Научная Комиссия была сформкропама для изучения фактов на месте. Состоящае из людей научк, которые стремились избашться от всяких аредаэлтых мнений, и сознающая свою ответственность, Комиссия провела расспедование с максимумом объективности, используя нанболее строгий научный метод. строгий ифунцый метод. На следующих страницах можно найти подробности о выполненной

На следующих страницах можно навти подрооности о выполнению работе и выподы, к которым Комиссии пришла. На восыми языках шая работа при составлении этого доклада. Не следует поэтому искать погрешностей в стиле. Необходимо было соста-вить документ, который был бы четким, ясиым, легко переводимым из все языки мира.

序

自视一九五二年布以来,在朝鮮北部和中國東北谷生了具有反常性質的、 現東: 使這兩國的人民和政府等稱他們已成為細菌戰的目標。

全世界的人民,久已表示對這種戰爭方法的反對甚至憎恶,所以,局勢之 展重性,人所盡知。因此成立了一個國際科學委員会,府往现場調查事實。

委員會的委員們,認識到絕們的責任之重大,盡力超紀先人之見,以最喜 度的客航態度,連續他們所知道的最嚴格的科學原則、從審調查。

這個報告,把工作的詳細內容以及提而得到的結論,提供於讀者之前。

建铂柱告是经通入线接言的合作而写成的 * 图此 * 不拘泥於文字監格 * 而 力求其清楚明確,侵全世界各地人民都能懂得。

CONCLUSION

Depuis le commencement de 1952 des phénomènes de caractère insolite se sont manifesté ser les territoires de la Corée et de la Chine, provoquant des allégations de la part des peuples et des gouvernements de ces pays, d'après lesquelles des forces U.S.A. auraient utilisé la guerre bactériologique.

La Commission Scientif que Internationale formée pour examiuer les faits pertinents a terminé ses travaux après plus de deux mois d'investigations sur place. Elle s'est trouvée en présence d'un grand nombre d'évènements dont certains forment des suites cohérentes et se sont montrés démonstratifs. C'est surtout sur ces derniers qu'elle a concentré ses efforts. Ainsi elle est parvenue à la conclusion suivante.

Les Peuples Coréen et Chinois ont été l'objet d'attaques microbiologiques répétées commises par des unités U.S.A. Diverses méthodes de dissémination furent utilisées dont certaines paraissent être le développement de celles employées par les militaires japonais pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale.

La Commission arriva à ces conclusions, reliant tous les faits en suivant les lois de la logique. Elle a dû s'incliner devant les preuves et constater qu'un procédé tellement inhumain a été utilisé malgré la

Elle invite les peuples du monde entier à redoubler leurs efforts pour empêcher la guerre et pour que les progrès de la science ne soient pas asservis pour la destruction de l'humanité. 100-93216-500

CONCLUSION

Since the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in Korea and China, led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that U.S.A. forces were waging bacteriological warfare. The International Scientific Commission which was formed to investigate the relevant facts has now brought its work to a conclusion after more than two months in the field.

It found itself in the presence of a mass of facts, some of which formed coherent patterns which turned out to be highly demonstrative. It therefore concentrated its efforts especially upon these.

The Commission has come to the following conclusions. The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U.S.A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.

The Commission reached these conclusions, passing from one logical step to another. It did so reluctantly because its members had not been disposed to believe that such an inhuman technique could have been put into execution in the face of its universal condemnation by the peoples of the nations.

It is now for all peoples to redouble their efforts to preserve the world from war and prevent the discoveries of science being used for the destruction of humanity.

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С начала 1952 года явления необычного характера, происходившие в Корее и Северо-Восточном Китае, привели к утверждениям со стороны народов в правительств этих стран о том, что вооруженные саль США ведут бактериологическую вобну. Международная научная комиссия, сформированная для изучения соответствующих фактов, подвела итоги своей работы, продожжавшейся на месте более учем в течение 2 месяцев. Она оказалась перед лицом больщого количества фактов, немуторые из которых состояли из связной цепи и оказалясь полностью убедительными. Именно на этих фактах она скопцентрировала свое внимание В результате комиссия пришла к следующим выводам.

Народы Корен в Китая явились объектом непрекращающихся микробиологических нападений со стороны вооруженных сиз США, применявших различные методы заражения, некоторые из которых кажутся развитием методов, употребляемых японской армией во время второй

мировой войны.

Комиссия пряшла к этим выводам путем сопоставления всех фактов, следуя законам логики. Она должна была склониться перед доказательстврым и констатировать, что подобные бесчеловечные методы действительно применяются, несмотря на всеобщее осуждение со стороны народов миба.

мгра. Пусть народы мира удвоят свои усилия, чтобы предотвратить войну и вомещать использованию достижений науки в целях уничтожения челючечества.

自從一九五二年初以東;在朝鮮北部和中國東北;發生極反常的現東,發 朝中尚國的人民和政府指責其國軍隊在進行細菌戰。為調查有關細菌戰的軍實 而組織的國際委員會,在現場進行了兩個多月的工作之後,現已結束工作。

有大批事實銀在委員會面前,其中,有一些事實,首尾達貫,富有高度說明性,足為例證。所以,委員會特別其中力量來研究這些審實。

委員會已得雲下面的結論:朝鮮及中國東北的人民,確已成為細菌或器的 攻擊目錄;美國軍隊以許多不同的方法使用了這些細菌或器,其中有一些方法 ,看起車是把日單在第二次世界大戰期間進行細菌戰所使用的方法加以發展而 成的。

委员舍是短遇遇解的步骤而後達到這些結論的。這種進各國人民一致譴責 的減絕人性的手後,竟見諧施用,此為本委員會的委員們遇去所不易置信;現 在本委員會迫於事實,必須下這些結論。

现在,全世界的人民都應加倍努力,使世界免遭戰祸,並制止科學的發明 被用來遊滅人類。 HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY P. O. BOX 561 PEKING CHINA

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AT THE SIGNING OF THE REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING BACTERIAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND CHINA.

- 201-01. Members of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China formally signed their report at a ceremony held on August 31st, 1952 in Peking, China. Members of the Investigation Commission and witnesses at the signing ceremony.
- 201-02. Andrea Andreen, specialist in clinical medicine (Sweden), Director of the Central Clinical Laboratory of the Hospitals Board of the City of Stockholm, member of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China signing the Commissions report.
- 201-03. Jean Malterre, Agricultural Engineer, specialist in animal physiology and biology (France), Directoryof the Laboratory of Animal Physiology, National College of Agriculture, Grignon, member of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China signing the Commission's report.
- 201-04. Joseph Needham, Sc. D. F. R. S. specialist in biochemistry embryology and the Chinese language and literature (Great Britain), F. R. S., Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry, University of Cambridge, member of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China signing the Commission's report.
- 201-05. Oliviero Olivo, M.D. specialist in biology and anatomy (Italy), Professor of Human Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bologna, member of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China signing the Commission's report.
- 201-06. Samuel B. Pesson, M.D. specialist in parasitology and medical entomology (Brazil), Professor of Parasitology at the University of San Paulo, member of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China signing the Commission's report.
- 201-07. Nicolai Nicolaievitch Zhukov-Verezhnikov, specialist in bacteriology and epidemiology (U.S.S.R.), Professor of Bacteriology and Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Medicine, member of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China signing the Commission's report.

HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY P. O. BOX 56! PEKING CHINA

tion of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfars in Kersa and China held a press conference in Peking on August 31st, 1952, to report on the work of the Commission. Picture shows Kue Me-jo, President of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace introducing the members of the International Commission to Chinese and foreign correspondents at the opening of the press conference.



- 1. Preamble of the Report of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China (in French)
- 2. Ibid. (in English)
- 3. Ibid. (in Russian)
- 4. Ibid. (in Chinese)
- 5. Conclusion of the Report the International Scientific Commission for the avestigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China. (in French)
- 6. Ibid. (in English)
- 7. Ibid. (In Russian)
- 8. Ibid. (in Chinese)
- 9. Signatures on the Report of the International Scientific
 Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China.

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Morte Conscional

UNVESTIGATING BACTERIAL WARFARE WAGENOBY THE UNITED STATES. THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING BACTERIAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND CHINA AT WORK

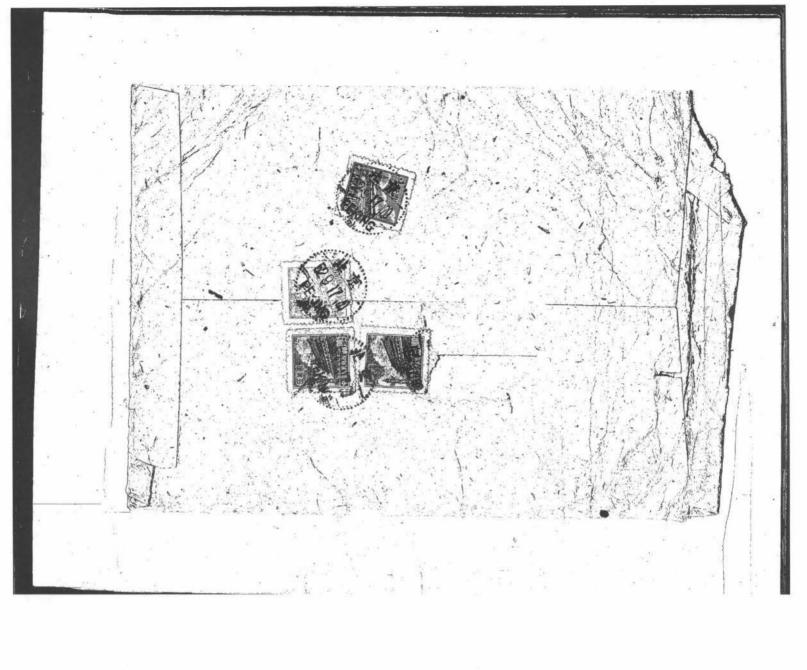
September 7, 1952.

- 1. The International Scientific Commission, organized for the purpose of investigating the facts of concerning bacterial warfare waged by the U.S. army in Korea and China, taking the evidence of eye-witnesses and experts at Shenyang (Mukden), Northeast China who discovered and investigated plague infected voles dropped by U.S. aircraft in Kan-Wan haien, Picture snows: Chen Wan-fu, a farmer of Min-chung village of the tenth district of Kan-nan Haien, Heilungchiang Province Wortheast China, describing to the International Scientific Commission the events connected with the flight of a U.S. aircraft over the area on the night of April 4th, 1952.
- 2. Dr. Chi Shu-li, head of the bacteriological-department of the Northeast Clinic and Institute for the Prevention of Prague, reports to the International Scientific Commission. It was proved after analysis that the toles discovered in Kan-Man haien on April 5th were infected with plague bacteria.
- 3. The International Scientific Commission making an on-the-spet investigation in Kan-Nan' hisien of Heilungchiang Province. Chai Kuo-ching, inhabitant of Min-chung village of the 10th district of Kan-Nan hisien told the International Scientific Commission that how on the morning of April 5, he heard that people had the previous night found some dead voles which had never been seen before in that lacality. He then went home to search and found two of these voles under a chest. The voles were proved by analysis to be infected with plague bacteria.
- 4. From left to right: Members of the International Scientific Commission Zhukov-Verezhnikov and Oliviero Olivo examining some of the voles found in Kan-Nan hsien,
- 5. Specimens of the voles found in Kan-Man haien, Heilungoniang Province on April 5th, 1952.
- 6. Members of the International Scientific Commission investigating the metal bacteria containers dropped in Chia-Tsai-shui village of Chang-pai hsien, Liaotung Province Northeast China on March 26th, 1952 by the U.S. aircraft and the porcelain bomb-shaped containers, which were originally designed by the Japanese bacterial warfare criminal Ishii Shiro.
- 7. Members of the International Scientific Commission Joseph Needham (left) and Jean Malterre (right) investigating the anthrax-infected spiders disseminated by W.S. aircraft in K'uan Tien, Liagtung Province, Mortheast China.

- 5. Ho Ming-chia tells the International Scientific Commission how U.S. aircraft caused the death of his wife, Wang Shu-chih, by disseminating the anthrax bacteria which mortally infected her. Wang Shu-chih was a teacher in the First Primary School of Liu-erh-pacthien town in Liao-yang haien, Liaotung Province.
- 9. Members of the International Scientific Commission study the pathologic changes brought about in the lungs and brains of victims of anthrax disseminated by U.S. planes.
- 10. Interviewed by the International Scientific Commission in Pyongyang Korea, Chao Ching-fo and Fang Yuan, surveyers of the Chinese People's Volunteers, describe the conditions under which they discovered large number of human fleas in a 10 by 30 metres area in Shung-tung of Lan-kuo-mien, Hoi-yang County in Korea.
- ll. Jean Malterre, member of the International Scientific Commission, looking at enlarged photographs of the human fleas which were dropped by U.S. aircraft in Shung-tung of Lan-ku-mien, Hoi-yang County in Korea.
- 12. Members of the International Scientific Commission in a laboratory in North Korea re-examining the cholera bacteria disseminated by U.S. planes.
- 13. Joseph Needham, member of the International Scientific Commission, examining container for bacteria-Enfected insects dropped by U.S. aircraft in Korea.
- 14. The International Scientific Commission

 with interviewed captured U.S. airmen who themselves had dropped bacteria bombs. First on the right is Lt. John
 Quinn, captured U.S. airman.
- 15. Ibid. First on the right is Lt. K.L. Enoch, captured U.S. airman.
- 16. Ibid. First on the right is Lt. F.B.O'Neal, captured U.S. airman.
- 17. Ibid. First on the left is Lt. Paul Kniss, captured U.S. airman.

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HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY P. O. BOX 561 PEKING CHINA

PEKING STUDENT'S SUBCER CAMP

Sept. 16, 1952.

Tsing Lung Chiao student's summer camp, which situated on the outskirts of Peking, is one of many summer camps in. China for the students to spend their happy summer vacation.

- 1, A young bugler of the Tsing Lung Chiao summer samp.
- 2. Young pioneers performing the Hungarian Bottle Dance.
 - 3. Young musicians practise music-during their leisure time.
 - 4. Swimming is one of the interesting programs in the camp.
- 5. Reciting poems at a beauty spot.
- 6. Reading in the summer afternoon.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/7/04 BY 60247 UCAKS B; AGE

1.00-93216-560 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED THREE YEARS OF PEACEFUL COMSTRUCTION IN SHOW CHINA September 13, 1952. In the course of three years of peaceful reconstruction of wardamaged industries and agriculture the Chinese people have not only raised their standards of living but have created the basis for the full-scale industrialisation of their country. Today, China prepares to enter the stage of large-scale industrialisation. 1. A steel factory in operation after repair. 2. An open-face coal mine in operation. 3. A machine factory in operation. 4. A new petroleum factory under construction. 5. A Chinese metal-worker practices the high-speed cutting method under the guidance of a Soviet expert. Since the introduction of the Soviet high-speed cutting method, China's metalfactories have increased the efficiency of their lathes twenty fold. 6. A group of women textile workers sign a letter challenging other textile workers to compete in mastering a new method of tending looms evolved by a seventeen-year-old girl spinner, Ho Chien-hsiu. The new method has been adopted throughout China's textile mills and has decreased the amount of cotton waste and increased production without extra effort by the worker. 7. A woman weaver practices a rationalised method of handling looms. Working technique is continually being raised by the enthusiasm and creative intiative of the workers. 8. A scene of the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway under construction. Since liberation the workers have not only repaired the ravages of war-damage and Kuomintang neglect but have constructed some hundreds of kilometres of new lines. The 34%-kilometre Tienshui-Lanchow Railway runs through the rugged mountain areas of the Northwest, linking the far Provinces of the Northwest with the rest of the country. The line was completed on August 23, 1952, ten months ahead of schedule. 9. A deep railway cutting on the new Chengtu-Chungking Railway the completion of this 505-kilometre line has brought to life a. forty-year-old dream of the people of Szechuan, and will bring the rich products of Szechuan province to the rest of the nation: All materials and equipment used in the construction of the line were manufactured in China. 10. One of the great new sluice dans on the Huai River. The largescale water conservancy project on the Hugi River is one of the great achievements of China's reconstruction. When completed, it will remove a thousand-year-old flood menace from one-seventh of China's arable land, and bring prosperity and security for s sixty millions persants - equal to the combined populations of Britain, Canada and Australia. A landmark in the work of river harnessing and flood prevention has been reached with the completion of the second stage of the 1,100-kilcmetre-long Huai River hydraulic engineering project. This large project is one of the great achievements of China's reconstruction.

12. A great fifty-four-gate sluice dam on the Yangtse River. A new victory over flood has been won on the dangerous middle courses of the Yangtse River, (known locally as the Chinkiang) with the completion ahead of time of a huge water-detention basin covering an area of 920 square kilometres, almost as large as the city of New York, with a great fram over a thousand metres long and a water storage capacity of 5 to 6 thousand million cubic metres. The entire project was finished within 75 days of commencement.

13. A bumper harvest of rice - since land reform, China's new peasant landowners have raised agricultural output to levels equal to and surpassing those before the War of Resistance to Japan. Grain output in 1952 will reach 137 per cent of the output in 1949. For the first time in history, China has become an ex-

porter of grain.

14. Harvesting cotton. Output of cotton for 1951 was 252 per cent of 1949 and the quota for 1952 is even higher.

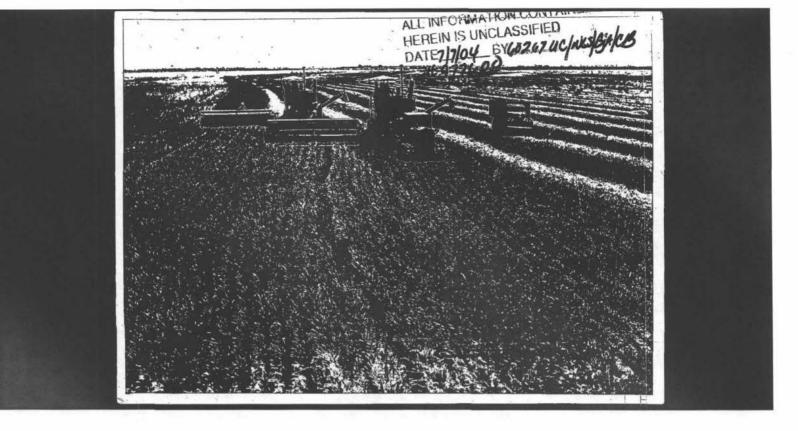
15. Harvesting on a state farm. The mechanisation of agriculture is

being rapidly developed in China.

16. A workers! sanatorium. The many rest homes and sanatoria opened for workers since liberation are just one aspect of the improved life for Chinese workers today.

17. Retired workers receive their old-age pension. Since the introduction of labour insurance, Chinese workers receive full protection against want and insecurity in sickness or old-age.

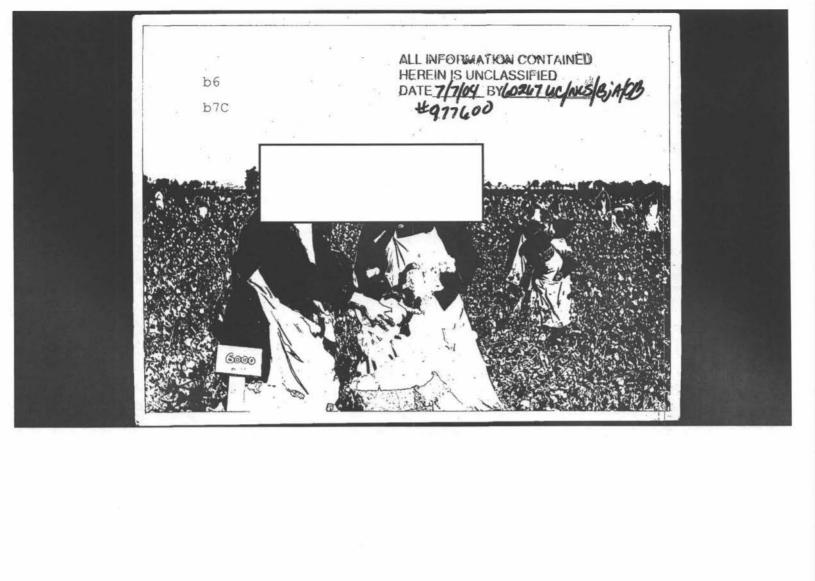
18. An adult secondary school in village. With the development in economic construction, education has made conspicuous progress. In 1951 there were 210 colleges and institutes of higher education with 175,000 students, 5,442 secondary schools and polytechnics with 2,050,000 students, 541,000 public and private primary schools with over 43 million pupils accounting for 55 per cent of the total school-age children in China.

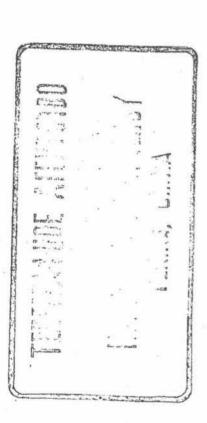


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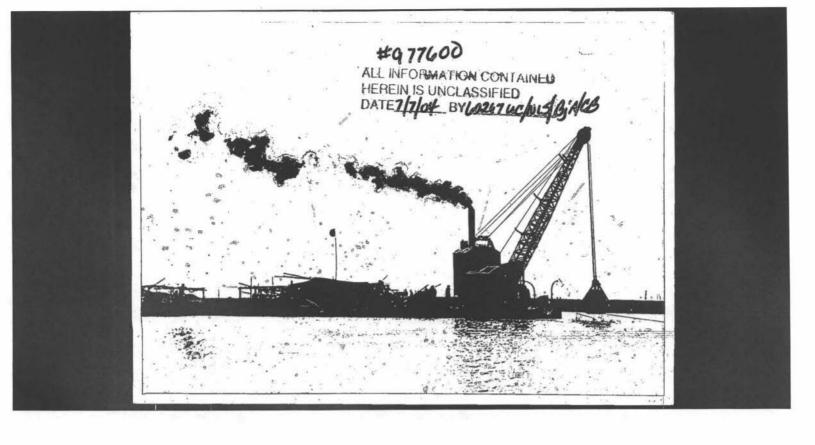


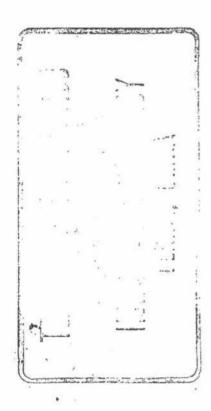
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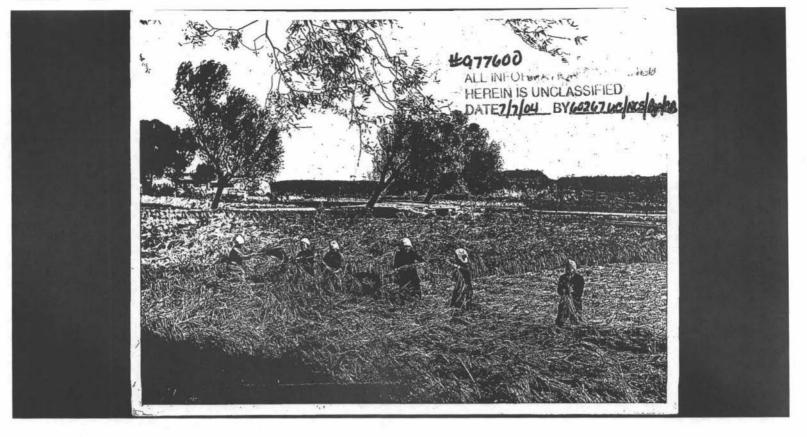




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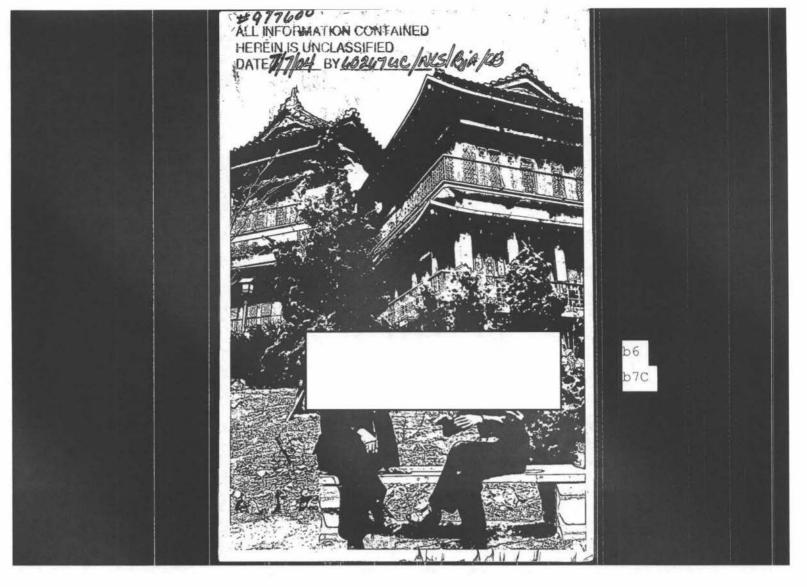






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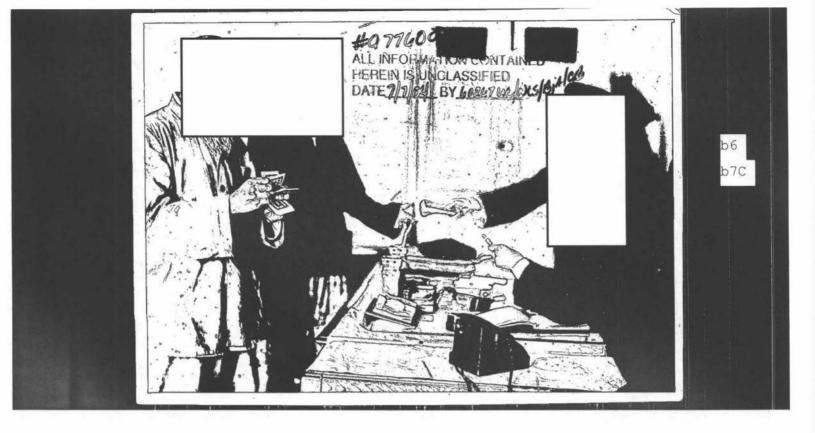
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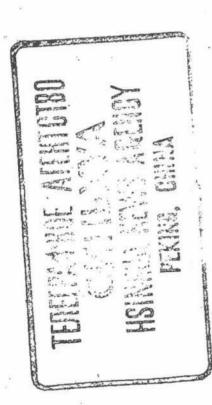
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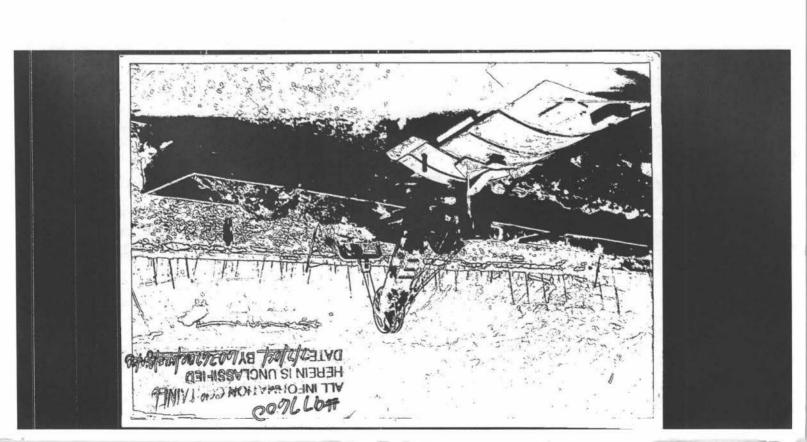
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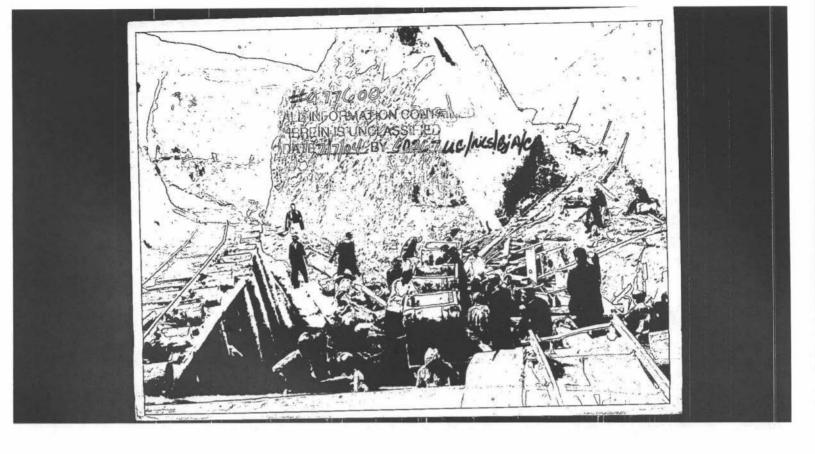




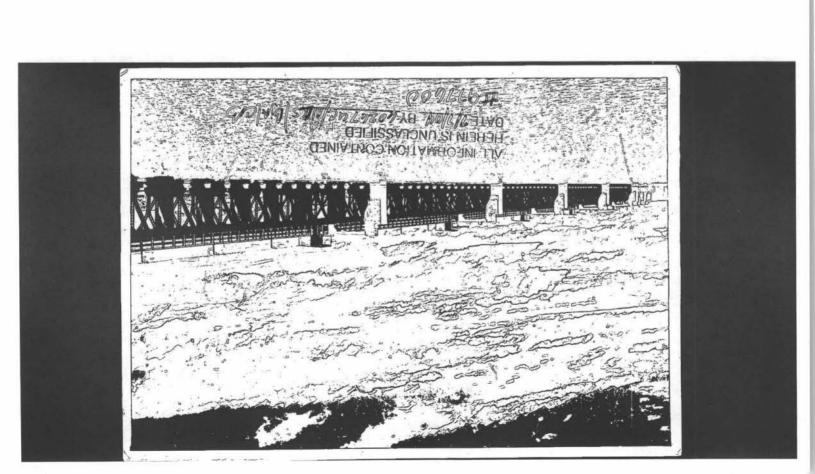




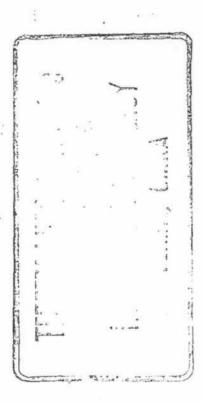
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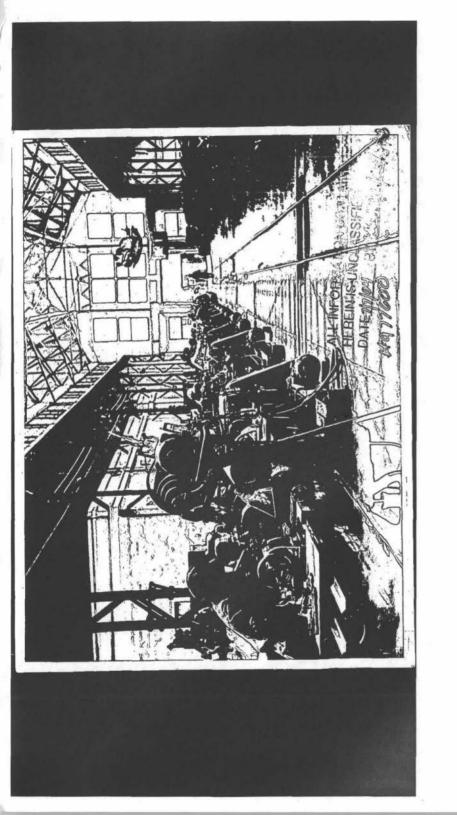


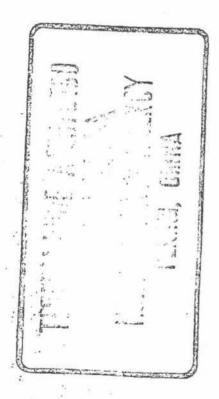


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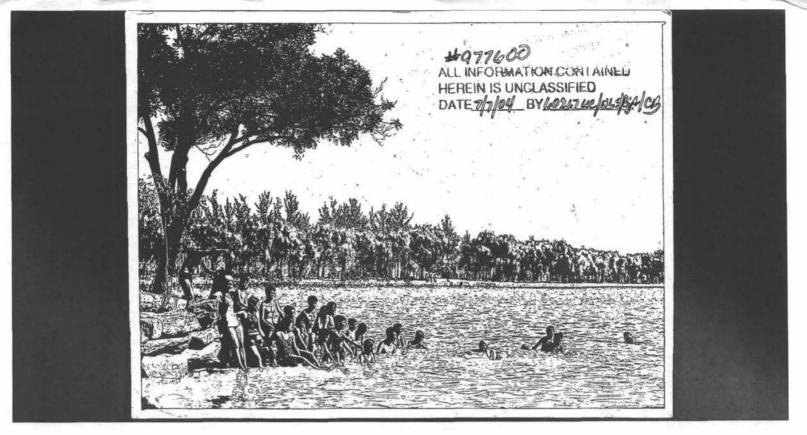
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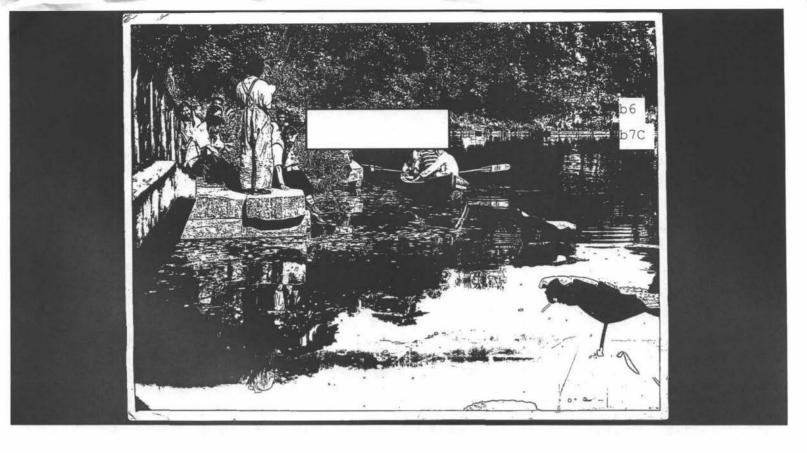


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Предисловие

С начала 1952 года явления необычного характера, происходившие в Корее и Китае, заставили Народы и Правительства этих двух стран Объявить, что они явились объектом для применения бактериологического оружия.

Весь мир уже выразил различными способами свое осуждение и ужас перед подобными средствами борьбы. Серьезность таких обвинений не может ни для кого пройти незамеченной. Вот почему Международная Научная Комиссия была сформирована для изучения фактов на месте. Состоящая из людей науки, которые стремились избавиться от всяких предваятых мнений, и сознающая свою ответственность. Комиссия провела расследование с максимумом объективности, используя наиболее строгий научный метод.

На следующих страницах можно найти подробности о выполненной

работе и выводы, к которым Комиссия пришла.

На восьми языках шла работа при составлении этого доклада. Не следует поэтому искать погрешностей в стиле. Необходимо было составить документ, который был бы четким, ясным, легко переводимым на все языки мира.

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自從一九五二年初以來,在朝鮮北部和中國東北,發生極反常的现象,使 朝中兩國的人民和政府指責美國軍隊在進行細菌戰。為調查有關細菌戰的事實 而組織的國際委員會,在現場進行了兩個多月的工作之後,現已結束工作。

有大批事實擺在委員會面前,其中,有一些事實,首尾違貫,富有高度說明性,足為例證。所以,委員會特別集中力量來研究這些事實。

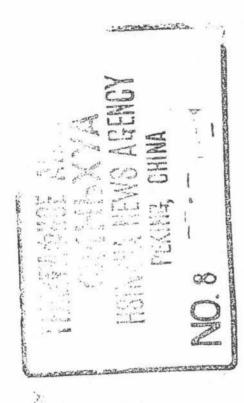
委員會已得出下面的結論:朝鮮及中國東北的人民,確已成為細菌或器的 攻擊目標,美國軍隊以許多不同的方法使用了這些細菌或器,其中有一些方法 ,看起來是把日軍在第二次世界大戰期間進行細菌戰所使用的方法加以發展而 成的。

委員會是總過邏輯的步驟而後達到這些結論的。這種遺各國人民一致譴責 的滅絕人性的手段,竟見諸施用,此為本委員會的委員們過去所不易置信;现 在本委員會迫於事實,必須下這些結論。

现在,全世界的人民都應加倍努力,使世界免遭戰禍。並制止科學的發明 被用來毀滅人類。 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Заключение

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С начала 1952 года явления необычного характера, происходившие в Корее и Северо-Восточном Китае, привели к утверждениям со стороны народов и правительств этих стран о том, что вооруженные силы США ведут бактериологическую войну. Международная научная комиссия, сформированная для изучения соответствующих фактов, подвела итоги своей работы, продолжавшейся на месте более чем в течение 2 месяцев. Она оказалась перед лицом большого количества фактов, некоторые из которых состояли из связной цепи и оказались полностью убедительными. Именно на этих фактах она сконцентрировала свое внимание В результате комиссия пришла к следующим выводам.

Народы Корен и Китая явились объектом непрекращающихся микробиологических нападений со стороны вооруженных сил США, применявших различные методы заражения, некоторые из которых кажутся развитием методов, употребляемых японской армией во время второй мировой войны.

Комиссия пришла к этим выводам путем сопоставления всех фактов, следуя законам логики. Она должна была склониться перед доказательствами и констатировать, что подобные бесчеловечные методы действительно применяются, несмотря на всеобщее осуждение со стороны народов мира.

Пусть народы мира удвоят свои усилия, чтобы предотвратить войну и помещать использованию достижений науки в целях уничтожения человечества.

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自從一九五二年年初以來,在朝鮮北部和中國東北發生了具有反常性質的 现象,使這兩國的人民和政府聲稱他們已成為細菌戰的目標。

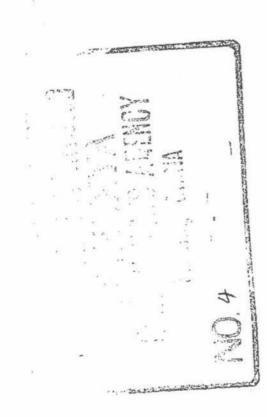
全世界的人民,久已表示對這種戰爭方法的反對甚至憎惡,所以,局勢之 嚴重性,人所盡知。因此成立了一個國際科學委員會,前往現場調查事實。

委員會的委員們,認識到他們的責任之重大,盡力擺脫先入之見,以最高 度的客概態度,遵循他們所知道的最嚴格的科學原則,從事調查。

這個報告,把工作的詳細內容以及從而得到的結論,提供於讀者之前。

這個報告是經過入種語言的合作而寫成的,因此,不拘泥於文字風格,而 力求其清楚明確,使全世界各地人民都能懂得。

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CONCLUSION

Depuis le commencement de 1952 des phénomènes de caractère insolite se sont manifesté sur les territoires de la Corée et de la Chine, provoquant des allégations de la part des peuples et des gouvernements de ces pays, d'après lesquelles des forces U.S.A. auraient utilisé la guerre bactériologique,

La Commission Scientifique Internationale formée pour examiner les faits pertinents a terminé ses travaux après plus de deux mois d'investigations sur place. Elle s'est trouvée en présence d'un grand nombre d'évènements dont certains forment des suites cohérentes et se sont montrés démonstratifs. C'est surtout sur ces derniers qu'elle a concentré ses efforts. Ainsi elle est parvenue à la conclusion suivante.

Les Peuples Coréen et Chinois ont été l'objet d'attaques microbiologiques répétées commises par des unités U.S.A. Diverses méthodes de dissémination furent utilisées dont certaines paraissent être le développement de celles employées par les militaires japonais pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale.

La Commission arriva à ces conclusions, reliant tous les faits en suivant les lois de la logique. Elle a dû s'incliner devant les preuves et constater qu'un procédé tellement inhumain a été utilisé malgré la réprobation universelle.

Elle invite les peuples du monde entier à redoubler leurs efforts pour empêcher la guerre et pour que les progrès de la science ne soient pas asservis pour la destruction de l'humanité.

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CONCLUSION

Since the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in Korea and China, led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that U.S.A. forces were waging bacteriological warfare. The International Scientific Commission which was formed to investigate the relevant facts has now brought its work to a conclusion after more than two months in the field.

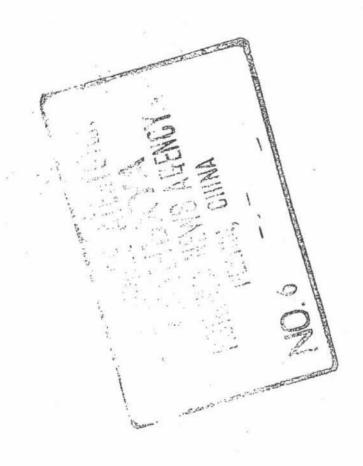
It found itself in the presence of a mass of facts, some of which formed coherent patterns which turned out to be highly demonstrative. It therefore concentrated its efforts especially upon these.

The Commission has come to the following conclusions. The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U.S.A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.

The Commission reached these conclusions, passing from one logical step to another. It did so reluctantly because its members had not been disposed to believe that such an inhuman technique could have been put into execution in the face of its universal condemnation by the peoples of the nations.

It is now for all peoples to redouble their efforts to preserve the world from war and prevent the discoveries of science being used for the destruction of humanity.

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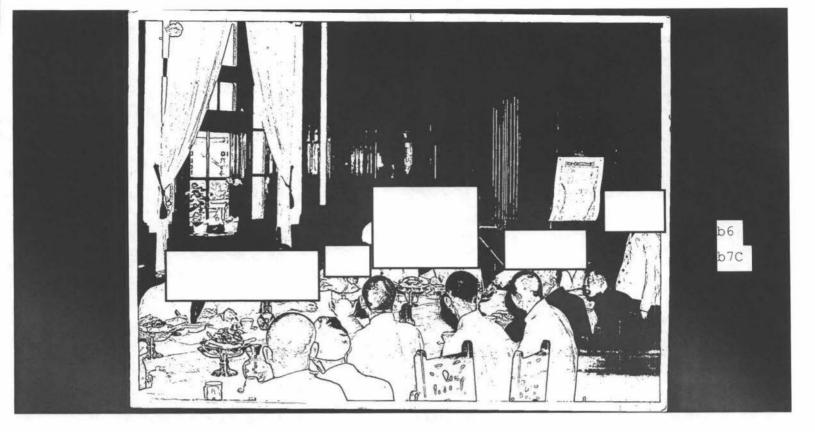


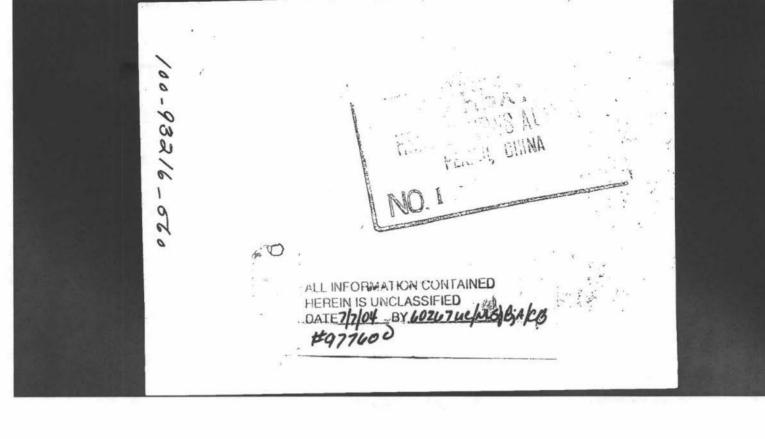
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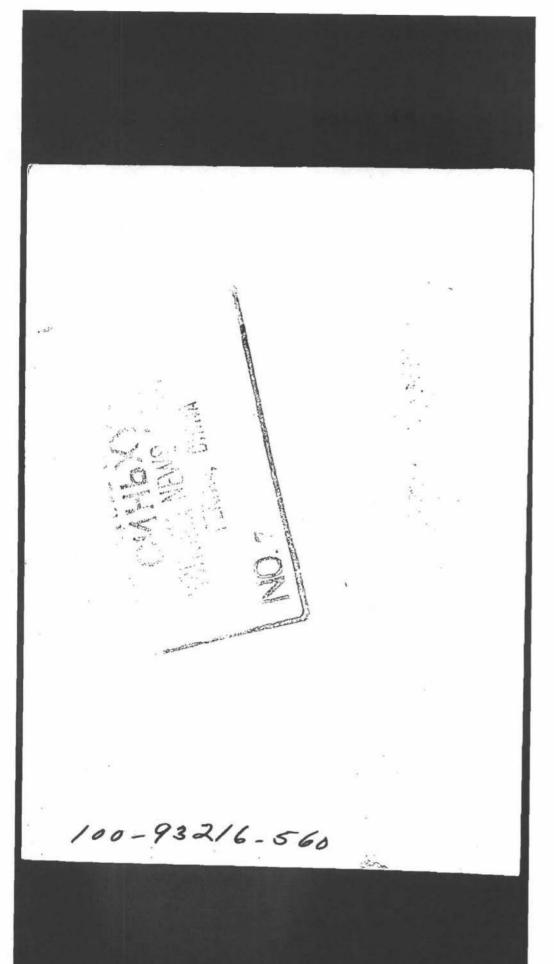


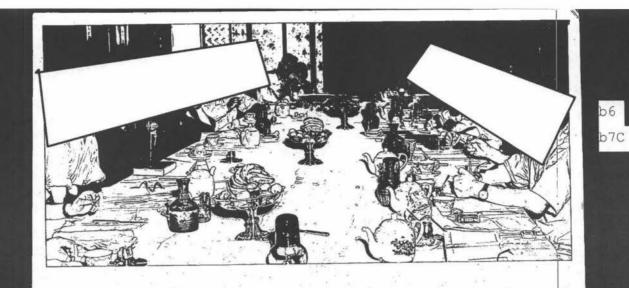




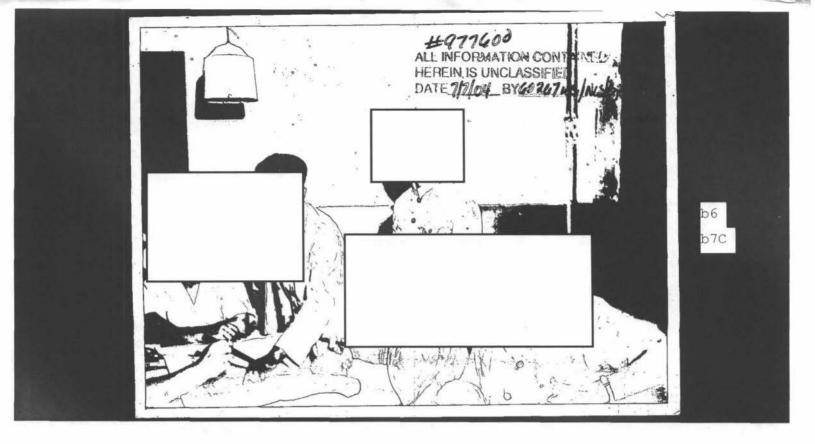
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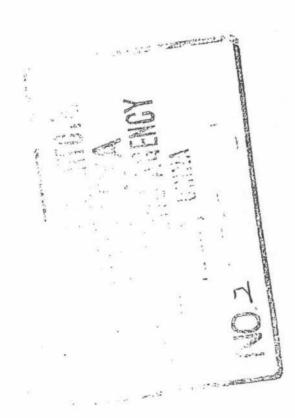
Preamble PATE 2/2/04 BY LOSSIFIED

From the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in the territories of Korea and China led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that they had become the objective of bacteriological warfare.

Since the peoples of the world had long manifested their disapproval, and indeed detestation, of such methods of war, the gravity of the situation was well understood. This was the reason for the formation of an International Scientific Commission which should examine the evidence in the field.

The members of the Commission, who, conscious of their responsibility, made every effort to free themselves from preconceived ideas, have carried out their investigations according to the strictest scientific principles known to them. The details of this work, and the conclusions to which it has led, are placed before the reader in the present Report. In its composition eight languages have participated, and if it should be found lacking in elegance, the reader will remember that it had to be clear, unambiguous, and comprehensible in every continent.

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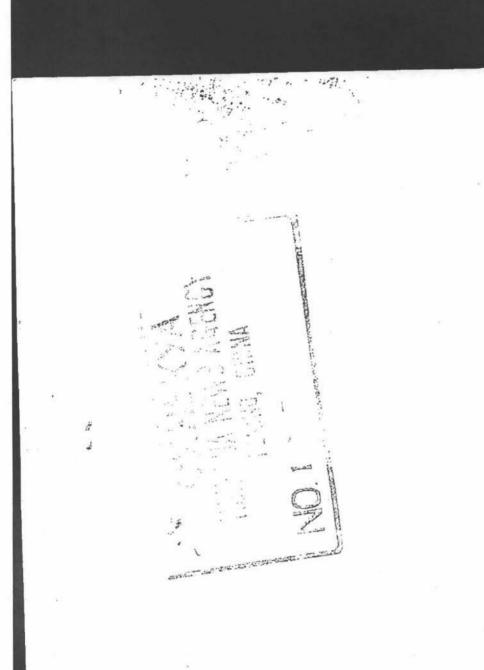
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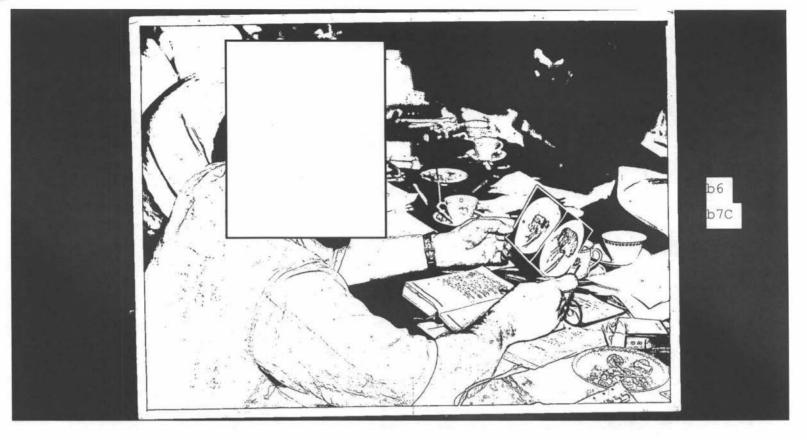
Depuis le début de 1952, des phénomènes de caractère insolite, se produisant en Corée et en Chine, ont amené les peuples et les gouvernements de ces deux pays à annoncer qu'ils étaient l'objet de la guerre bactériologique.

Le monde entier ayant déjà manifesté, de différentes façons, sa désapprobation et son horreur d'un tel moyen de combat, la gravité d'une pareille accusation ne pouvait échapper à personne. C'est pourquoi une Commission Scientifique Internationale a été formée pour examiner les faits sur place. Composée d'hommes de science qui se sont efforcés de se libérer de toutes idées préconçues, et consciente de sa responsabilité, cette Commission a conduit ses recherches avec le maximum d'objectivité, suivant les lois les plus rigoureuses possibles de la méthode scientifique.

On trouvera dans les lignes qui suivent le détail du travail accompli et les conclusions auxquelles il a conduit.

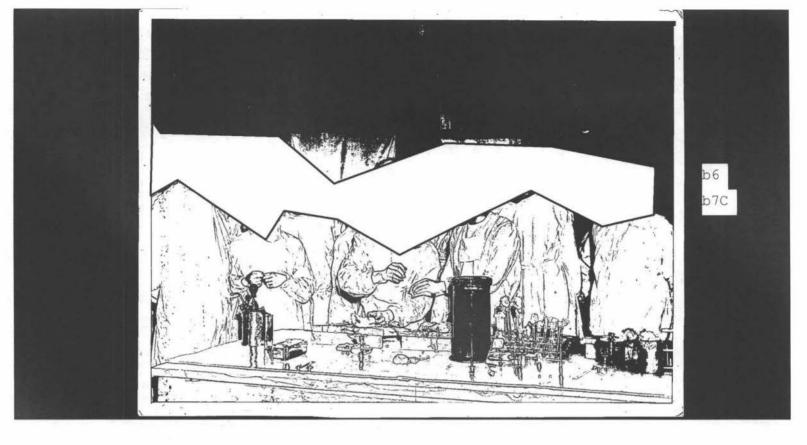
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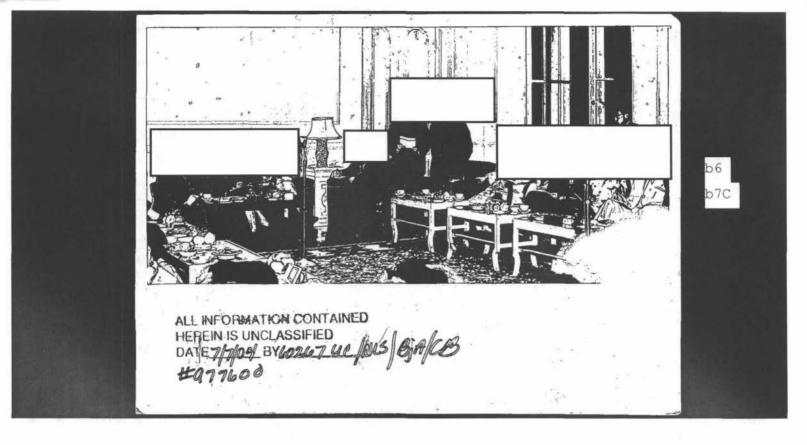


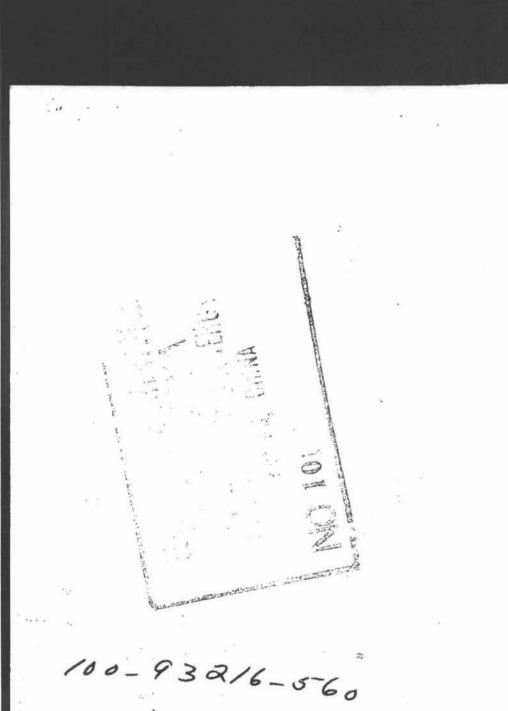
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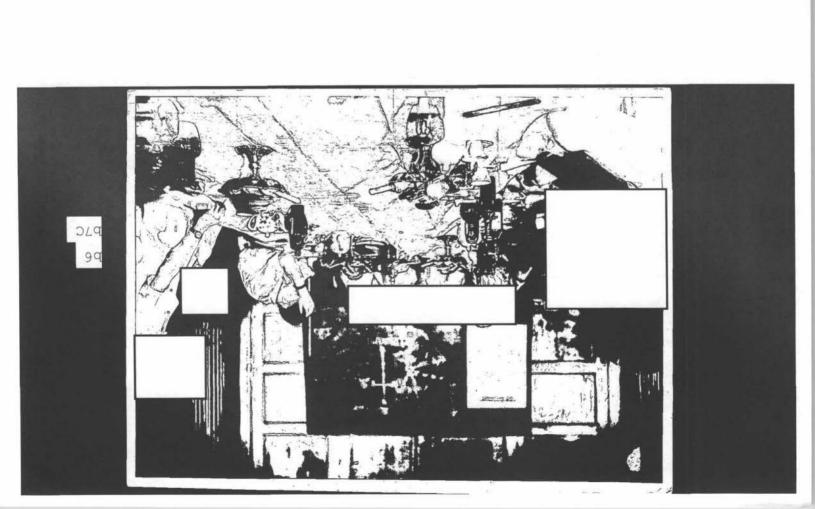
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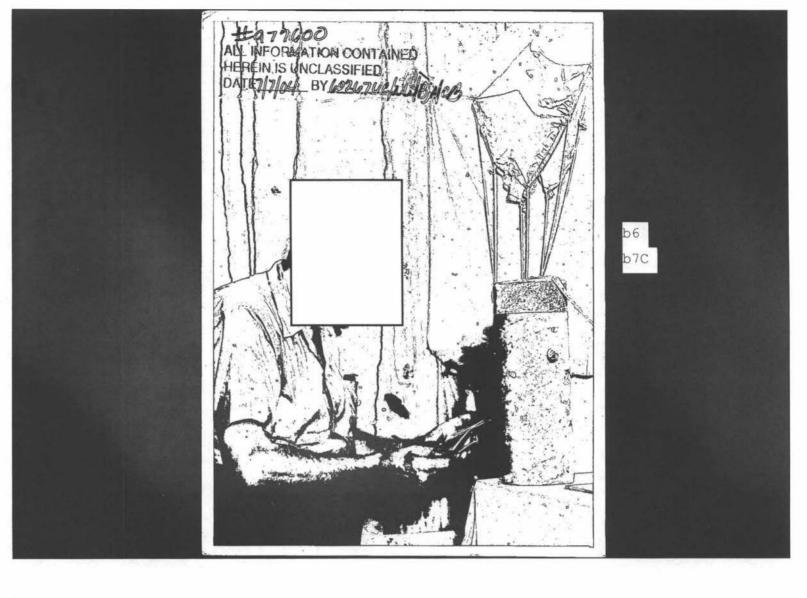
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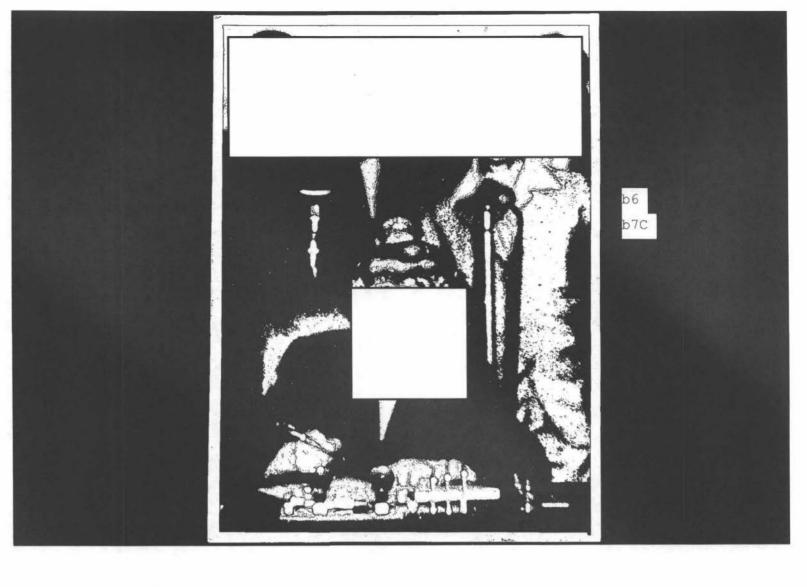












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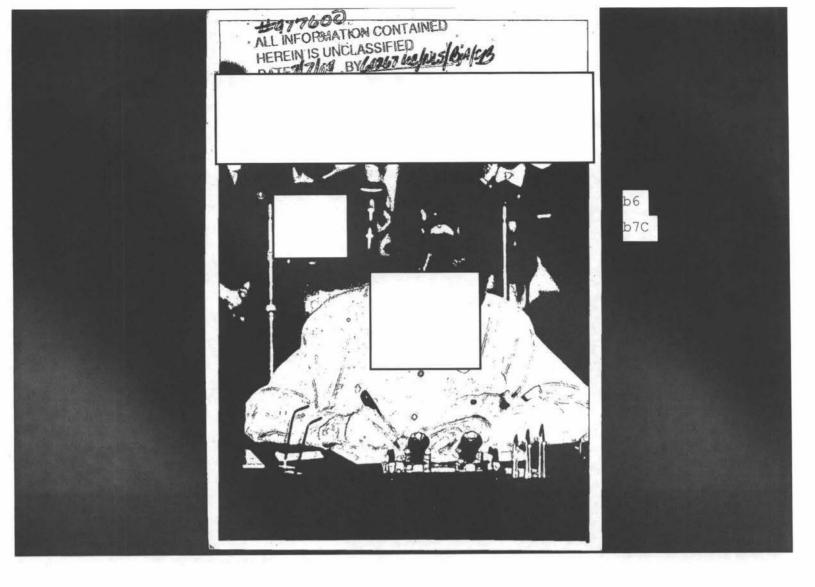
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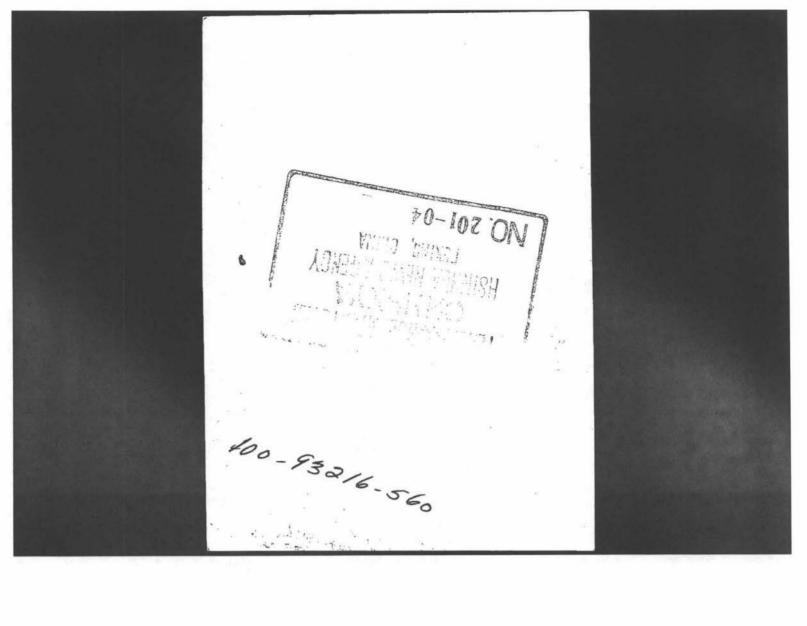
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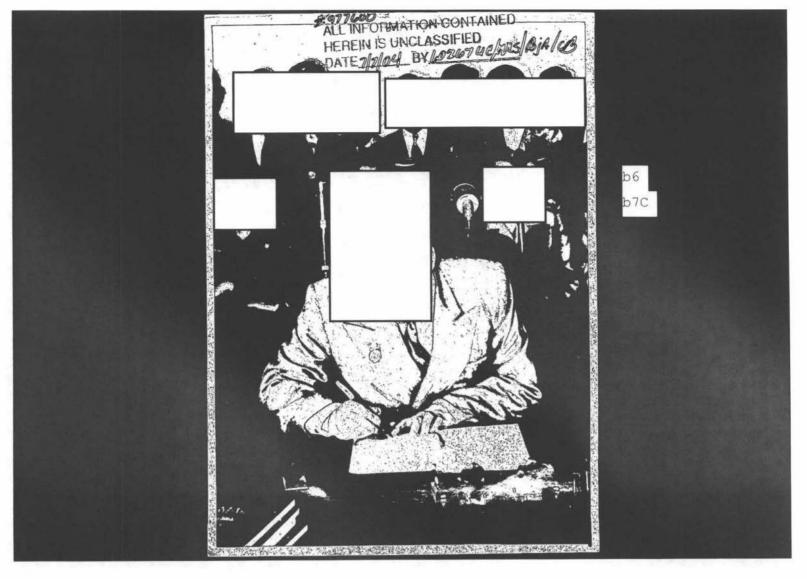
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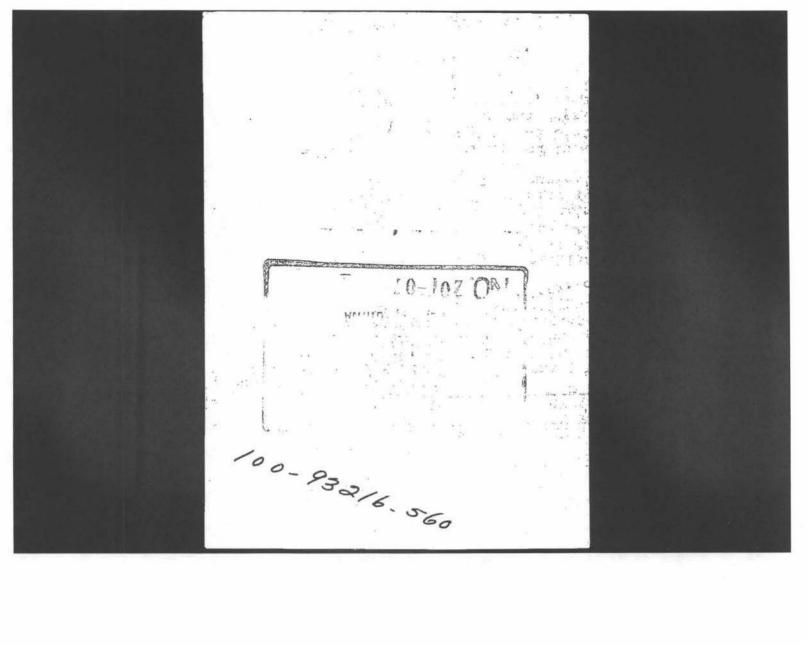
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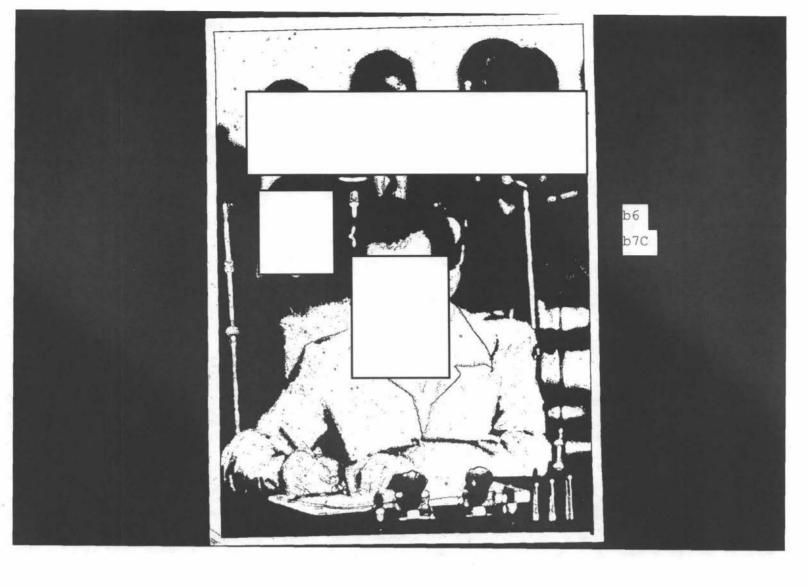




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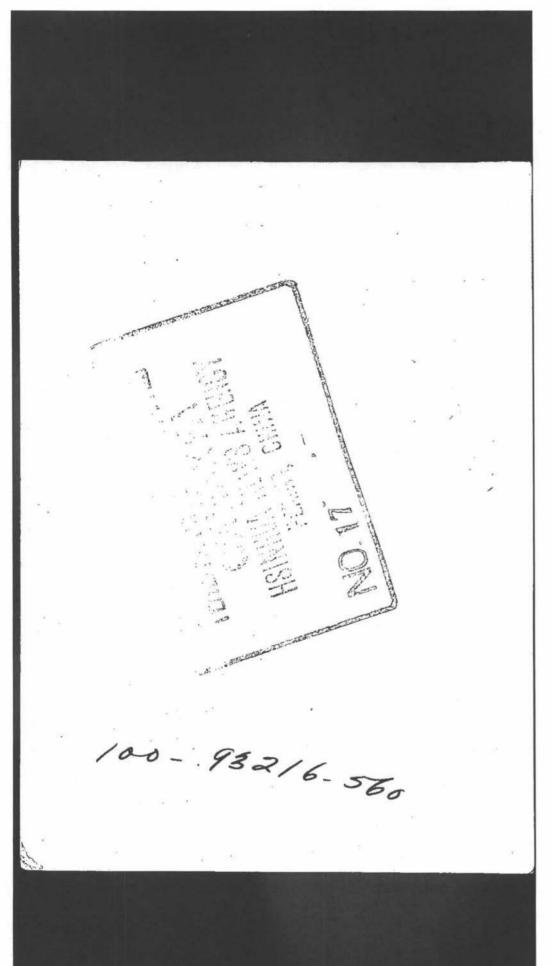
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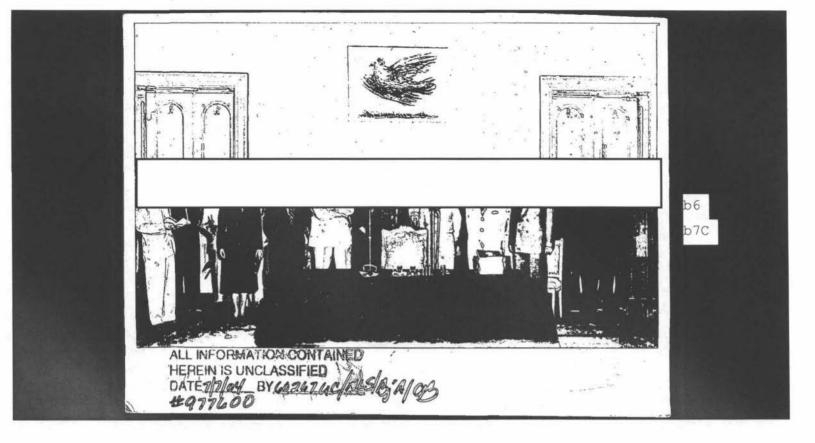


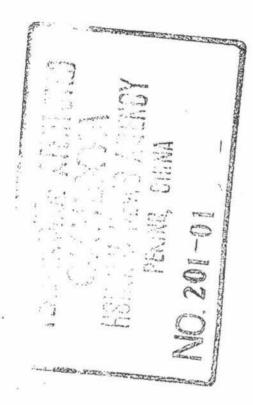
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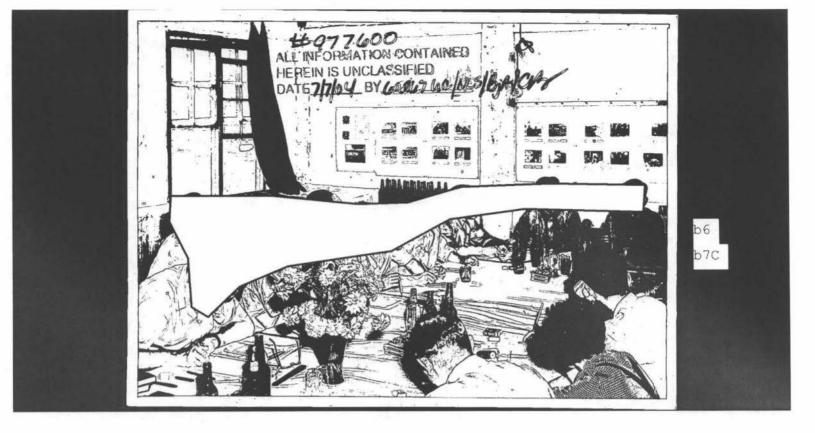




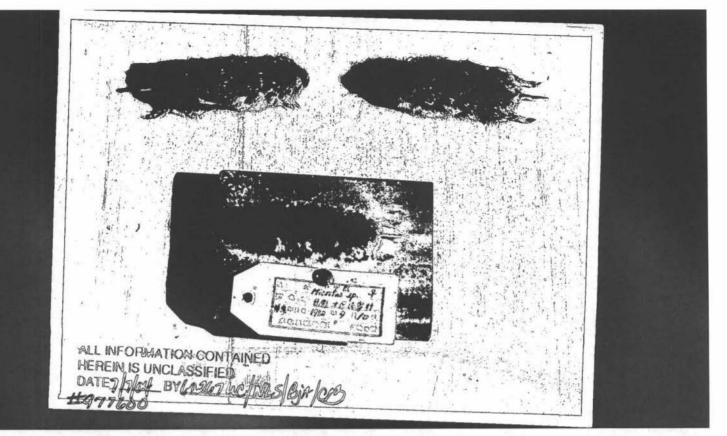




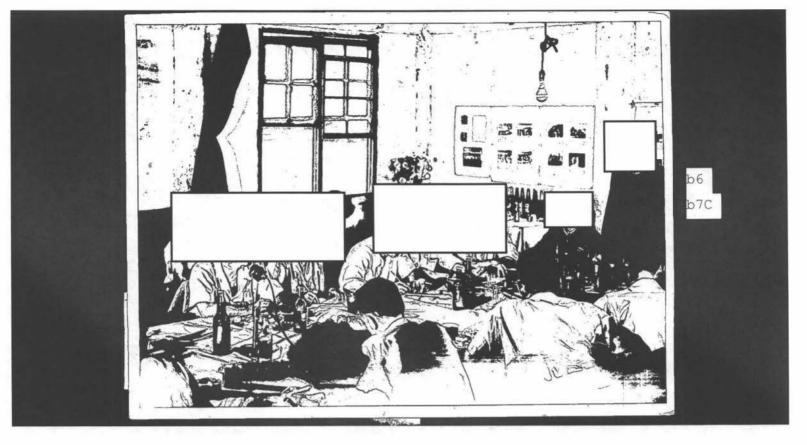
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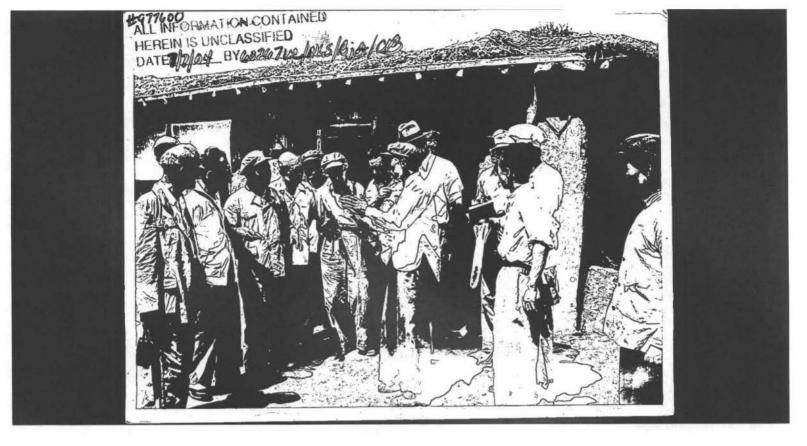
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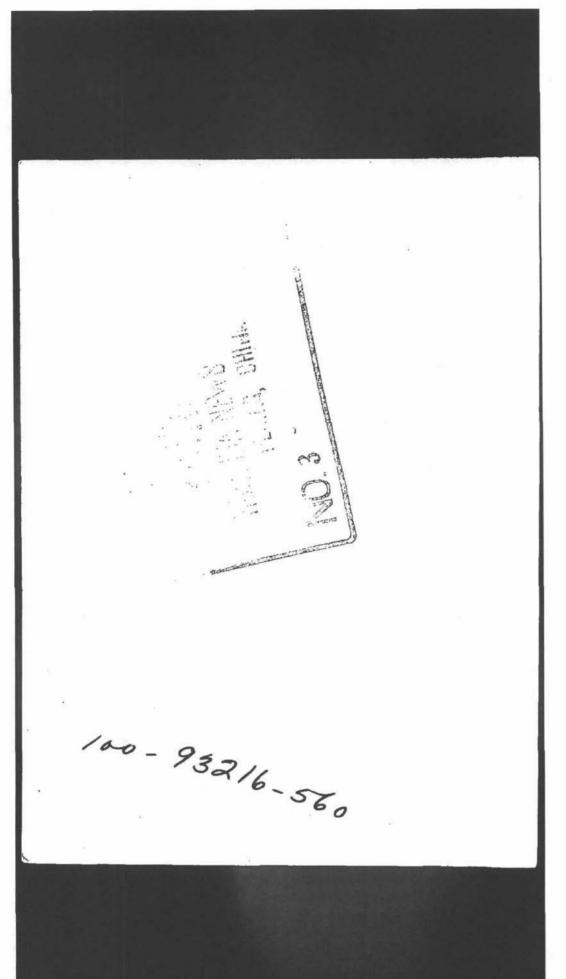


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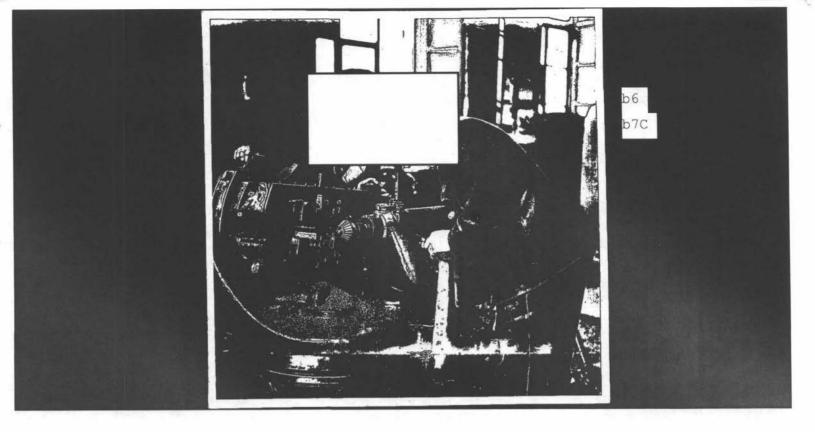


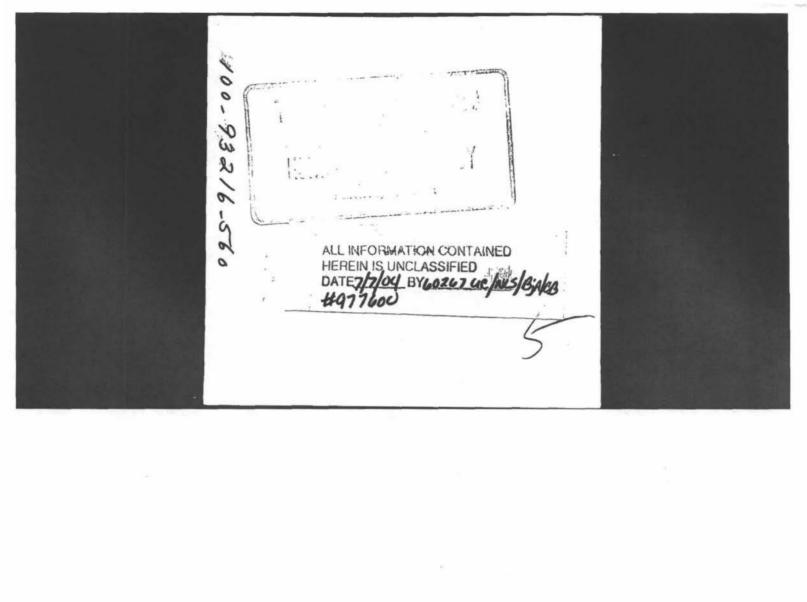


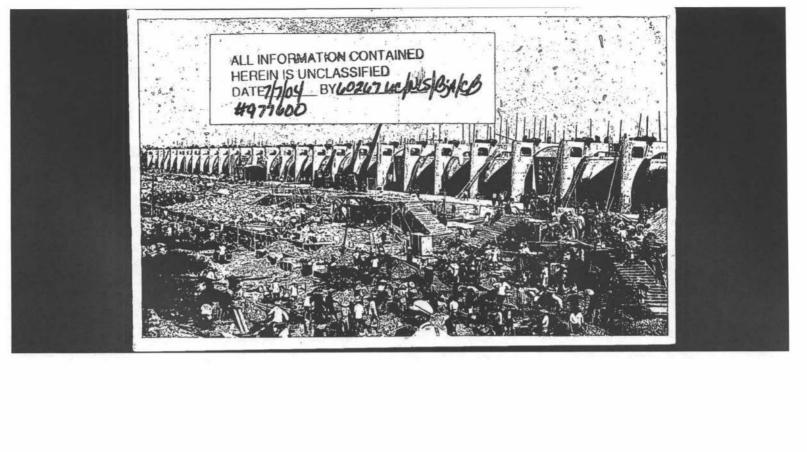
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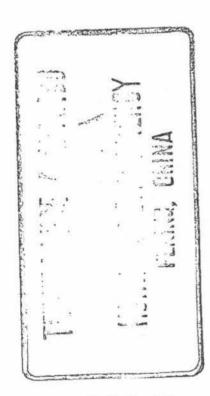
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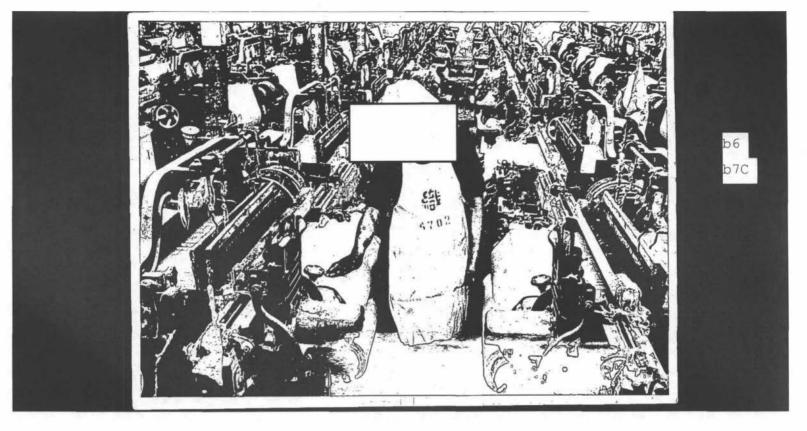


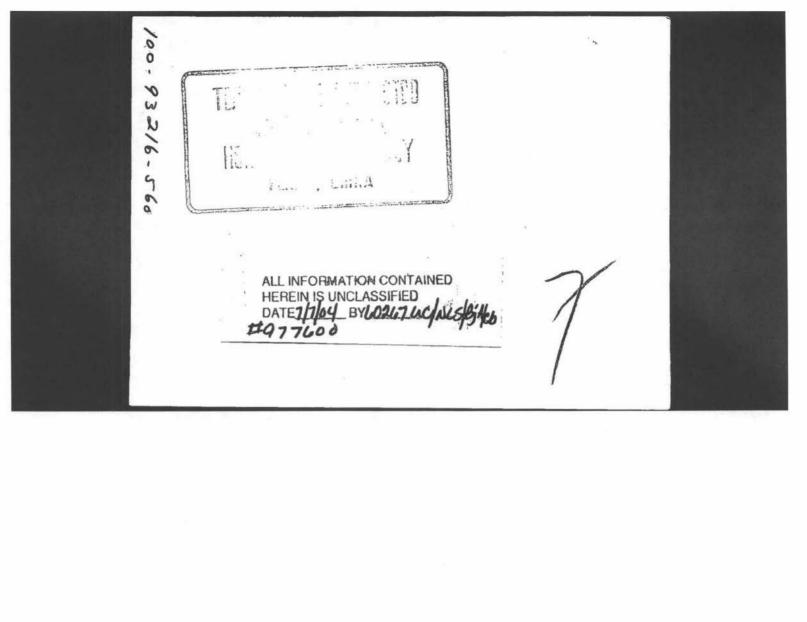


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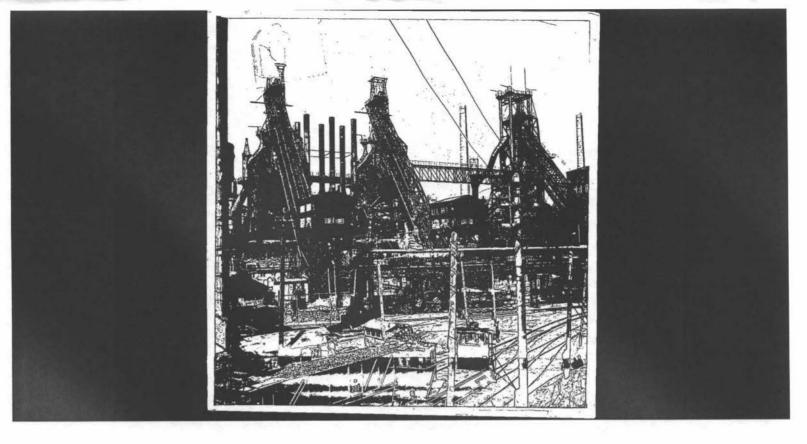
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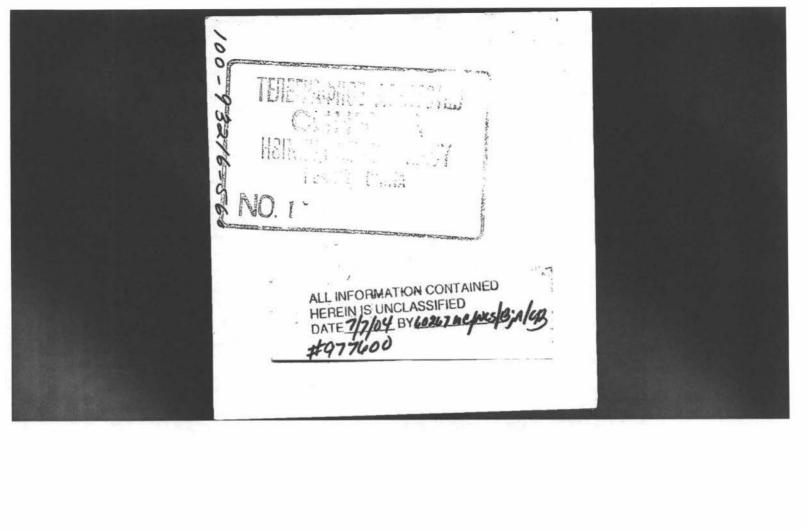
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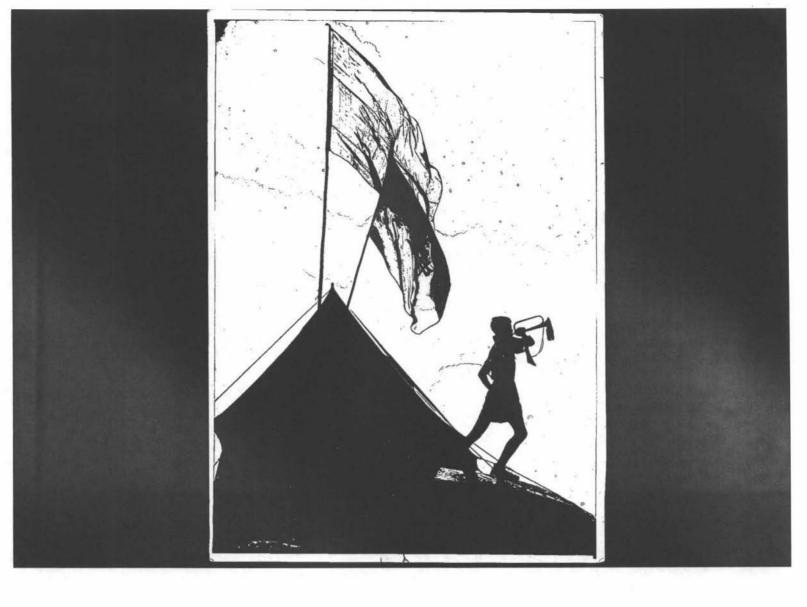
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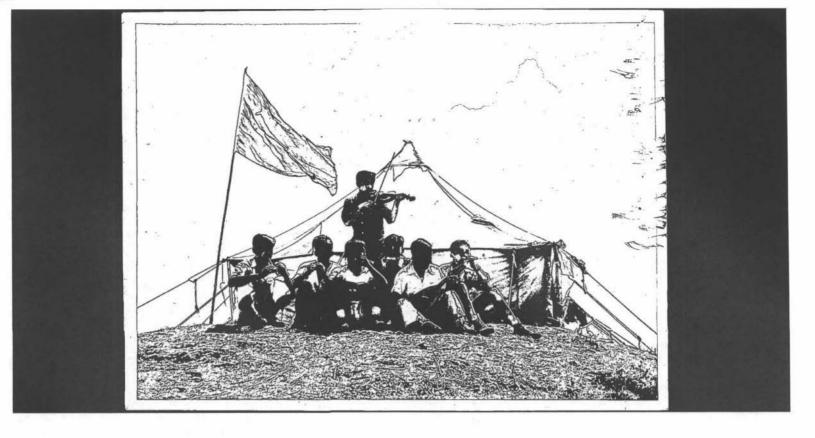
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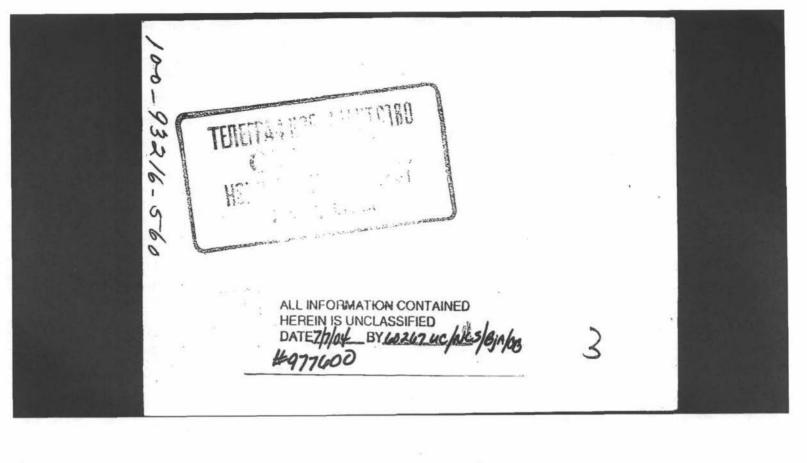
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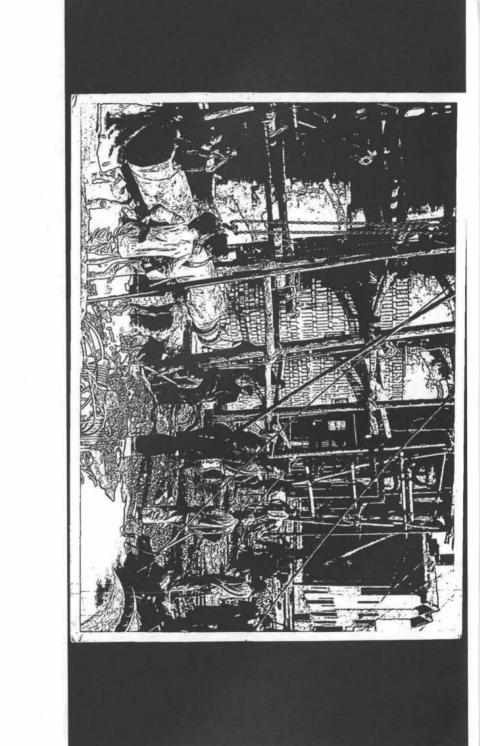


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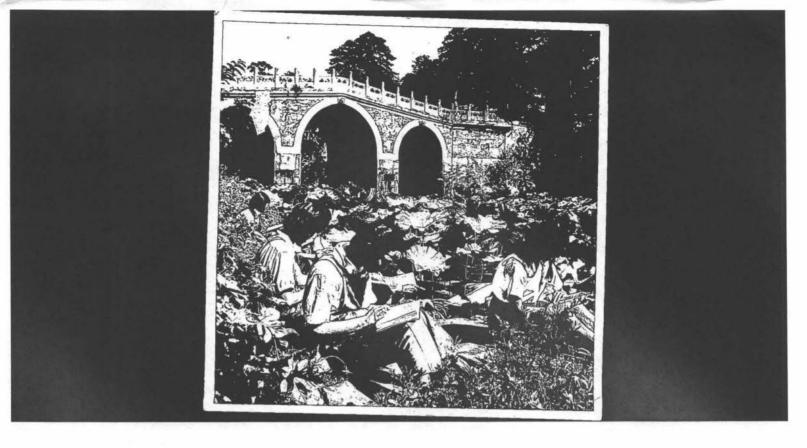
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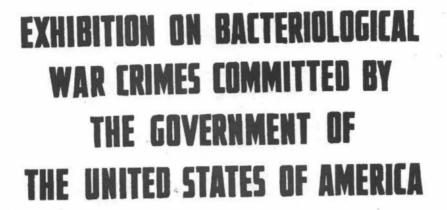
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Mr. Tolson Mr. Ladd Mr. N. Mr. Belmon American. Broadcasting Company, Inc Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavi Mr. Harbog Mr. Rosen 7 WEST 66TH STREET . NEW YORK 23, N.Y. Mr. Tracy. SUSQUEHANNA- 7-5000 Mr. Laughlin Mr. Mohr_ Mr. Winterrowd_ Tele. Room_ ABC RADIO NETWORK NEWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS b6 b7C December 22, 1952 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7) 7/04 BY 6247 4C Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C. OBACTERIULOGICAL WARFIR Dear Mr. Hoover: At the request of I am returning the attached booklet entitled Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed By the Government of the United States of America". b6 Sincerely, Vice President TV:mc Enc.



THIS BOOKLET IS THE PROPERTY OF WALTERWINCHELL. HE BELIEVES

THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AND ALL COMMENTATORS WILL BE

INTERESTED IN ITS CONTENTS. PLEASE READ AND RETURN TO DESK.

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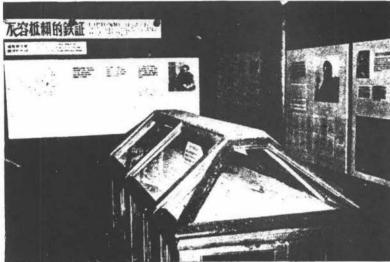
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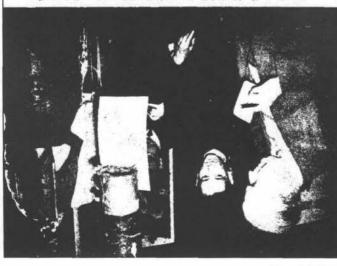
Under the auspices of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, the "Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed by the Government of the United States of America" was opened for preview on May 2, and formally inaugurated on September 15, 1952, in Peking.

Displayed in the exhibition are documental proofs of the long preparations for bacteriological warfare made by the U.S. Government; the written and sound-record confessions of the prisoners of war (U.S. Air Force) about their own experience of dropping bacteria bombs in Korea; the bacteria bombs dropped in Northeast China and Korea by American planes, with specimens of germ-laden insects and other objects, together with photos; reports by specialists on identifications and laboratory examinations; and reports of investigations conducted by both foreigners and Chinese. All of these testify to the irrefutable fact that the United States Armed Forces are using bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China.

This pictorial is published in the hope that those who have had no chance to visit the Exhibition may comprehend the helnous crimes committed by the U.S. Government in waging bacteriological warfare.

Photos: Exhibition Hall of the "Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed by the Government of the United States of America."

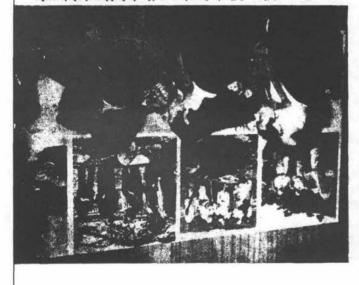




Yves Farge, Freedent of the French Rational Feece Council, inspecibing the various kinds of bacteria bombs dropped by American planes in Korea and Northeast China.



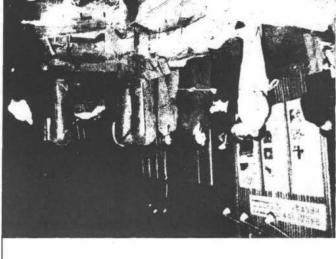
The Dean of Canterbury, the Yery Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson examining the four-compartment bacteria bombs dropped by American planes in Kores and Northeast China.



Representatives of the trade unions or Algerta looking at photographs of on-the-scene investigations conducted by the Korea Group of the Commission for investigating the Crime of Reoferiological Warfare Committed by the American importalists.

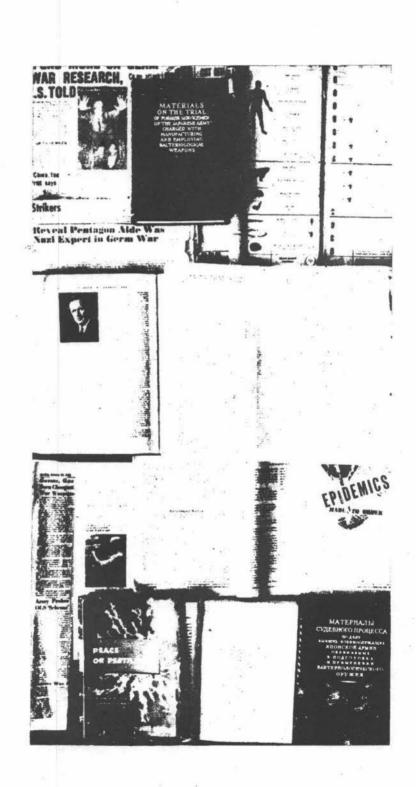


Representatives of the trade unions of the German Demoeratic Republic studying the discrema showing results of research on anthrax bacilli discentinated by American aircraft.



Representatives of the trade unions of Australia Secular the shells of bacteria bombs dropped by American planes.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVERT ITS IN-EVITABLE MILITARY DEFEAT, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS **OPENLY RESORTED TO** BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND NORTHEAST CHINA IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGAINST HUMANITY. THE HISTORICAL FACTS, MATERIAL PROOFS, AND TESTI-MONIES OF WITNES-SES, TOGETHER WITH FIRST-HAND REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT ON THE ACTUAL SCENES BY UNBIASSED PEOPLE, BOTH CHINESE AND FOREIGN, HERE EX-HIBITED, ALL TESTIFY TO THE CRIMES COM-MITTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN WAGING BACTERIO-LOGICAL WARFARE.



PREPARATIONS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

February 2 -9, 1946.

Mr. Merck's report stated that systematic study of germ warfare started in the U.S.A. towards the end of 1941, a committee being set up by the National Academy of Sciences on the direction of the Secretary of War. Two months after Pearl Harbour the committee reported that biological warfare was feasible and urged that steps should be taken for defence against it. The War Research Service, with Mr. Merek as director, was organised with President Roosevelt's approval in the summer of 1942, and specially designed laboratories were set up and other research projects turned over. In Nov. 1943 the Oilice of Strategic Services reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff Indications that the Germans might be planning to use biological warfare agents, and it was decided to accelerate the work (particularly with regard to the protection of troops) and to transfer a large part of the responsibility to the U.S. War Dept. At the peak, 3,900 workers were employed in the U.S.A. on biological warfare research (carried out in strictest secreey), including 2,800 Army men, nearly 1,000 Navy personnel, and nearly 100 civilians. As in the U.K., the main object was to develop methods of defence, but it was also necessary to investigate offensive possibilities, and the possibility of retaliation in kind could not be disregarded; a wide variety agents pathegenic for men, animals, and plants was therefore considered. Those selected for research were made as virulent as possible and produced in specially selected culture media, the studies resulting in discoveries of great value to agriculture. Installations, necessitating the design and construction, of special equipment, were established as follows: (1) a parent-research and pilot plant in Maryland (Apr. 1943); (2) field testing facilities in Mississippi esummer 1943); (3) a plant for investigating larger-scale production m Indiana (carly 1944); (1) field-testing facilities in Utah (summer 1911). Apart from the immediate objectives, much information of lasting value for human welfare was obtained, the more important accomplishments being: (a) development of methods for the mass production of micro-organisms and their products, and for the rapid and accurate detection of minute quantities of disease-producing agents: (b) significant contributions to the control of airborne disease gerias and knowledge concerning the immunisation of human beings and animals against certain infectious diseases; (c) production and bolation of a crystalline bacterial toxin, opening the way for a more highly-purified toxoid; (d) development and production of an effective toxoid in sufficient quantities to protect large-scale operations, it necessary; (c) important advances in the treatment certain infectious diseases of human beings and animals and in the development of effective protective clothing and equipment; (f) application of special photographic technique to the study of airborne micro-organisms and the safety of laboratory procedure;

(g) information of the effect of over 1,000 chemical agents on living plants, and studies of the protection and control of certain diseases of plants.



In 1941 the U.S. Government began to set up special organizations to study and manu-facture bacteriological weapons.

—See the report submitted to Secretary of War Patterson on January 4, 1946, by George W. Merck, former Chairman of the Biological Warfare Committee of the U.S. Army Chemical War Service. (From "Ecesing's Contemporary Archives", London, February 2-9, 1946.)

This report was withdrawn shortly after the release because it shocked public opinion.

Left photo: G. W. Merck

se Rosebury, formerly Chief of the orne Infection Project at Camp De-admitted in 1849 that the Bacteria by in Camp Detrick had never stopped tion ever since World War. II.

-See Rosebury: "Peace or Pestilence", 1949. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.



A SPECIAL POLICE FORCE GUARDS CAMP DETR

Camp Detrick, the central laboratory established by the U.S. Department of War in April, 1943, for large-scale manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

Photo: The main entrance to the camp.

-From "Life". October 8, 1951.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

2 EV. C. C.

There follows a short paragraph which I shall city later, and

then this concluding statement:

In whatever deblarations that take place concerning the implementation of a lasting peace in the world, the potentialities of biological warfare cannot safely be lesiored.

As international tension mounted after the end of the war the Army, having lifted ever so slightly the lid of the germ-warfate Pandoru's box, slammed it shut again under strict secrety regulations. But it is no secret that work at Camp Detrick continues, Soon after the Merck Report appeared, for Define Communes, Soon after the Merck Report appeared, for instance, Colonel Henry M. Black, commanding officer of Camp Detrick, stated that the camp would become a permanent Army installation and, as a newspaper story put it, will continue the research that was done in the strictest of wartime secrecy, when steps were taken to combat biological-afare developments that enemy governments might design to use against the United States." And Hanson W. Baldwin, To use against the United States." And Hanson W. Baldwin, "other on military affairs for The New York Times, seported several months later that "experimentation and production a some lethal texins are continuing under the general super-vision of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army," many which of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army," many inclinical reports have been issued from Ching Detrick, among which the most recent, which may feet regressen post-War research, reveal no immediate connection with biological surfare. It may be assumed that fundamental as well as stactical research is necessary for the development of this object, and it is possible that only papers desling with the turner sort of work are now being released to possibleation. I found the following interesting note in the antisle of an AC story that appeared in the spring of 1948 under the head-sensy between the control of th

THEODOR ROSEBURY: The author was chief of the Air-Borne Infection project at the United States Biological Warfare Headquarters at Camp Detrick, Maryland, during the war. His recen) EXPERIMENTAL AIR-BORNE INFECTION is the technique report of that work. He is now Associate Professor of Bacteriology at the Callege of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

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ory infections were reported from Camp Detrick as fol-

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Hows, "Cataneous Anthray: Report of Twenty-five Cases."

menal of the American Medical Association, 131: 1105, August 3,

Clowe, C., and W. R. MILLER, "Human Clanders, Report of Six rec." Annals of Internal Medicine, 26: 95, junuary, 1947.

Sense G., E. S. MILLER, E. H. KELLY, H. L. BOOKWALTER, and SalkErholder, "Acute Bracyllois among Laboratory Workers." a England Journal of Medicine, 236: 741, May 15, 1947.

Sower, C., L. L. Courtes, H. L. BOOKWALTER, and H. V. Etgans, "Streptomycia Twatment in Tularents," Journal of the article Medical Association, 132: 195, September 28, 1946.

Sammer, T., H. V. Ellineson, G. Minelloin, and & Sonames, "A Laboratory Infection with Epitemody Virus and with Pasialellies and Solidation, and Superinsental Data to the Mode of Infection," Journal of Infectious University and Superinsental Data to the Mode of Infection, "Journal of Infectious Phonous, 1866."

These are various bacteriological weapon listed by the American magazine "Life". Theodor Rosebury admitted that while manufacturing these weapons, many laborstory workers at Camp Detrick contracted the following diseases: Cutaneous Anthrax, Acute Brucellosis, Tularemia, Psittacosia, etc.

Upper photo: "Life", October 8, 1951.

Lower photo: A page from the book entitled "Peace or Pestilence" by Theodor Rosebury.

inight be used to opptaminate shrapped and other waspons. It is possible that sporse, particularly if desicosted, may resist the instantaneous high temperature and pressure of detonation. Duffour (1937) constition this possibility as having been "proved"; but the writens know of no actual data on this question. On the other hand, shrapped wounds and other war woulds are very likely to be indested with electrical without deliberate contamination of weapons, and it may be doubted that such contamination could effect an improvement upon nature sufficient to justify the offer. Since effective vaccination against testams is now part of army resuline, this member of the group may probably be eliminated. The possible used of a combination of sporse of authers and one or more of the gas-gangrine clustridia as a projectile contaminant may be worth experimental study.

The Air-Borne Injectsons

This group includes the largest number and probably the most important potential infective agents of worfare. The following are considered in detail in sertical IV: pneumonic plague, influenas, measles and mumps, pritacosis, nathrax, serveral diseases of animals, and, insulated concernbar unconventionally and in avveral instances tentatively, on the basis of svidence given for each agent, tulaceosis. Inventediosi, ganders, molitodosis, yellow fewer, and Rift Valiey fewer. The sir-borne route of infection seems to be the most practicable for bactarial warfare, and the agents lated above constitute in chief potential ansmal. It is therefore accessary to consider the mechanism of air-borne infection closely, particularly because as a concept it in comparatively new and has not yet achieved mineral acceptance.

therefore accessary to consider the mechanisms of the particularly because as a concept it is comparatively new and has not yet achieved universal acceptance.

After the classical experiments of Pasteur and Tyndall had shown that bacteria are associated with the dust of the six, and that dust particles large enough to be visible in the Tyndall beam satisfactory that the properties of the pasteur and the six of the

THE JOURNAL

IMMUNOLOGY

In May, 1947, a lengthy port, made public cteriological ex bacteriological Theodor Rosebury and others who were working in the bacteriological la-boratory at Camp Detrick, pointed out that germs apread by alternat by expert

The report stated that although Japan fostered developments in bacteriological warfare from 1936 until as late as 1945 and had made definite progress, she had not by the end of the war reached thous by special intelligence officers in all theatres indicating that in their work the Axis were behind the U.S.A., Britain, and Canada.

A closely guarded war secret was disclosed on the same day (Jan. 4) by the U.S. Navy Dept., which aunounced that a Naval Medical Research Unit under Capt. Albert P. Krueger,

> In April, 1943, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, U.S. Navy Surgeon-General, ordered the commencement of research work on bacteriological weapons.

> > See report made public by the U.S. Navy Department, on January 4, 1946. (From "Keesing's Contemporary Archivos", London, February 2-9, 1946.)

Professor of Bacteriology in the University of California had, during the war, worked on a method of spreading mists containing the organism of a disease (not specified) which was "centuries old and one of the greatest of killers." Work began in April 1943 on the direction of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy Surgeon-General, when investigations were undertaken into the possible use by the enemy of the organism of a highly deadly disease whose identity was not disclosed; as a "blind" for this secret work it was given out that the researchers were studying means of preventing and controlling airborne infections, notably influenza. The Navy Dept. stated that the result of these researches "demonstrate that a man-made epidemic as an instrument of war is a likely possibility" and that "conclusive information has been obtained... of great value not only for protection against bacterial attack but for control of communicable airborne diseases among a peace-time population." It was added that a protective suit with self-containing oxygen supply had been devised for workers in any prospective rescue or decontamina-tion operations, and that the rubberised suits and other protective measures during the researches had proved so efficient that not a single case of infection occurred among the investigators.—(Times - New York Times - Daily Telegraph Manchester Guardian)

B. WHALING. - International Whaling Conference

drug-resistant variants, or both. The possibility that "Ordin with unless algorithms much be developed by such memory closed by an ordinary supermental unit. An solid," I have seen instruments for infection agents and the manner of amendaling or packing their depend on the restain and physical state of the agent and on the unit to take and physical state of the agent and on the unit to take the total control trans or whose intended for either the water-doors or the indirect control trans or make. In diagnosed, either an liquid supermed or in day form in may be unlessed in the larger three which also ampaids. The model true has been understood and another containers for safe handling, urranged so that the bottom can be removed above doctharing the uniquely sore the trans. The moment has those used in the supermed and maintained on contact with otter, a gas generating element has those used in the supermed and maintained on the ampaids of the ampaid when the development of the solution to the control of the solution to the control of the water-borner solution in the form, such as bothings town, might be made to prove the relative type to the relative type to so the control of the superior of the solution town mentioned on page

are marely in handling by a nortal frame beavy cloudy to suit the container.

The paintifiety of using project the entrangunants has been mentioned on page
10. If this method of assembly is found frasilite the agent should probably
be incorporated in the projectile nather than meets applied to its surface, in
sidele to provide a sufficient quantity of the agent and for the sofety of those
handling the projectile before discharging or fring it.

For alt-borne agons the problem of assembling them in suitable containers
hapars of the larger problem of means for their dissemination, which is considered
findage.

in the larger protection of means for their dissemination, which is consistent survival education for infected vectors must be acconstructed as to permit survival of the worder imide for the required periods, and to allow safe landing from sistents, and insure binestion of the vectors on the ground, along with the usual tengulument for safety in handling up to the point of dischars. The orethod of dischars in the point of dischars. The orethod of dischars in the point of the large tengulum infected from a stributed to the Japanese (Editorial, 1942) suggests a number device whereby these insects were liberated at the plane disch. Adequate a complete of the point of the plane of the large tengulum and the plane of the large tengulum and the plane device whereby these insects were liberated at the plane device and the plane of the large tengulum and the plane of the large tengulum and the plane of the large tengulum and the large t

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a Appearance of Sheep Cell Lyains and Humani A Cell Applutions in a Rashit Immunized with a Partially Purified Blood Group A Specific Substance from Hog Gasteric Morin. David II. Howev, Advant I. Rement and Cell Niessan.
retariat Warfare, A Critical Analyses of the Available Agents, Their Possible Military
Applications, and the Menne for Protertion against Them. Theodor Resolvey
and Izbin A. Kahab, with the sastance of Martin II. Bodds.

stagion and insect-contagion have the

FUTURE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

rapid diagnosis is essential, and the preparation of protective agent such as vaccines or artistotics on a really large scale would require

such as welcome of anti-forms on a trainy stage scane woman sequenterelepoints.

The inference of digitalized scanin is given a over million and the control of the control

-See "The Journal of Immunology", May, 1947.

The first is unlikely to be effective on a large scale. It could not be successfully applied to reservoirs as the normal filtering apparatus would probably remove the germs. This fact was forcibly demonstrated by the cholera epidemic at Hamburg in 1892. There were 17,000 cases and nearly 9,000 deaths within two months. Hamburg did not filter its drinking water; the nearby city of Altona, which did, escaped the epidemic.

The second method does not seem to be practicable because of the danger of blow-back through wind changes.

Method No. 3 seems to be the most suitable. The latest information available to me shows that a practicable long-range bacterial warfare weapon which could be put into operational use if required has been devised in the U.S. It is a clusterbomb made up of 4-pound canisters each containing a small amount of concentrated germ culture. Dropped from a high-flying aircraft, the bomb would scatter the canisters at any required height much as incendiary bombs were scattered. Each canister is fitted with an impact or altitude fuse setting off a small opening charge

Field trials carried out in Utah show that considerable numbers of bacteria survive the heat and blast of the opening charge. Eventually about 10 percent of the original culture gets scattered in aerosol form.

By testing the bomb over an area laid out with culture plates, and by experiments on animals, the U. S. scientists have calculated that about four tons of such canisters would efiectively contaminate about one square mile of battlefield. About 50 percent of any troops there not adequately protected might be infected. A similar bomb-load exploded over a built-up area would contaminate about half a square mile infecting perhaps 1,000 people.

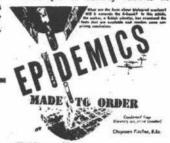
Such a weapon would seem to possess a powerful "terror" value and would be attractive for attempts at reducing strong points and distant industrial targets not requiring immediate occupation.

There is evidence, too, that experiments on the deliberate spreading of crop pests like wheat rusts and leafspot disease of rubber have been partially successful.

As with every weapon there are operational shortcomings associated with B.W. Whereas with an atomic Lomb it is possible to make a reasonably accurate assessment of casualties, field commanders could never accurately anticipate the effects of germ weapons. Much must always depend on local wind conditions, temperature, and above all the susceptibility of the population being attacked.

Medical authorities can never be sure when a disease will become epidemic. Sometimes when conditions seem favorable for a local outbreak to develop into an epidemic it fizzles

Attempts to destroy rabbits in



"Science Digest", April, 1951, admitted that a kind of cluster bomb for use in bacteriolo-gical warfare has been devised in the United States of America.

Photo: Document. om "Science Digest," April, 1951.

PUBLICAL TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS predicts the future. The ration triple, it is followed to example to the country to the country

The proplan ment of assume and landerpoid ac sports in the latest military problem.

It will be waitered that this supposedly authoritories expert learly in the latest states of the latest statest of the latest statest and the latest statest and the latest statest and the latest statest and the latest statest st

have.

A recent statement by a political student, Mr. Ernest Oppositions that the efficiety of radio-active poisons may be high in America. Under the sub-tiche of 'Fullary of Pe

*B.J.C. p. of. Aug. 1947.

*S. C. p. of. Aug

are about:

A routine impurified preparation of painaconis sirus, a reprementative amenbus of the group of highly infertive disease against
abunationable of bacterial warder, has been reported in oparitie
per cybic centimetre approximately twenty million requiratory
does for man. No published data are available to in the dispersion
efficiency of bacterial wardere munitions, but even if the efficiency
were as low me or up ere one, the posteroy of this maserial would be
still extraordinarity high. Such preparations of prinaceus virus
enoid enably be produced in litre amounts in a single-erroll laboraney, with only such equipment and materials as are common to
virus laborations throughout the world. The paydoud in a
virus laborations throughout the world. The paydoud in a
could be small, cheap and easily turned out in quantity. ... Bacserial varfare production could proceed in any civilized country
irrespective of its size or relative wealth. No very concrete picture of the real possibilities of biological weapons in major wars emerges from these published accounts, but it is clear that the various authors considered them of comparable danger to along bombs.

danger to atomic beenin.
In the Finlater Report, which is discussed more fully in Appendix V, appears the following paragraphs?

Atomic weapons will not bour remain our monopoly. And there re other weapons of e-capitable destructivenes. Mankind has an inhibited in historie, all weafacts on a large sade so far; but the note of a circumstance of the control of the control of the note of the circumstance would be controlled to

* Reminsed B. t.S., p., 30's, 178c, 1967. * Problem Report, p. 12.

In January, 1942, Thomas K. Finletter (now U.S. Secretary of Air Force), Chairman of U.S. President's Air Policy Commission, insisted upon placing biological weapons in a position of first-rate railitary importance.

See report submitted to Truman by Thomas K. Finletter. (From "Mili-ad Folitical Consequences of Ty" by P. M. S. Blackett,

ARCHIVES

ABCRIVES

July 9-16, 1949.

Alignment progress. The amount ment adding that tests had haveled 10,000 Army, Naux, and Air Force monated and civilian actestists. A further Present at tensor and civilian actestists. A further Present at tensor based and driver that the U.S., position in administration was almost band driver that the U.S., position in administration was appeared by the result of the second and driver that the U.S. position in administration of the manuscript work of the results of attention were prepared to take part in international control of atomic energy.

The troub binary Commission in the animal repeat of atomic energy.

The troub binary Commission in the animal repeat of a female series of greater explaints power than those dropped on Review and added that at the Los Alamon (See Mexico binarios tested in a "material in review in name of position and resulted in a "material in International actions of the control of the control of greater work tour on the unitary aspects of direct some action and resulted in a "material in Internation in the policy of the Commission of greater work for our time unitary aspects of story constitution of policy and the property of the Commission of Productable materials," said the relation and complete the story before the animal policy of the continued aspects of story constitution of Productable materials," said the relation of the Belgian Commo, but added from "energy or continued a statement" to correct sidespress to National I forest the guidentials of the guidentials of the guidentials of the publication of a report originals section of the guidentials of the publication of a report originals event of the statement of the correct sidespress of the original in the continued a statement "to original or the publication of the properties of the original of the publication of the publication of the original of the publication of the original of the publication of the original of the pub

off, the guitestimities of Indesigned worker, with special references to the publication of a report originally existed in diagrams. I like and sufferequently withdrawn. The text of allows the publication of the survey of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties. The publication of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the publication of the properties of the control of the publication of the publication of the publication of the control of the publication of the publi

dety, the public has been given an exampleated insparament planey and state of development of biological markers, i. R. has been stated that a single plane with a suppli-wish a biological agent would be expected a suppli-

unt the population of an earlier city with a single blow. Such a single-man is not in several with the facts are to know them to-day. As a further example, in a recent arbite it was stated that one counce of a particular histograph material wants for sunfacient to all months of a particular histograph material wants for sunfacient to all months of a particular histograph material wants for sunfacient to all months of persons. Many other exampsected statements have agreement, the article victor and preventage of such a tremendous nature of persons. Many other exampsected statements have agreement, the article stated that hisblogical warfare makes it people is all the inabilitation of an entire confinement very midely. Another agreement, the article statement very midely. Another was all the statement of the stat

he established.

Report of the Chill Defence Planning Office. This report was drawn as by a large starf of exterts, including Army officers, engineers, including Army officers, engineers, industrial consolitants. Federal officials, estentials, physicians, and then yet, broaded by Mr. Russell J. Hopky, a landmost gazant Astermal Milliary Establishment. After stating that "the possibility of the employment of atomic weapons against our country increases with line." The report presented the following routenbaces: (1) the least was the end of the e

On March 12, 1949, Forrestal, then U.S. Secretary of Defence, openly urged the use of bacteriological weapons "should it become necessary". —See Forrestal's statement of March 12, 1949. (From "Keesing's Contemporary Archives", London, July 9-16, 1949.)

and soft the trigomometrical and methomatical work, and we find that effects with incincine training are best for this. Although modern technique has reduced the work of map making, modern believed the work of map making, modern the map of the modern activity for which, the employer of common maps in the map of the modern activity for which, the employer of the map map in the map is a surface for which maps map be required, frapreventure in plotting and map reproduction have made it possible for up-table map to be insured on a privil place to home, in it possible to special possible map map to the set of the map is a surface with the map is a surface with the map is a surface of the map is a surface of the map is a surface of the map is a surface with the map is a surface of the map is a

Bacteriological Warfare

Translated and discreted by the MILITARY REVERS from an extrate his Maker Edwar Wiss-mann in "Allgrandia Schoolserlacks Militaryolischede" Desterriend August 1949.

remains of discrete to the MILITARY INVINITY from an activity is Main Jean Wienname in "Alleganism consensations" in Military Many 1116.

WHEN and if Interferie any employed as mobile means in total warfare, man and viss domestic instead or plants, will suffer a fatal hier. The satisfaction emilitary purposes, however, increases must fulfall aggre number of constitutes. For this reason, the different (types that can be used as few in number. The following re-nutromeris are the made into produce and the recommendations in large quantities.

2. The requirements, 'Rept in readiences in large quantities.

3. It must be possible to faring the articles as certain descript of adulty to survive on the part of the microscopic forms (life, even none unforwable to necessation). The requirements in the possible to faring the articles are certain descript of adulty to survive on the part of the neitroscopic forms (life, even none unforwable to neather the total to include and the neather to the control of the

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VOLUME XXX

APRIL 1950

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Editor in Chief corm. H. H. Excent

North American Edition

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Carr. E. G. Sarcon, Bracilies Aft Pares

Production Manager CAPT, R. B. Westernam

The "Military Review", April, 1950, published by the Command and General Staff College of the Army, Kansas, U.S.A. openly talks about bacteriological

Photo: Document. -From "Military Review", April, 1959,

Kartoffelkäferabwarf durch amerikanische Flugzeuge

Der Bericht der Außerordentlichen Unterserbungskomn der Regierung der Deutschen Demukratischen Republik

in der Sitzung des Ministerrats der Regierung der Deutschen Demo-kratischen Republik die am 18 Juni 1890 stattfand, berichtete der Spassockretar im Ministerium für Land- und Focstwirtschaft,

From May to June, 1956, American airplanes spread Colorado potato beeti in the German Democratic Republic.

See the report submitted June 15, 1950, by Paul Merker, State Secretary of the Min-istry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Germ's Democratic Republic on the investi-gation of U.S. disseminating of Colorado potato beetles in Germa

Paul Merker, über das Ergebnis der Untersuchung über den Ab-wurf von Kurioffeltäfern auf dem Gebiet der Dautachen Demo-kratischen Republik.

kratischen Republik.

Der Außerordentlichen Kommission, die die Untersuchungen saft des swygfülligere durchgeführt bei, gehören Paul Merker als Verditsender, Alfred Welser vom Incomministerium, Brunc Goldhan en er vom Ams für fonformation und die Sperialisten für Schiedlingsberkingsbeng Estebert Roffmann, Johannes Dradde, Schifferdecker, Max Eger, Gottfried Lauka und Albis Planck an.

and Alois Planck an.

Dis Kommission stellit sinwandfrei fest, daß a merikanische
Flugsunge über Sachaso, Thüringen und Mackisnburg
Eartofeleider in größen Mangen abgeworfte haben. Die außgeordenlichen Funde zu Kartofelisären stimmten übersli genterell
mit den durch Zeugennusagen ermittellen Flugstrecken übersla

Der Bericht der Außerordenflichen Ko

Der Bericht der Außerordentlichen Kommission lautet werticht .

Die Bnivischium in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik het sat silen Gebieten des Lebens, besonders in der Witschaft einem hoherienden Auchbeiwung genommen. Mit der Deutschlein geder Velkurstrachstraßlien wurde die Industrieproduktion gestelerst und die Intensivierung der Landwirtschaft gelichert. Durch die Austrengungen der werktiktigen Beuerschaft und upserer Landsreiteit, darbeiten hinaus durch die Unterstützung der Werktiktigen in der Trakteren- und Landmaschinsolindustrie, komnte die Prübjahrsbestrilung mit Erfolg abgestibosen verden. Sie bat die Verpausatzungen für die Begestibosen verden. Sie bat die Verpausatzungen für die Begestibosen verden. Sie bat die von Landmaschinsolindustrie, komnte die Prübjahrsbestrilung mit Erfolg abgestibosen verden. Sie bat die von Landmaschinsolindustrie, komnte die Prübjahrsbestrilung mit Erfolg abgestibosen verden. Sie bat die Verpausatzungen für die Verpausatzungen für die Verpausatzungen die Heinschaft der Verschlichtig der Verschlichtig der Verschlichtig der Verschlichtig der Kartoffeleistand eine geite Kartoffeleistand eine geite Kartoffeleistand eine geite Kartoffeleistand eine geite Kartoffeleistand eines der Wichtighere Puttermitat. Bei einem grüßeren Anfalt von Kartoffeln wird die gesamte Versorpung lauch für Frieden und Pette sowohl menogen als und qualitätungslig verbespert.

Bestährungshafts sollte vernichtet werden

Ernährungsbasis sollte vernichtet werden

Die Frührte der Leistungen inseren Predikerung sind durch ein verbreckerierben Angelieg in Gefoh "Ebsicht in der Stitution" versterkten Kamptes aller Ministria gut in Willem im die Sie

rung des Friedens und gegen die Kriegsverbereitungen heben die amerikanischen imperialistischen Kriegstreiber zu einem schändlichen, verbrecherischen Mützle gegrüffen, um unaere Kniewicklen und die Süderung der Volksensihriung zu sädem 6 sit dein 22. Mai 1890 haben Flugzeuge, aus dem Westen kommend, über dem Gebiet der Republik Coloradokäter in großen Massen abgeworfen.

Nommend, über dem Gebiet der Republik Celloradokter in großen Massien über ein der betroffenen Gebiete konnten oft den keine meinen batte Auftrofen von Eartoffelüsfern olcht einer ein der betroffenen Gebiete konnten oftet auf den Genammen der betroffenen Gebiete konnten oftet auf den Genammen der Lendwirtschaft und nit a lier O ber leg ung auf an werbendbrische Auf in Pad Ger Ernährungsbasis unseren Volken verzichtet werden sollte Der Bevollterung wur zu - und besondern der Lendwirtschaft und befraht mit Kartoffenhaften volken verzichtet werden sollte Der Bevollterung wur zu - und besondern der Lendwirtschaft und befraht mit Kartoffenhaften verzichen konnten bestehen in der Lendwirtschaft und kein der Lendwirtschaft und kein beiderigen Erfahrungen. Die ersten sollergewöhnlichen Kartoffalscherunde wurden mit, zu auf 28 Mais in Bechann in dem och beide Oelse iste, Aus (Erzebingel, Zwieks u., Olse och sie nach Pis und enigsteht). Aus den Kreiten den Bevölkerung swende dem nutländigen Bilgermeister und den Oltentateilen der Verwahrungspotier zusächst und sehn in der Bevölkerung swende dem nutländigen Bilgermeister und den Oltentateilen der Verwahrungspotier zusächst und den Aussichen der Bevölkerung wurde dem nutländigen Bilgermeister und den Oltentateilen der Verwahrungspotier zusächste und den Pis und der Verwahrungspotier zusächste und den Verwahrungspotier zusächste und der Schaften gestehen der Bevölkerung wurde den nutländig der Verwahrungspotier zusächsten der Bevölkerung werde der ammeritunstehen Besatzungerme Deutschlands von Hol kommend die Weg über des Erzebinges Bildhung zusächen der Bevölkerung und der Dienstatellen der Volkspotier Einfüge glitcher Art in Mickel der Berüfterung und der Dienstatellen der Volkspotier Einfüge glitcher Art in Mickel der Berüfter und Schalen Zune ausgehend die Kreise is a einen Lod wig situst. Par eine und Schalen an der Part und Schalen an der volkspotier Einfüge diehen der Berüfter der Berüfter der Schalen zu der der Berüfter der der Berüfter der Schalen zu der der Berü

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MAKES USE OF JAPANESE AND NAZI WAR CRIMINALS IN PREPARING BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE



OF YAMADA OTOZOO

During 1935-1936, Japan established two organizations for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons in Northeast China. In 1941, for the sake of secrecy, these organizations were called "Detachment 731" and "Detachment 100". The Chief of "Detachment 731" was the Japanese bacteriological war criminal Shiro Ishii. The Chief of "Detachment 100" was Jiro Wakamatsu.

-From "Materials on the Trial of Former Servicemen of the Japanese Army Charged with Manufacturing and Employing Bacteriological Wea-pons". 1950. Foreign Languages Pub-itshing House, Moscow.

EXCERPT FROM RECORD OF INTERROGATION OF KAJITSUKA RYUJI

luber 24 1040

City of Khohararsk

... Detachment 731 was reorganized in 1939-40 under a special secret decree issued by Emperor Hirohito of Japan in 1939. I was acquainted with this decree at the Kwantung Army Headquarters approximately in February 1940, signing a piedge of secrecy.

Besides this, by one or perhaps two secret decrees, issued by Emperor Hirohito in 1940, four branches of Detachment 731 were set up additionally in the second half of that year, to be located in the towns of Hallar and Sanyu, and at Hallin and Linkow stations, the dates of their formation being indicated. The appended tables of organization, signed by War Minister Tojo, showed that each of these branches had a personnel of up to 300 men.

Orders issued by Japanese War Minister Tojo in accordance with the emperor's decrees listed the hospitals and Detachment 731 which assigned a definite number of army medical specialists, non-commissioned officers and privates. The orders also indicated that civilians might be employed, but no more than 30 per cent of the entire personnel,...

Question: Frogn whom did the idea of preparing for

Question: From whom did the idea of preparing for bacteriological warfare originate?

bacteriological warfare originate?

Answer: The idea of preparing bacteriological warfare originated from Ishii.

Ishii Shiro, born around 1893 in the Prefecture of Chiba, comes from the family of a wealthy landowner, and in 1919-30 graduated from the College of Medicine of the Imperial University in the town of Kyoto, He then entered the service of the Japanese Army as a volunteer. Soon after, he applied for enlistment in regular army service. Half a war

Beginning with 1933 Major General Nagata, Chlef of the Military Affairs Division of the Japanese Ministry for War, supported Ishii's idea, and beginning with 1935, also Colonel Suzuki Yorimichi, Chief of the 1st Section of the Strategical Division of the Japanese General

Staff.

All these circumstances, as well as the fact that Ishii was a big specialist, led to his being appointed Chief of Detachment 731, and upon taking up this post he began research on weapons of bacteriological warfare.

As head of a division in the Medical Administration of the Japanese Ministry for War I went over the order drafted by the Appointments Section of the Personnel Division ap-

Photos: Above—Testimony of the accused, Kamada Otosoo, formerly Commander-in Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

Right—Testimony of the accused, Kajitsuka Byuji, formerly Chief of the Medical Administration of the Japanese Ewantung Army.

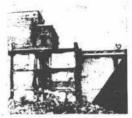


Ruins of the bacteriological factory of the Japanese "De ment 100" at Mongatong, Changehun.

Photographed in Mar. 1950.



ese are the Ishii porcelain bacteria bombs r criminal Shiro Ishii. According to the ter mmander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantu nbs were considered to be one of the most Photos: Left—The Ishii bacteria bombs i tory of Japanese "Detachment"



of the central labora-Huins of the central labora-tory for research on bacterio-logical weapons at Pingfang Station near Harbin. The laboratory belonged to the bacteria factory of the Japan-ese "Detachment 731".



Photographed in April, 1950. During the Anti-Japanese war, the Japanese "Detachment 731" frequently used Chinese, Korean and Soviet citizens as human guinea-pigs in their inhuman experiments. This is a furnace in which the corpses of victims were cre-



Photographed in April, 1950. In order to breed fleas for carrying plague bacilli, the Japanese "Detachment 731" Japanese "Detachment 731" raised large numbers of rats. Picture shows remnants of rat cages.

Photographed in April, 1950.

EXCERPT FROM RECORD OF INTERROGATION OF VAMADA OTOZOO

... Question: Why was the production of bacteriological weapons activized in 1945?
Answer The production of bacteriological weapons by
detachments 731 and 100 was activized at that time because
the preparatory period of the most effective bacteriological
weapons that had been tested had ended. I have in mile
e-mulsymment of the thirly bacteria bomb, the heisenst
of plaque-infected fies from aircraft, and methods of bacteriaforder statement on that they have been described
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the Japanese bacteriological n by Yamada Otozoo, former the Khabarovsk Trial, these eriological weapons in 1945. y the bacteriological labora

Right-Testimony of the ac

research and production. A Telepress despatch on December 5 last year reported that Ridgway had sent three former Generals, Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masajo

Kitano to Korea to carry out experiments on Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and to perfect biological weapons for use "in winter warfare" against the Korean and Chinese people. They arrived on a freighter carrying all the necessary equipment for bacteriological warfare, including cholera germs, gas which induces blood poisoning. pestilence germs and other materials. All three are



Photo: Shire Ishii

On the instructions of General Ridgway, Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu and Mass-jo Kitano, Japanese bacteriological war criminals, arrived in Korea from Tokyo in the winter of 1951 to take part in the planning of the bacteriological warfare launched by the United States Government.

See Telepress dispatch from Rangoon of December 5, 1951. A Renter dispatch of December 9, 1951, gave a similar report.

(C)

Photo: Document, (From Hsinhua News Agency dispatch of March 20, 1952.)

達 的國是細作東部的日人醫佔期 反以三際一萬為京之消仰的中領運廠 人上個特九戰細到命息光勾將中備人 類這大別五的菌達,稱電結石國,的正些戰軍〇計實了携,引下井時而滅 法沿 行罪 為行 來挽證 教明 它在人 朝企 殿以

February 21, 1952, dispatch from the Korean front, Hainhua News Agency.

Reveal Pentagon Aide Nazi Expert in Germ



Dr. Schreiber, it developed, had been brought to the U.S. in a Defense Department scoop-up of German technical men known as "Operation Paperclip." His job: consultant to the Air Force in a division with the grandiloquent title "Global Preventive Medicine." He was living comfortably in San Antonio with his wife and his son Paul, 17, a student at Alamo Heights High School.

In 1951, U.S. De-partment of De-fense invited Nazi bacteriological war eriminal,
Walter P. Schreiber, to be consuitant to the U.S.
Air Force's division of "Global



Preventive Medicine", and since been included as "co could not be discussed."

-See "Time" March 10, 1952, and New York "Daily Worker" March 13, 1952.

PROPAGANDA OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AFTER IT STARTED THE BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

THE STA

ry, January 27, 1952

Germs, Gas Seen Cheapest War Weapons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UP)—
Germa, gas and radioactive materioGerma, gas and radioactive materioone for subduing an enemy, a top
Army expert said yestending Copps,
Brig Gen William M. Creasy,
Brig Gen William M. Creasy,
beind of the Army Chemical Copps,
feld of the Army Chemical Copps,
beind of the Army Chemical Copps,
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beind of the Army Chemical Copps,
which may make it possible to
weather the property of the conresists' at a smaller 'Inguistical cost'
than any other type of warfare,
Creasy told the Women's Patriotic Conference: "Other nations are
viewsigsting bease fields and we
must assume they are making
progress.

must assume they are making progress.
"While there is no need for alarm," he said, "the use revised to you called the said, "the use revised to you called the said, "the use revised to you called the said," the said, "the said the said the said the said that we appear and the said the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said the said

"without destruction on me ""
""."

The chemical warfare expert defined the new waspone broadily as:

1.—Vastly improved versions of
the poison gress introduced in
World War 1.

8.—Disease germs spread by subo-leurs in water mains or food sup-plias, or blanketed over entire rities
by artificially produced clouds of
mist.

mist.

8-Invisible coatings of highly radioactive materials, by-production of atomic-bomb production, obtain render large area maintaints.

Hajor efforts" are be said, to develop " source" against such a

Brigadier General William M. Crea-sy, Chief of the Research and De-velopment Departvelopment Department of the U.S.
Army Chemical
Corps, sald in
Washington on
January 25, 1952,
that "germs, gas
an d radioactive
materials" might
prove to be the
cheapest weapons
for conquering an
enemy.

enemy. Similar remarks Similar remarks were also made on January 22, 1952, by Charles E. Loucks, Deputy Chief of the Army ical Corps.

See the U.S.
"Stars and
Stripes", January 27, 1952.
Photo: Docu-

"U.S. News

SPEND MORE ON -WAR RESEARCH U.S. TOLD

RESEARCH men of the RESEARCH men of the America Army have asked Congress, opened 117,700,000 to continue experiments in atomic, biological an themical warfare.

Major General E. T. Bullene, chiefoft to hemical copps, said increased funds it indicated. Warfare were noticed because copie were taking it seriously.

Costs were rising be added, flut the development of the increased for a few many copies. The conference of the indicated warfare were noticed with some and we think it is time to cased a with some hardware—including new labora ories."

UP TO 15 MILES

General Bullene's textimony, taken as in month, was released peaterday by a M correlations Committee.

Major General Bullene, Chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps requesting the U.S. House to appropriate funds for bac-teriological warfare projects.

-See "Daily Herald", London, March 31, 1952.

Photo: Document.

M. S. Nimos & Your G. Septem

WAR III-GERMS VS. GERMS?

vale scientific sources, are these:

Is it possible to start an epidemic of, say, hubonic plague by artificial means? The answer is yes. There is no practical The answer is yes. There is no practical reason why it cannot be done just as the Communists have charged the United States with doing it—by dropping diseased animals and insects from planes.

and World Re-port", March 21, 1952, stated that it is possible to start by over wide areas. onic plague and other epidemics by scat-ind insects over wide areas from the air.

Photo: Document. (From "U.S. News and World Report", March 21, 1952.)



The "U.S. News and World Report", March 21, 1952, brasenly claimed that there is no international agreement ban-ning bateriological warfare.

Photo: Document. (From "U.S. News and World Report", March 21, 1952.) Note: The Genera Protocol of June 17, 1925, specifically prohibits the use of bacteriological meth-ods of warfare. The Protocol is reproduced on page 11.

ONE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AGAINST BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE, SIGNED AT GENEVA, JUNE 17, 1925.

Società des Nations — Rossell des Traités. Société des Nations — Recueil des Troités. 1929 Société des Nations - Recueil des Troités. Les instruments de retification ou d'adhésion enstremt déposés dans les archères du Gouver-nont de la République française. Que les Hautes l'arties contractantes, en tant qu'elles re sont que déjà parties à des praées président est emples, reconsaissent extre interdiction, acceptent d'étendre cette interdiction d'emple ses reques ne genere hactérissiquement et convientent de considèrer comme lifes entre elles aux icrues de cette duclariation. Le présent protocule autrera en vigueur pour chaque l'ainsanon signataire à dater du dépôt de sa raifection ef, de ce nomest, celle l'unasaux sera lide vio-à-viz des aistres l'aissances ayant déjà procéde sa dépôt de laurs raifectaires. N° 2135. - PROTOCOLE' CONCERNANT LA PROHIBITION D'EMPLOI A LA GUERRE DE GAZ ASPHYXIANTS, TOXIQUES OU SIMILAIRES ET DE MOYENS BACTERIOLOGIQUES, SIGNE A GENEVE, LE 17 JUIN 1945. Les Hauten Parties contractantes lerent tons leurs afforts pour anneuer les autres Etats à afforter ou présent protecule. Cette affoides sera notifiée un fourcemenant de la técpololique l'impagnier et, par cellés-c, à tontes de be Pransaners signataires et adifformées. Elle promités effet à dater du jour de la notification faile par le tiouverzennent de la République françaire. Jame, y acré 1930.

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per l'Autil protecció s'utiliga fia Rejamid britannique que vin-k-vis dis Eluto qui l'uni signi
per l'Autil protecció ammen. Civiro deligiolarie puse lis Mojesti. Beisantique à l'Espari de
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terre Elate moment desse la manera dellos es della que della della de un futil de un futil de propulações
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* Loid jurceles que se veri le millé, nu qui y aurent adhiet;

* Loid jurceles casses de pluis depti al time de la communement de la République trançaise la figure de tout Elect ensent dans las tentes arraises en direit les Allais an emplement par la latinification que finant l'algonit que de latinification que finant l'algonit en personale. Catera, y andt spep. pt Ledit protectio Sessors d'être obligatoire pour le Souvernement royal repunsite, vis-à-vis de s'assports quel Elat enement dont les Sorces areales ou dont les Affide de époit ou le fait est researchered has les intrinciplesses une fout l'about de or protection. Vannaziasa, 8 Medier 1918. Itaaca, 3 meril 1918. Sem les réserves que lestés protectés n'abligs foi Mirjonil que réad-vin des Palesampes et des State qui l'une tigair et archife en qui y ont archire, et que lectif protectés enteres d'êtan chilipatoir pour les Majenté à l'égant de toute Présentes montes de la protecté enteres d'êtan dans les formes arabine altiture en resecutivaires aux en protections. CHE, 9 mail 1918 AVETRALIE, 21 jestier 1930. Differe riserves que pour l'Union Sud-Africaine.) Extras serroscope, querd'oppo, de Lotte production de Lotte production l'adapt de la Lotte production l'adapt de la Lotte production l'adapt de la la Lotte production de la laction de la Lotte qui l'adapt de l'acatif de que y not sideré défensivement.

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The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in the name of their respective Gov-

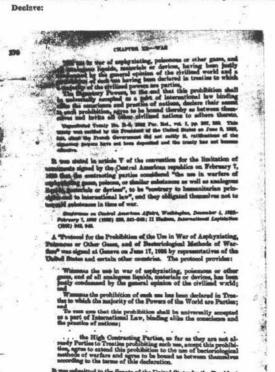
Whereas the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world; and

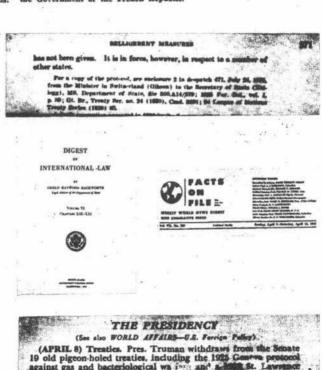
Whereas the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties; and

To the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations:

That the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of war-fare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration.

The High Contracting Parties will exert every effort to induce other States to accede to the present Protocol. Such accession will be notified to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to all signatory and societing Powers, and will take effect on the date of the notification by the Government of the French Republic.





(APRIL 8) Treaties. Pres. Truman withdraws from the Senate 19 old pigeon-holed treaties, including the 1925 Gasewa protocol against gas and bacteriological was in the senate St. Lawrence Waterway pact with Lanada.

Note: Regulations concerning the prohibition of pacteriological warfare were laid down in the Protocol signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925. Up to 1938, altogether forty nations had ratified and acceded to this Protocol: But the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it when it was submitted by President Coolidge on January 12, 1926. President Truman went even further and withdrew the Protocol from the U.S. Senate on April 8, 1947.

-See "Digest of International Low" by Green Haywood Conferences, publishe United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1802.

-See "Facts on File" Vol. VII. No. Admitted April 8-Saturday, April 19

STATEMENT BY BAK HON YONG, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRAT-PEOPLE'S RE-FEBRUARY PUBLIC. 22, 1952,



On May 8, 1951, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic lodged a serious protest with the United Nations against the use of bacteriological weapons by the American imperialist interventionists in their war of aggression against Korea. However, the forces of the American imperialist invaders again used bacteriological veapons early this year for mass annihilation of the people. They have thus committed the most serious criminal act in the history of mankind, viciously violating all international conventions relating to war.

According to authentic data available at the Headquarters of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the American imperialist invaders have, since January 28 this year, been systematically spreading large quantities of bacteris-carrying insects by aircraft in order to disseminate contagious diseases over our frontline positions and our rear.

rear.

O January 28, enemy military aircraft dropped three types of infected insects, over the Yongsodong and Yongsudong areas to the southeast of Ichon, such as have never been seen before in Korea. The first type resembles black flies, the second, fleas, and the third, ticks.

On January 29, enemy military aircraft again spread large numbers of flies and fleas over the Ichon area.

On February 11, enemy military aircraft dropped large numbers of paper tubes and paper packets filled with fleas, spiders, mosquitoes, ants, flies and other bacteria-carrying insects over our frontine positions in the Chorwon area; a large quantity of flies over the Sibyonni area, and a large quantity of fleas, flies, mosquitoes and grasshoppers in the Pyonggang area.

the Chorwon area; a large quantity of files over the Sibyonai area, and a large quantity of fies, flies, mosquitoes and grasshoppers in the Pyonggang area.

On February 13, enemy aircraft spread large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, spiders and fleas over the Kumhwa area.

On February 15, enemy military aircraft spread large quantities of bacteria-carrying flies, spiders and other insects over the Pyonggang area.

On February 15, enemy military aircraft spread large quantities of bacteria-carrying flies, spiders and other insects over the Pyonggang area.

On February 17, four enemy planes spread flies and fleas over the Shankapri and Hakkapri areas north of Pyonggang.

Bacteriological tests show that these insects scattered by the aggressors on the positions of our troops and in our rear are infested with plague, cholers and the germs of other infectious diseases.

This is an irrefutable proof that the enemy has planned to employ bacteria on a large scale to slaughter the men of the Korean People's Army, the Chinese People's Volunteers and peaceful Korean civilians.

1 am entrusted by the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to raise a solemn protest in the name of the Korean people against these foul strocities.

After starting the war of aggression in Korea, the American imperialists have violated international conventions and are conducting bacteriological warfare on a large scale to slaughter the Korean people at the front and in the rear, in an attempt to achieve their ambition of turning Korea into an American military base.

Of all the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist invaders in Korea, this is the most serious crime they have committed.

At the same time, it shows clearly that U.S. imperialism is the enemy not only of the Korean people but also of all peace-loving people in the world. The world must know that this criminal bacteriological warfare wed by the American imperialists in Korea is being conducted after long preparations.

long preparations.

The U.S. Army Chemical Corps' Biological Warfare Section has manufactured 16 kinds of bacteriological weapons to spread bacteria by air and water for mass annihilation of the people.

In March, 1951, the U.S. landing ship No. 1091 sailed to Wonsan, under Crawford F. Sams, Chief of the so-called Public Health and Welfare Section of the U.N. Forces General Headquarters. They later went to Koje Island, where they used captured men of the Korcan People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers for bacteriological experiments. In perpetrating these ghastly crimes, the American imperialists have been openly collaborating with the Japanese bacteriological war criminals, the former jackals of the Japanese militarists whose crimes are attested to by irrefutable evidence. Among the Japanese war criminals sent to Korea were Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masajo Kitano. On February 1, 1950, the Soviet Government proposed that these major bacteriological warfare planners be handed over to a special international military tribunal.

Working hand in glove with the Japanese who have been convicted.

unal.
Working hand in glove with the Japanese who have been convicted
war criminals by the whole world, including America, the American
perialists are carrying on a large-scale bacteriological warfare in our

country.

It is clear the American aggressors are out to use the deadly enemies of the Korean people—the Japanese imperialists and particularly the Japanese war criminals, the running dogs of American imperialism who are known to the world as major planners of bacteriological warfare—to wipe out the Korean people. This victous scheme of the American and Japanese imperialists has aroused the wrath and indignation of the

nd Japanese imperialists has aroused the wrath and indignation or me people throughout Korea.

Like the other outrages engineered by the American imperialists during the Korean armistice negotiations, the use of bacteriological warfare brings out the criminal character of American imperialism in all its hideousness. But whatever violent means it employs, American imperialism will never attain its ends in Korea. What is in store for it is nothing other than the most yehement opposition of the pence-loving people and the utter bankruptcy of its aggressive schemes.

The Korean people will continue their struggle with the people of the world against the savage strocities of the American imperialists which run directly counter, to international law and every human moral precept.

We resolutely properly the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the interventionists and we hold the organism of the savage of the interventionists and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the whole and we hold the organism of the people of the people of the w

STATEMENT BY CHOU EN-LAL MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEO-PLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, MARCH 8, 1952.



After launching large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 28, 1952, the American aggressive forces, between February 29 and March 5, sent 68 formations of military aircraft making a total of 448 sorties to invade China's territorial air in the Northeast and scatter large quantities of germ-carrying insects at Fushun, Hsinmin, Antung, Kuantien, Linkiang and other areas, and to bomb and strafe the Linkiang and Changtienhokow areas. The details of these incidents are as follows:

(1) On February 29, American aircraft, in 14 formations, flew a total

of 148 sorties over Antung, Fushun, Fengcheng and other areas and scat-tered insects over Fushun. An investigation on the spot showed that insects of a black colour were found within an area of 15-20 kilometers in Fushun County covering Takow, Lijen, and Fangsiao Villages and

(2) On March 1, American sircraft, in 14 formations, flew a total of

(2) On March 1, American sircraft, in 14 formations, flew a total of 86 sorties to intrude over Fushun, Tatungkow, Changtienhokow, Kuantien and Chian and scatter insects of a black colour resembling fleas over Makinchwang and other places; in Fushun County. Of these planes, 8 in one group strafed a point 5 kilometres northwest of Changtienhokow.

(3) On March 2, American aircraft, in 12 formations, flew a total of 72 sorties over Fushun, Antung, Tatungkow, Changtienhokow, Kiullencheng, Chian, Kuantien and Changpai. They dropped large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, fleas and other types of insects over Takow and other parts of Fushun County and areas between Fushun and Shenyang.

(4) On March 3, five formations of American aircraft, flying a total of 23 sorties, intruded and scattered insects over Antung, Langtou and Chian.

(5) On March 4, thirteen formations of American aircraft flew a total of 72 sorties, to intrude and scatter insects over Antung, Langtou, Tatungkow, Kiuliencheng, Changtienhokow, Hsinmin, Chian, Hunkiangkow and Kuantien. At 11 am. of the same morning, six American aircraft were observed above Langtou. They dropped from a height of 5,000 meters two cloth receptacles which burst open some 2,000 meters from the ground; and then a swarm of flies was found near the highway. At the ground; and then a swarm or lines was found near the highway. Az p.m., an American aircraft was observed over Palkipao and Jaoyangho in Hsinmin County. It dropped a load of flies. On the same day, American aircraft were active over Kuantien, and afterwards flies, mosquitoes, crickets and fleas dropped by American aircraft were immediately found east of Kuantien City and at Hungshihlatze and

(6) On March 5, ten formations of American aircraft flew a total 38 sorties to intrude over Antung, Anpingho, Changtienhokow, mixiangkow, Tunghua and Linkiang. Of these, one group of 8 planes about 8 a.m. indiscriminately bombed and strafed Linkiang, wounding

(6) On March 5, ten formations of American aircraft flew a total of 38 sorties to intrude over Antung. Anpingho, Changtienhokow, Hunkiangkow, Tunghua and Linkiang. Of these, one group of 8 planes at about 8 am. indiscriminately bombed and strafed Linkiang, wounding 2 people and destroying 5 houses.

In view of the fact that the United States government has dared repeatedly and openly to make air intrusions over China's territory, spread germ-bearing insects and indiscriminately bomb, strafe and kill Chinese people at the same time as it is delaying the Korean armistice negotiations and obstructing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question in an attempt to prolong and extend the Korean war, I am authorised by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to protest solemnly against these most savage and brutal acts of aggression and provoccation by the United States government.

The open and direct acts of aggression of the United States government against the People's Republic of China date from June 27, 1950 when U.S. President Truman announced the despatch of its navy to invade and occupy China's territory, Taiwan. On August 27, 1950 the American aggressor troops in Korea began to send their military aircraft to intrude into the territorial air of Northeast China. From then on, the military aircraft of the United States government have many times intruded over Northeast China and carried out reconnaisance, strafing and bombing. Now, on the heels of its large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea, the United States government is adding to its open violation of international law and all laws of humanity by scattering large quantities of bacteria-laden insects over Northeast China. This is an attempt by the criminal and vicious device of mass slaughter of peaceful people to further its aims of invading China and threatening the security of the Chinese people. The opposition of the Chinese people in their wrath will assure the ignominious failure of these crimes. It is the view of the Cent

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China hereby makes it known that members of the American air force who invade China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be

invade China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be dealt with as war criminals on capture.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the same time declares that the United States government must bear the full responsibility for all the consequences arising from air intrusions over China's territory, the use of bacteriological weapons and the murder of the Chinese people by indiscriminate bombing and strating.

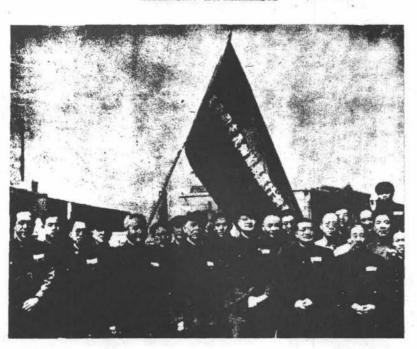
INVESTIGATIONS ON THE CRIMES OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

THE KOREA GROUP OF THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE CRIME OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS



Taken at Iju, Korea, on March 20, 1952.

THE NORTHEAST CHINA GROUP OF THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE CRIME OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS



Taken at Shenyang on April 1, 1952.



Ri Byong Nam, Minister of Health of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, telling the Commission about the spreading of germs in Korea by the U.S. Armed Forces.



Chao Wen-Hsiu, a peasant in Shenyang, testifying before the Commission against the spreading of noxious insects in Northean China by the U.S. Armed Forces.



THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE CRIME OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS IN KOREA



On March 28, 1952, members of the Commission inspected the bomb pit made by a bacteria bomb dropped by an American piree at Watae Dong, Kiljong Ri, Tosan Myen, Sangnyong Goon. Insects and spiders were found in the shell and around the pit. Witnesses: Ri Bok Sun and Min Won Sik.



On March 23, 1952, members of the Commission examined the cylindrical cardboard bacteria container dropped by an American plane.



On March 27, 1952, Hsiao Tien-Chen of the Chinese People's Volunteers, described to the Commission how American planes disseminated insects in the Naemun Ri, Majang Myen, Cholwon Goon.

On March 27, 1952, Back Chon Sok, head of the People's Committee, II Ri, Dacjon, described to the Commission how American planes disseminated insects in Naemun Ri, Majang Myen, Cholwon Goon.



THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

The Commission of Investigation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was formed by eight internationally known lawyers. Its members consist of:

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

Luigi Cavalleri, Advocate at the Supreme Court of Rome (Italy), Vice-President.

Jack Gaster, Sollcitor, London (Great Britain).

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

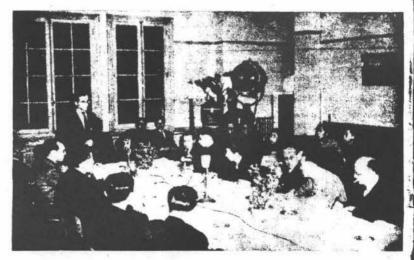
Ko Po-Nien, Deputy Director of the Research Department of People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking (China).

Marie-Louise Moerens, Advocate, Brussels (Belgium).

Letelba Rodriques de Britto, Advocate, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Zofia Wasiikowska, Judge of the Supreme Court, Warsaw (Poland).





At a press conference held on April I, in Peking, the Commission gave evidence to prove that the United States Armed Forces are waging germ warfare both in Korea and in Northeast China.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING BACTERIAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND CHINA



The signatory members of the International Scientific Commission and the President of Academia Sinica, Kuo Mo-Jo, together with other invited guests.

At the formal signing of the Investigation Report on August 31, 1952, at Peking.

CONCLUSION

Since the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in Korea and Chins, led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that U.S.A. forces were waging backeriological warfare. The International Scientific Commission which was formed to investigate the relevant facts has now brought its work to a conclusion after more than two months in the field.

It found itself in the presence of a mass of facts, some of which formed coherent patterns which turned out to be highly demonstrative. It therefore concentrated its efforts especially upon these.

The Commission has come to the following conclusions. The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U.S.A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.

The Commission reached these conclusions, passing from one logical step to another. It did so reluctantly because its members had not been disposed to believe that such an inhuman technique could have been put into execution in the face of its universal condemnation by the peoples of the nations.

It is now for all peoples to redouble their efforts to preserve the world from war and prevent the discoveries of science being used for the destruction of humanity. MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONALE CHARGEE D'EXAMINER LES PAITS CONCERNANT LA GUERRE RACTERIOLOGIQUE EN COREE ET EN CHINE:

ANDREEN, Andrea: M.D. Ph. D. (Médecine clinique et de Laboratoire) (Sabde)

Davis, Dedeux.

MALTERRE, Jenn: Ing. Agri. (Physiologie animale et Biologie)

NEEDHAM, Joseph No. D. P.R.S. (Blochimie, Embryologie, Langue et Littérature Chinologie), (U.K.)

JOSEPh Nicolhadana

OLIVO, Oliviero: M.D. (Médecine, Riologie et Anatomie) (Italia)

OLIVO, Oliviero: M.D. (Médecine, Riologie et Entourologie Médicales)

(Révill)

ZHUKOV-VERTEZINIKOV, Nicolai Nicolabvitch: M.D. Shantere de l'Arastèmire de Médicales (Revill)

Pédia, le El écolé, 200

THE SIGNATURES OF THE MINIBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE REPORT



Doctor Andrea Andreen (Sweden).



Professor Jean Malterre (France).



Doctor Joseph Needham (United Kingdom).



Professor Oliviero Olivo (Italy).



Professor B. B. Pesson (Brazil).



Academician N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov (U.S.S.R.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION PROCEEDING WITH INVESTIGATION WORK



In Kannan County, NE China, Members of the International Scientific Commission listened to a local resident, Tuso Kue-Chin, recogning the discovery on the morning of April 5, 1982, of hundreds of dead voles in the villages.

At Pyongyang, Korea, the Commission heard from the Chinese People's Volunteers' topographical surveyors Tano Chin-Fu and Fang Yuan, an account of how on April 23, at 10 a.m., they discovered large numbers of human fleas in an area 10 meters wide and 30 meters long, at Songdong, Holyang Geom.



The Commission studying in Shenyang the pathological changes in the cerebrum and lungs of a fatal case of anthrax bacillus meningitis.

Members of the International Scientific Commission studying the three four-compariment bombs dropped by U.S. planes at Changpai County, NE China, on March 26, 1952, and an Ishii porcelain bomb from the ruins of a Japanesse bacteria factory near Harbit





SOME OF THE CONTAINERS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. ARMED FORCES FOR DISSEMINATING INSECTS AND OTHER OBJECTS

The U.S. Armed Forces have employed many types of containers for dis-seminating insects and other objects. Those exhibited here represent only a small part of our collection.

- The first type is the four-compartment bacteria bomb, of which we have found quite a number. This kind of bomb resembles a 500-pound bomb, and is 137 cm. long and 354 cm. in diameter. The bomb shell, consisting of two longitudinal halves, is made of thin steel plate 0.15 cm. thick. The interior is divided into four compartments. This type of bombs usually opens before landing and the insects contained in it are dispersed in all directions. On-the-spot investigations all revealed the presence of numerous insects within and around the bombs dropped. ombs dropped.
- Another type of bacteria container is a cardboard cylinder attached to a parachute. Up to now such containers have appeared in two slightly different forms. One of these shown here has a length of 36 cm. and a diameter of 13 cm. The cylinder is fastened to a parachute about 70 cm. in diameter made of artificial silk. At a set time the bottom of the cylinder falls off to allow the insects to disperse.
- 3. The third type is a calcareous bacteria bomb. The shell of the bomb is made of calcareous material, with aluminum paint on its outer surface. Inside, there is an iron axis which is 28 cm. in length and to one end of which a stee plate is attached. The calcareous bomb is very fragile, breaking completely into fragments on hitting the ground. Large number of files, spiders and feathers were found at the site where the bomb landed. According to the deduction of physicists, the bomb was in the shape of a cylinder with a rounded end.

SPECIMENS OF THE FOUR-COMPARTMENT BACTERIA BOMBS

At 8 p.m. on Feb. 27, 1952, Comrade Chen Kuang-Han of the Chinese People's Volunteers observed that an American airplane dropped two bombs over Bobang Ri, Pyongwon Goon, which landed with very little noise. Soon afterwards Comrade Chen went with more than thirty other Chinese volunteers to search for the bombs. They found one bomb on the slope of a nearby hill and the other in a cotton field. These bombs of the four-compartment type were each split into two halves and numerous insects were crawling within and around them.

At 9:00 p.m., March 26, 1952, an American airplane dropped a four-compartment bomb over Chia Chai Shui Viliage, Pa Tao Kou District, Changpai County, Liaotung Province, China. The next day peasant Li Ming-Cheng of Ta Wel Tre Settlement found one half of the shell, and the other half was found by peasant Ching Shu-Teh of the same viliage on the slope of a hill at Tich Hua La Tre. Near the shells were many files, midges and spiders. A time fusc, bearing the letters "US TIME" etc., was also found.

The four-compartment bacteria bombs displayed here are but a small portion of what we have found in Northeast China and in Korea between February 27 and March 27, 1952. Descriptions relating to



INSIDE THE U.N.

Pentagon Confuses Germ Warfare Picture

A TOWN T. PORTPOSE ..

UNITED NATE. N. Y.
THE U.N. HAN BEEN STABTLED and builded by Communitat shlegations that the U.S. command in Korra has used seisn wariare. No
pains have been spaced to deny the charges. Thygwe Lie has riddoublethem. Dr. Brock Chicholom of the World Heshit Organization has
factly said that if zerm warfare were being waged as would know
soon enough, since millions would die; and Lie hous effolial the services
of the U.N. health organization to stem sity-redd-mate that heavy beranging in Roces and China. But he has recovered me, right in four
cablesrams sent during the past week.

On its side, Waschinston has is-UNITED NATE:

coblerances sent during the post week.

On its side, Washington has issued a series of flat denials, ranging from those of Servicary Artestand to the Commission of the Commis

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of the

A STATE OF SHIP OF

Robert L. F. Sikes, Chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, said that in March, 1952, Major General E. T. Bullene, Chief of the U.S. Chemical Corps, had admit-ted in his testimony that the containers used for dropping leaflets could be used for spreading germs.

—See AP's Washington dispatch as quoted in the "Dally Compass", April 9, 1952. (According to the April 6 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", the dispatch is dated April 5.)

their contents, eye-witnesses, dates and localities of their discovery are shown beside each bomb.



CALCAREOUS BACTERIA BOMB

On March 12, 1952, at noon time, eight American airplanes flew over Kuantien County, Northeast China, from the southwest toward northeast direction. Soon afterwards, Han Yung-Pin, a merchant of Tung-Chü-Ho grocery situated inside the south gate of that county seat, reported to the chief of the town administration that he had seen with his own eyes one of the eight American airplanes drop a white object cylindrical in shape. On receiving this report, the chief of the town administration immediately organized the public to look for this white object, but nothing was found. It was only until March 21, when Li Sau-Chien, a pupil of Kuantien Middle School, discovered the distorted iron axis and steel plate and the calcareous bomb fragments. The bomb crater was about 12 cm. deep, near which large numbers of Anthomylid files, spiders and feathers were found. All these specimens have been proved by hasteriological examinations to carry Bacillus anthracis.



Metallic rod with metal disc and fragments of the calcareous bacteria bomb.

CYLINDRICAL CARDBOARD BACTERIA CONTAINER



This container was dropped by an American airplane on February 29, 1952, over Kalchi Ri, Koksan Joon, Korea. When discovered, one end of the cylinder was open. The attachea garachute bears the mark "USC". In the container were flies, miligen, other insects and spiders.

PRISONER OF WAR K. L. ENOCH (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN **BOMBS IN KOREA**

Menneth Lleyd Enoch, a U.S. prisoner of war, aged 27, of Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.A., is a first lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. AO 2069988), and a navigator of the Eighth Squadron, Third Group of the Third Bomber Wing of the U.S. Air Force. On January 13, 1952, his plane,

The Confession Written by K. L. Enoch Is Reproduced Below:

The Truth About How Amorris Ingrain line house had forme Warten

The Torch Albury How American Lagrania land account of some where I was at Lauskerin, daying the last the weeks of August the 3rd.

Bamb whong was in the process of raming to Kinsson, Kirva, and the last thengs to make the name was the ground stand, which were need on the laures in coopy for former 1951.

During my they of Services they were about it cross which had yet arms from the Laures in coopy in the come that he grand rebort. This ground albury are the same that had got the ground rebort. This ground albury you the same kind at these comes and the Laures in a group in a same from the desired and the fact of the same in a group in a many that you had been to be the same that the same of the same in a group in a many that we had to be the same to be the same that the sam

On 25 dayed 1991 of 130 lowers, we although all there in the ground rated many along clearmen. Their ways of 3 ceeds go pilot and 15 many they present of 4th backers.

10 the gills I would It thing they present of the backers. Linet Among the manigation I commonder to Common Lt Hoody, it De Grough, the Italianshi, the borrow, the decision, and compactly I did not know with the polity and managetones, and of them I did been with at hanging trible. Our instructories manages the holding a constant, there were an other instructories to the holding a constant to the policy was the measurement of attackance of their his helbert was to measurement to the holding that the holding were to the holding to the holding that any the holding to the holding that any the holding to any the holding to have the holding as might of the same from and when the helper was possed intermedian and we when and to their the tribe of the same and one when and to the the helper in the holding to the manifest of any one, one or even talk about it among an account. Lomet during the wangesters I remember it Grown to thery

The man part of the spilings hickory was deaded to the arrapme of buckeralginal manning the did not been any examples with him, but he discussed the manner methods at examples were him to be the spiling the yearse by themselves of by despite insection and manner to be good the yearse by themselves of by despite insection and manner to be good the yearse. The tendents of the whole leave is at his water.

My nead substituted thight was an the project of a decreasy, 1952. We were such shill to the own from I make that was . Prographed and Survey), and one tobacket was schooled for a some . The crew was left descripted myself may be found by the young junary. As went left hower pict myself may be for the young bestering room and group operations office to the group below to the set of the whole there is the set of the explain I am not be milion with that we were to the term in the though was done me at her with sure banks (at while store you need a them to done the certain was look or you stally as possible and cam. I sovertly hand to term to see you stally as possible and cam. I sovertly hand to term to see you will be not you will be not to the term to see you will go to the test of aptitude and you will be pretented by the certain to the love delicity of a more to recomp you see you pand to brake according to briding, but he told us that this was to your test and that they was your hands a condition that they was your than the test of the see was what to were almost our wisting the delicity of the they are the sure almost for mission the delicity and that the told was the test of the sure almost that they are the sure almost the test of your than as that the those though and under your provided and to proper than as that it was more a for the way are the your test you are to present and and an a provided and are to you may well as better than, and when my returned to expect them as "budde. We went over to exacten operations and not over general return that over the exacten operations and not over given of the set know of our general miles in whom we get and that place a gaved was steading there term armament see term. We took as the wings brunds never dready clouds which was already term. I a bucked the bunds in the hand hay held them and they were to regard or to yound handow. We took offer do some and they were to regard to two yound handow the took offer do some and then for throughy tropping our two gaves bunds just wheels the was taken of the trop to two. There were no regularized or any unessed theorys to be some. There were no regularized for them instructes to the world had been to the world and topyped an eight fire bombe.

B-26, No. 600°, was shot down by the Chinese a B-26, No. 600°, was shot down by the Chinese People's Volunteers and he was thus captured near Sunan.† Korea. According to his written confes-sion, he had acted on instructions of his superiors and dropped two germ-laden bombs in the fown of Hwangju, Korea, at 4:00 a.m. on January 7, 1952, and four other germ-laden bombs in the town of Chungwha, Korea, at 4:10 a.m. on January 11, 1952. He further admitted that he bad received special training in bacteriological warfare in the Ground School of the U.S. Air Force in Iwakuni, Japan, in August, 1951, and in Kunsan, Korea, in October and December, 1951.

- " The assigned number of the bomber has 5 digits, 600 being the last 3 digits.
- † John Quinn was captured in the vicinity of Sunan, but this was not the same place where K. L. Enoch was captured.

The ways of degring the years by themselves withy beginning a bomb ball of durt and general moved together, which will again jo the are and expected the general balloc hast with the wind; job the are and expected by the moved of a spray and device is that there will be persone in the area of a spray and device is that there will be persone in the area of a spray and device is that there will be persone in the wilder of a payer band for the person the durt's persone to be despined as continuous of a spray that the person and the wilder of a payer band have when will be approved to the wilder of the person and interest with a person and instead that water and where person and the spray and an area of the person and the spray of the person and the person of the spray of the person of the person of the spray of the person of the perso behind the enemy shore time. There are other By drapping built to the horse are other energy of speechag general elect. By drapping built to the horse born toward with gener, but drapping press tilled as a so a children; De by drapping bushering posset tilled with general bodies with "a by drapping put elect of said to the enemy treat to the drapping put elect of said to the enemy treat to the first said to the toward it is not safe to do said to said to the fourt it is not safe to do said to the fourt it is not safe to do said to said to the fourt it is not safe to do said

on the highway to make north at Howarying and want directly as the against the last extreme training and about directly being the last of the same to make directly a to the same directly a to the same and corner that when the first limit to the same to t

and we kept it a secret these germ hims laded county like a regular scarping of hims to me. In the day time they may been some temporal hims to me. In the day time they may been some temporal hims to me to the himse himse himse himse when as sea them landed but there was no special exergences to the ways or they are haded in the sea we way as advancy to make. When we reported to group each of from pand day you story fitted to group to the story in materia we reported the water from pands day you at homes, in our copies to have the banks or consulately proported as hidse to keep the material was proported as hidse to keep the most of the banks are consulately proported as hids to keep the most of the banks are consulately proported as hids to keep the most of the banks are consulately proported as hids to keep the most of the higher headquaretter can check the payments and know where the germe was a shopped.

cases me opposition and the series of received or beings On the 10th of January, who there is account or beings I do not being I was a given between the the same wish man with man and Terry. It is time Amous and I required to group a good loves, and in a ware told that all I of an arrange breek, were to be green hands I this time are troped sase to be the tom at Clanghama and trees to an expect same than to pit ind got the rest at our bounts as quickly are agreed in a same to the total view was spell to many own agreed in a same and earl report our grows him to set dude. Our measurement and area to the same of the feel of the set of the set

The following comment was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Husei-Lan Chung, M.D. (P.U.M.C.—University of the State of New York): D.T.M. (certificate). University of London; formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; formerly Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; formerly member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at the Chinese Union Medical College (formerly P.U.M.C.) and Peking University Medical College.

"The causative agents of tropus

"The causative agents of typhus fever and malaria are Ricketbiae and Plasmodia respectively, whereas smallpox and yellow fever are due to two different kinds of filtrable viruses. It is only natural that the prisoner in question, not being a medical man, mixed up these infectious agents wi'n pathogenic bacteria. He also misinterpreted the proper use of DD.T.

These are many types at germs that can be ground In addition to many analyted and unusual germs to grow at more allitered, when you was to grow a figure to the body before the first malleria and fill in these ages to make grow to exactly the surger than germs, the most papeler him the large of the fly and how germs, the most papeler him to be loss of the fly and most fill in the large can be most papeler him to be loss, then the fly and most in the large can can the flex and the thy. The most interest can carry makers, as golden to ever.

and by suctory, so can be been and the try. The mosparite is an early meleris, early explored ever. The best was to defend against germ wantere is to be prepared. All possible people though be inconcluded against self diseases parelled. The impute area dropped, it is advised to power forwarder and an the made image they are dropped, in and set first to them. It they have already recomped from the containers, it is host to spring to over the area, portainly from an arealouse. In core perm to the dreat, portainly from an arealouse. In core perm to the dreat, portainly from an arealouse. In core perm to the dreat, and are any any and the weeks of the dreath of the second to dreath of the weeks of the area of the dreath of the second to the dreath of the dreath of the area of the dreath of the

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Above is a decision of the type of good bunks which we used.

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decreased and elegate but the sun will rever when by its hout to become action .

to become a crise. I have been a formed in the first by \$2.76 in These been been been been been been been a considered and the air age through the been fifty over a context account. These boutlets was be asset in boutlets when he would not boutlets been been as a considered to be asset.



Members of the International Scientific Commission Interrogating U.S. POW K. L. Enoch (the first man on the right).

All wayne at becarriagical westers are at such a metare that they should, when employed, be dropped from as low an extitable and et as low as a circiperal as possible, to evail beam to the research It persolated type weepons are made any estitude will exticut the that it should be sufficiently low, say soon feel so that it should be sufficiently low, say soon feel so that the periods will est drift from the target area. When Me Wilam hed Sinished his lecture it was Fishek (1500 hand and he commended us not the decents the success such as the success subject to expans and tout his leave. This was the only such lacture we ever received. On Systember 1. MSI, I went to known.

the said such lacture we were converted. On Systemator 14, 1851, I went to known.

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When the germ bounds are despeed they are released by the pilet. The conjector takes after an when and when they are they are despend not have many germ bounds. It he make are released by proteing a battom which the bounds are released by proteing a battom which releases the bounds by allowing the second proteins.

which relieves the bunks by alaboristy.

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The descript to me good broken of covery it has sured, but due to the service nature of their descript, it and a tied not with a sure high amount of probably the For Early head guarantees in Talya.

Horast L. Enils - 7 ipril 1852.



Members of the International Scientific Commission Interrogating U.S. POW John Quinn (the first man on the right).

PRISONER OF WAR JOHN QUINN (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

John Quinn, aged 29, a U.S. prisoner of war, of Pasadena, California, is a first lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. 17993A), and a pilot of the Eighth Squadron. Third Group of the Third Bomber Wing of the U.S. Air Force. On January 13, 1953, his piane, a B-26, No. 600,° was shot down by the Chinese People's Volunteers and he was thus captured near Sunan,† Korea. According to his written confession, he had acted on instructions of his superiors, and dropped four germ-laden bombs in the southern suburbs of Pyongyang at 3:30 a.m. on January 4, 1952. At 3:25 a.m. on January 11, 1952, he again dropped two germ-laden bombs at a place northeast of Kunuri. He further admitted that he had received special training in bacteriological and atomic warfare in the Ground School of the U.S. Air Force in Kunsan, Korea, in December, 1951.

- * The assigned number of the bomber has 5 digits, 600 being the last 3 digits.
- † K. L. Enoch was captured in the vicinity of Sunan, but this was not the same place where John Quinn was captured.

The Confession Written by John Quinn Is Reproduced

Hour I was Forced To Take Point in the Indiane Sounded By the U.S wall Stratt

I am John Primar a Mar in the United State an Force I am 29 years all I journed the Can Force I am I was 26 in February 16, of 1948 my home in in Pasadena, California, after a graduated from awation Cadde in February 25, 1949. I was assigned to the air University They sent me through a six welks course on how to teach called the academic Instructor's Course after & finished they assigned me to the academic Instructors Division as a Staff merika. my job was training aide officer, to teach people how to make good use of pretures, Charle mouse and slides in their instruction. I was and sides in their instruction. I wer teaching there when I got my orders To the Far Cast air Forces for further assignment to fly 8-26s in Korea. I was told to report first on Detaken against 25 to Sangley air Force Base to have to fly 6-26s I was there for 8 weeks. We were sent from there to 8 weeks. We were sent from there to

Camp Stoneman for processing at Camp Stoneman & was innocculated for Typhoid fever, Tijjahur, Cholera, and Small port. We left the United States by airplane and arrived in Japan on 27 novemble we arrived at Haeneda air Terminal and Taken to Frochu, area B, to await being sent to korea we were there until the 29th of november and Then sent by train to dehia air Base in Southern Japan let was an overnight Trup by train and we arrived on The 30th, The Rame day we were sent by C-47 to Krinson air Base in Karea. I was assigned to the 8th Squadron, 3rd group of The 3rd Bomb wing. The 3rd group is composed of 3 squadrins 8th 90th and 13th and is the only group at funes

On December 17, 1951 & reported to the 8th Squadron orderly room and saw my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next day at 9 o'clock The next day 3 arean a namyatar who was also on the list and I went to the lecture . The lecture was given en the ground School building in a large room. Filled the room would seat 30 people There were 20 people in the room, all plate and navigative In addition to Sarson and myself were Roberts Schwartz Rogeristo, witember Puffey and D navigators soweth apt Sand-Capt Schmidt Tr. Roberts Capt via alliete to all pilote. Sarson and I had been in the room, all pilote and navigation drinking coffee and arrived a few minuter late, the others were already there . The capt that was talking seen very displeased that we were late and repeated for us that the lesture that

we were to receive was considered very important and highly secret that we were to pay close attention to everything that was told us but not to discuss the lecture later seem among ourselves. He said the lecturer had come from Japan and was an expert in his field. Then he introduced the lectures a civilian, as Mr. alfork mr ashfork was a middle aged man, 40 years old, slender, 5 ft 10", and

losing most of his hair.

Me started his lecture by telling us that his lecture was on Biological warfare se said that it was a terrible Thing to contemplate but in this day of the atom bomb when science wa making such ragid strides that we must be prepared for any turn of swents. He said that we never know what turn events might take in the

future and that we must be ready to defend ourselves, we must also have to carry out Backenological wayfare ourselves in Care it proved necessary He said that he had spent many years studying germ wayfare and that he would gue us as much informat. In So thought we read in the said of the said that he would gue us as much information as he thought we needed.

He first told us that there were He first told us that there were many many ways of spreading germ warfare. Germe had been could be spread anywhere at any time that the means were ready, he told us that germe by Themselus could not be dropped because they would die in 60 seconds in direct sunlight. That germa could however, he corried by many different types of insects and rodents, These insects and rodents have been bred for many of their generations under laboratory conditions

and selected for their ability to survive anywhere at anytime, even hader the most adverse conditions, to name a few of the ways that they can be appead, he said was by dust just like a smoke screen is laid down. like a smoke screen is laid downThat they could be spread in thee
way by ships moving in close to
afore when the wind was blowing
onto shore That they could also
be spread in this way by low
flying jet aircraft he meant any
type of jet aircraft he sead that they
could be spread by lugs in clother,
fleas flies lice, and masginton. These
rame lugs could also be dropped in
many other ways; in botes that would
become very fragile in the sun and
also in bornhe he said since we also in bombe. He said since we were flying B-262 he would dreuss

mostly this last way, by former he then showed no pictures of a jet, a drawing of an F. By spraying dust with germs, out of its tip tenhs. He should us a picture of some old clother with buge that looked like flies and lice crawling in them, There buge can been very warm in the clother, although said That they can be selectively bred so that the cold wouldn't harm them, also they can go a very long time without

He then showed us pictures of formula which could be used for dropping game. These bombs looked very much like 500 pound tops that very mich like 500 pound ape much had been carrying except that they had no fuger he said that the size and shape of the bomb was not important only what it

contained. He said it was a very safe way Ir carry these germs since the bornly were sealed and would not open except when dropped from the airplane. The picture he showed he was a picture of a 500 pound bomb with a very much thinner whell, less than by inch thick. 7. here bombe, he said were still n the experimental stage and there were various types. One picture he showed us was of a bornh that again in half when it struck the ground another had doors in the back (near the tail where the bornh curves) that open when the bomb hits. These doors are opened by a very small electric motor horself a very small electric meter hooded to a lattery which doesn't work until the bond strikes the ground The fluid is bept away from the

Plates of the lattery until the bomb ather the ground by a thin plate abield 7 he force of the lond litting the ground is sufficient for the fluid to break the plantic shield and then the fluid covers the battery plates and the motor opens the doors.

also he should us a pieture of a bomb which the tail breaks off of when it . Into the ground all of these bombi that he showed us were made to Bol like ordinary 500 pound bombe but none of them were pictured with fuzer. He told us they also had Sombs which came apart in The air and the insects were scattered

In loxer to get them over a large territory before they struch the ground. He teld us that these loves would become very weak in the simlight and the insecte (flies, fless, and mosquitoes) could crowl out 7ke they all three of the bornhe he should be should see was the same and they all looked like 500 pound both, with this carings. The first was shown split open the second with the doors in the back near the tail, and the third with the tail broken off SB. In and it that make hear necessary 7 he bornts that open in the air are borted up by a regular aroung wire to the wing bornt racks. They have a little propeller in the nose which cannot Turn before the bomb is dropped because of the arming wire. When

the bomb is dropped the arming wire stays with the airplane and The propeller is fine to turn The propeller turns a generator which supplies electricity to a small electric motor just as the one Q described, This just as motor first opens 3 doors in the back ; j net as in the other bomb and then opens one door in the front. The wind thru The form is sufficient to flow the form is sufficient to flow the fores out and they scatter as they fall. He showed us no pictures of this type of bomt and described it very little.

Next he described how game could be spread he said that almost

any meet could be used for spreading germe, but he would just tell us about a few of them

In case any of these garms got back and that would be sufficient for our own protection. He said that Boulonie Plague Could be carried by rate, but it wan't necessary for the rate themselves to be dropped although could be 7 be game cou altho They could be . The germe could be dropped in anything that rote could and would get into and they would pick up the germe and carry Them . The insect can most easily them The insect can most easily be dropped and these carry many germs. They can carry Typhus and cholera and so com fleascan carry plague. Mosquitose can carry fever of different trypes, yellow fever, typhid fever, malaris, and crepplities for which more positive cure is known cropplylities is also known as Japanese B and was krought to kores first by Japanese as a desease in their own ranks very little is know own ranks very little is know about combating it and presention

se the same as that for malaria. He said he would describe how He said he would determed now how malonic was corried and that the ricest of the fevere were carried by magnitude in a similar way. He should me a longe picture of a magnital. Though magnitum are. harmlare, he facily until they have been fighted with maloria either by the fitting someone who has malaria or, by being infected with it in the laboratory. Outen. lone The inner and outer take are both stuck into a person and outer the fitten by the marguitor. The marguitor suche blood up thru the inner tuke and injects a form of salina into the person thru the outer tuke at the same time of the

morguitoe is infacted the grim is

carried by This solive into the person litter and he will get the fever. He said that the posture on the walls of the mess hall Con protecting yourself against engephylitis; The walls

He said That we must all follow rules of cleanliness, especially in the months to come when we were given otohim to take not to Throw it away but to take it he raid we should all keep our innoculations up to date of we did there things we had nothing to fear the lecture started at 9 o'clock and was over just before 11 we all noted that girm bombe would not explode, that they would be dude

he our regular initing on the 31st of Becember the operations officer, Told us to be sure and report all dude to the intillegence rection at de leafing when we returned.

On the 3rd of January & regested to group Operations at 80° Clock in the afternoon along with 26 other pelots 27 navigother, 27 radio bombadier, and 27 engineers (in some cases these inquirers were bombadian and 27 inguneers were gamers. These trageness were lad 3 ships which could carry gumers!

My craw was Rogers I've navigator, and Sayer Sgt. as Ingureen we didn't carry a radio bombadier because the wester was good. I Copied off the board our route assignment which was Sanwon to Pyrogyang and our time of take off which was 2:30 in the morning. The regular briefing started

The organism printing comments of the country of th

Region Sayer, and myself met in grang grang spending at 5 member after little room where the about spending officer stayed at right capt begreated.

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as finished up the next of the misses on finishing can finish and dealed book to Kunson at 4:10. We banded book of Kunson at 4:10. We banded burden to the misses and telebray them the compleme was of the has heart To the intellegence externing operations and reported burning deapered two dade and subserved a section of the day of the section of the day of the section of the to day of the section of th - on the 14th of December 3 retical my against on the belletin bread to alter. I belletin bread to alter. I belletin the next merining of 9 o'clock in the ground cabook building & in the ground cabook builder of 9 o'clock in the belleting of incentions of the first of the ground cabook of the state of t

unce there. They allen, have apartise, of first near the annual offices the present of the feetween the annual offices the extense of the feetween the annual offices, they was a feet the lestween, the court the feetween the fe

agreed radio acture dust over a large area. This duet is deadly to any thing it comes in contact with and the radio activity high many weeks. He rad that the bonks could be dropped by parachite to explode in the air as they were it knowking and negasake and in this way the heat and blast effect in more deadly, that the radio activity is not so persistent and most of it blows away and dispress in the air he said that the bombe could be explicted deep under water and the could be used an citer near the coast. That it would lift most of the water out of any known port. The deeper the better and the water would be radio active and rain down on the city. Deidee that there would still be the

blast effect and a tidal wave would runt in to fill up the horbour and do much damage he said that experimentation had been done on radio active cloude which would hold radio activity for a long time and would be deadly wherever it rained.

He said that experiments on the smaller atom weapons (bomby) had been carried in in the swada, until Stated with Troops in the fields near the flast-about 2 miles away, and that no one had been hirt 7 his was because the explanance had been small and proper precaution had been taken he said that they had all been dotted well and were in deep for hole a that their head were 2 to 3 ft below the top of

the for hole 7 his was a very necessary pre-conting he said and we should understand why

The atom bomb give off three roys he said when a bomb goes off these is first very much heat created the center of the blast is many millions of degeses, as het as the sun, and this heat wave extends outwood from a help mile to many miles depending on the sing of the blast past there is the shock wave which is much longer in duration than a high explosive ilest and rest there is the radio activity. If you are for enough away from the blast not to be hilled out right the for hole will protect yill against both the heat wave and the blast effect and also

28

against radio activity unlike it comes in as dust or rain. The three rays given off by the atom bomb are alpha beta and game. The alpha and beta and foot during the exposion and if you are safe from the searing heat of the float them even a shirt especially a light coloured whist is sufficient to heep the alpha and beta rays from burning you where ever you don't have clother whe hands nech, force that part will be burned that is facing the float when the bomb goes off. The gama rays last for a longer time depending on the type of blast but a foothold is good protection against this althoughther are not of any use, andy

lead or a thick layer of dist will atop these game rays which go the everything just like x-rays and destroy the life of bones and cause blood to break hown. Then he should us pictures of how the for hole must be dug.

The Transport

He said that a half inch of lead would atop the gama rays, but it took at beat two feet of dirt to stop them. They could penthate almost two fact of dirt. The area around the black continue to give off gamma rays because those objects which are strongly effected by the gama rays also become radio. actus and give off these rays. It would be very daugerous to touch

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especially noted objects which were in the near visinity of the Mast He asid that most of the tradir active gamma rays are carried off in a large. Cloud in an air lunar and dispersed by the winds He showed us a picture of this company. He said that

atthough after leing dispersed they would not be beneath to people, that a report had come from a photographic laboratory in your york, several days after the experiments in nevada, that much of their photographic paper showed argue of having been exposed to gamma rays here rays had transled in loude all the way across the united States and exposed these

3

Paper he said that because of most of these rays being carried off nor the Radio octive cloud it was quite possible to safely enter an area after an air burst provided you didn't stay too long However, except when absolutely necessary to enter for some reason it was best to wait until trained people could go in first with gigar counters. If you must go in he said don't touch metal objects he said that they had a poshet radiation detector that could be carried by every one that would indicate when you had been in the area as long as was safe he showed in this object which was the same tips as a pack of vigarette but only by" thick It had an opening

control with a thin prese of least this lead could be alid out of. The way and expose the opening reliming the way and expose the opening reliming that when exposed to radio activity. It also had on the outside a colour with which to match the coolor of the paper so that when the matched you could leave the area, otherwise you would get to much radio activity and it would be dangerous after you go in once you can't go fack again.

When you inter the area you would again.

orthe your hours the of lead shield and then watch the Colour of the opening and confide it to the dark Colour and leave when they it the name 33

next he told us that these pocket indicators were only necessary substitutes for giegle Counter which were much more accurate 7he gieger Counter works like a radio and when it is near radio activity you can hear it in ear phones connected to the gieger counter also it has a little meter which looks like an amporter in a car to tell how much radio activity is present He said it was neasured in radiotrons, or some term like that 7hen he let each of us file up and put the corphores on and listen as he brought a piece of radioact is matrial near the gigar count fi at first the ticking was very about him got the piece came close the him got a that a the piece fame close the him got he next; one tick might a put, one tick might

7 he lecture lasted from 9 o'clock

It is very clear from these facts that the capitalistic wall sheet wer morgan in their greed their notifies or greed, have counted this himble crima of Bacterirlogical worfare to be launched in order to get more money for themselve and in the hope of approaching this war, open their desire to start a third world were by adding attrice warfare to their by adding attrice warfare to their list of inhumans crimes is indicated. These impercalists will stop at nothing to get more morey in their pecheta and the more war the more they make they are counted papels of the world. Suplay the people of america, the worlds if they brown about these crimes must condem them. The America

workers seldom get the truth from Their reinepapers, imagazines and radice which are controlled by the money mad wall attest imperialists. These won mongare do not want the people to lienn the truth or they would not permit them to carry out their war mongering inhumone orimes against the people of the world. It is very clear that they are doing these inhumons crimes. It is very clear that they are doing these inhumons crimes. To expand the war and make more profits.

I was forced to be the tool of these war vrongers and made to drop germ bombs and do this aught crime against the people of korea and the Chinese Volunteers Because I am a dolder I must follow orders and these orders came from those imperabate on wall street I could not refuse to

do this crime But on the other hand 2 was the person who did this inhuman crime against the people by carrying geen bombe and directly by carrying geen bombe and directly women and children would be the most thely victime. This is a horrible crime against the people, even the genman Hagie would not use it those people like blea took who would make lamp shades out of human shin for the U.S. importalist warmonger of wall others. Since I have been captured by the chinese volunteers and I laid down my would return and I laid down my when the beautiful for them a person who had committed even much lesser committed even much lesser.

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they always said after I laid down my arms that I was not longer an every 7 hay explained the lenient publicy Toward PO was which I, brought up as I was on the propaganda here of the wall street imperialists, found very difficult to understand But the Chinese volunteers were very patient 7 hey issued me warm clothing against the cold, gave me excellent food ledding, and a warm place to sleep I am eternally grateful for their hind treatment, at last, after much patience on the part of the valuation I realized my crime my own concience bothered me a great deal, and it is very good to be rid of this burden, to confus and right rid of this burden, to confus and right

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35

I have reslined my terrible crime against the people I have done an inhume thing against innocent peace lowing people I know now how wrong the Crime is, and I ask that the people can see it in their heart to forgine me for this Crime. It was a Crime against all the peace lowing people of the world and one which should sweety be condened by all peace lowing people. I ask forgineness from all people who went peace because my orime has been against them.

John Quinn 13 april 1952 The following comment was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Huel-Lan Chung, M.D. (P.U.M.C.—University of the State of New York); D.T.M. (certicate). University of London; formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; formerly Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; formerly member of the Society for Experimental Blodgy and Medicine, at the Society for Experimental Blodgy and Medicine at U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at I

"The accepted vectors of rickettsial diseases are lice, fleas, ticks and mites. So far as known, flies do not transmit typhus fever as they do not normally carry pathogenic rickettsiae. The transmission of typhoid fever requires no insect vector except flies which may serve as mechanical except of various virulent microorganisms on account of various virulent microorganisms on the property of various virulent measure that the support of various virulent various variou



WOUNDED U.S. POW MARVIN L. BROWN CONFESSES THAT U.S. ARMED FORCES ARE USING GERM SHELLS

U.S. POW Marvin L. Brown, (Serial No. RA 18397178), PFC, U.S. Srd Division, 7th Infantry Regiment, King Company, 3rd Piatoon, confesses that, in /upril, 1951, in Kokohama, Japan, he was shown a secret U.S. training film on "the use of germ artiller ". He also confesses that the positions of the confesses that the positions of the confesses that the positions of the positions of the positions of the positions of the confesses that the positions of the positions







The Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents

NOTE ON THE JOINT INTERROGATION GROUP OF KOREAN AND CHINESE SPECIALISTS AND NEWS CORRESPONDENTS

In order to find out all the details concerning the dropping of bacteria bombs in Korea, the Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents was organized in April 1952 under the auspices of the Korean National Peace Committee and the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace. The Group Interpreted 1st Lt. Kenneth L. Enoch, navigator of the U.S. Air Force, and ist Lt. John Quinn, pilot of the U.S. Air Force, who were captured by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers on January 13, 1952. The Group began its work in a POWs camp at a certain place in Korea on May 1, and accomplished its task on May 10.

Interrogation of U.S. POW Kenneth L. Enoch

Record of the interrogation of Kenneth L. Enoch conducted by the Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents on May 6, 1952.

Q. Please give us a brief account of yourself before you were captured.

A. My name is Kenneth L. Enoch, First Lieutenant

A. My name is Kenneth L. Enoch, First Lieutenant in the US Air Force. My serial number is AO-2869688. I was born on the 14th of January, 1925, in Washington, Fenna. At present, I am living in 18 South Osborne Street, Youngstown, Ohio, with my mother, brother, sister and brother-in-law. I graduated from high school in January, 1943, worked in a steel mill and joined the US Army Air Force on June 7, 1943. After training in basic gunnery and navigation, I was trained as a B-24 navigator at Casper, Wyoming, and Langley Field, Virginia. I served in China and Okinawa during World War II. fring twenty-one missions. After leavtraining in basic gunnery and navigation, I was trained as a B-24 navigator at Casper, Wyoming, and Laugley Field, Virginia. I served in China and Okinawa during World War II, fiying twenty-one missions. After leav-ing the service in 1947, I worked in different stee mills and had two years at college. Then I took a job

KENNETH L. ENOCH

with an electric power company from which I was recalled to active duty for the Korean

I was sent to the Far East in the middle of August, 1951, arriving in Korea on September 1. My base was Kuman. My outilt was the 8th Bomber Squadron, Lt. Col. Leahy commanding, Third Bomber Group, Colonel Morgan commanding, Third Bomber Wing, Colonel Ohman commanding—all of the Fifth Air Force.

I have flown thirty-two missions in Korea, all in B-28's. Our missions were primarily against supply routes—vehicles, trains, highways, bridges, rallroad yards and airfields. I had thirty ordinary missions and two germ bombing missions.

Q. When, where and how were you captured?

Q. When, where and how were you captured?

A. On our last flight, on the night of January 13, 1952, I flew with First Lieutenant Quinn as pilot, Lieutenant Downes as SHORAN operator and Sergeant Campbell as engineer. I was navigator. We flew in B-26 No. 690 and were briefed to bomb the rall-road yards at Chough. We took off from Kunsan at 2145 hours and at 2330 hours we were over the target where we were hit by anti-aircraft fire at an altitude of 1,500 feet. We began to lose height rapidly and at 2335 hours I balled out, approximately ten miles northwest of Sunan. I left the plane at an approximate altitude of 1,500 feet and due to the fact that I could not find my ripcord, my parachute opened at about fifty feet from the ground. Almost instantaneously, I hit the ground where I removed my parachute. My first thought was to escape, but the terrain made this impossible and I was soon surrounded by members of a Chinese People's Volunteers Unit. The airplane had crashed, and was burning about half a mile away. I was told Lieutenant Quiun had also landed safely. I methim at Pyongyang on the last day of January.

Q. When and how did you precive your basterial warfare training?

Q. When and how did you receive your bacterial warfare training?

A. On August 25, 1951, from one o'clock to three o'clock in the afternoon I attended a lecture given at the Ground School at Iwakune, Japan. This lecture was on bacterial warfare and was given by a civilian, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson emphasized that this lecture was highly secret and we were not to divaige its contents to anyone. The lecture was attended by about twenty-five personnel, ten pilots and fifteen navigators. Of the pilots I recall First Licutenant Guy Broughton, Captain Frank Lemak and First Licutenant Eldon Schmidt. Among the navigators I remember First Licutenant Emmet Hargy First Licutenant Roy DeGaugh, First Licutenant Roy DeGaugh, First Licutenant Roy Becond Licutenant Larry Zielinaki, Second Licutenant John Larson, First Licutenant Charles Garvin and Captain Kenneth Carson, apart from myself.

from myself.

Mr. Wilson talked on various weapons of bacterial warfare. He mentioned that you could carry bombs that looked quite like ordinary bombs but which were filled with insects and germs and would open on contact with the ground, to release their cargo. You could carry not only these regular bombs but also cardboard containers which would carry germs and insects and also burst open on contact with the ground. You could drop parachute containing small animals, rodents, et cetera, to carry germs and insects. These small animals could also be released from ship to shore behind the enemy lines. Another method is to ipray germ-laden dust directly from an aircraft. You can also drop germs in containers on lakes, rivers, reservoirs poisoning the water used by human beings and animals. You could also drop germ-laden articles such as leaflets, fountain pers, clothing, food, et cetera.

The germs of typhoid, typhus, cholers, smallpox, bubonic plagu-fever, encephalitis, dysentery and many others may be employed. Such is mosquitoes, lice and many others may be used to carry the germs. Also as rats and small game may be used to carry these germs and insects plague bearing fleas. s flies, fleas Q. Please tell us in detail about your germ box

A. I have had two germ bomb mission

On January 6, 1952, at 1400 hours, I attended a briefing at the Third Bomber Group Briefing Room at

on samuary 6, 1936, at 1400 hours, I attended a briefing at the Third Bomber Group Briefing Room at Kunsan. We were briefed by Captain Gilbert Carey, Group Briefing Officer. There were twenty-four crews to fly that night. Our crew, Captain William Amos, pilot, Sergeant Richard Tracy, gunner, and I were briefed to fly our mission on Green 8 Route, between Pyongyang and Sariwon. Our takeoff time was to be 4000, the 7th of January.*

At 6200 hours, January 7, Captain Amos and I reported to Group Operations Officer to see if any changes had been made in our orders. This is a usual procedure. At this time, Captain Robert Stuart of Group Operations gave us a secret change in orders. He explained that we were to drop two germ bombs at Hwangju. He told us that the two outboard wing bombs were germ bombs to be dropped at Hwangju at a maximum alititude of five hundred feet and a maximum airspeed of two hundred miles per hour. He said that the bombs were already loaded and checked for us and that after we dropped the two germ bombs we were to get rid of the rest of our load as quickly as possible and return immediately to base. We were to report at debriefing that these two germ bombs were "duds" in order to maintain secrecy.

We pleked up Sergeant Tracy at Squadron Operations and proceeded to the plane, B-26 No. 247. There was a guard from Armament Section at the aircraft, and he told us not to bother the wing bombs as they were already checked for us, which we aircady knew. This was very unusual, since we never had guards for ordinary missions. I checked the six regular five-hundred-pound bombs in the bomb bay. Besides the wore two regular five-hundred-pound bombs on the outboard wing racks.

We took off at 0300 hours and went directly to

pard wing racks.

We took off at 0300 hours and went directly to We took off at 0300 hours and went directly to hwangju. In the Sariwon area we let down to five hundred feet and at two hundred miles per hour airspeed, we dropped the two germ bombs at the western edge of Hwangju at 0400 hours. I recorded them as "two five-hundred-pound duds." We proceeded five miles northward and regained about 1,500 feet attitude and dropped the regular bombs on the highways close together. Normally approximately 1,200 feet is regarded as the minimum dropping attitude for five-hundred-pound bombs.

Wo returned to Kunsan at 0500 hours. At de-briefing after the mission, we reported to the enlisted man from Group Intelligence. Apart from routine man from Group Intelligence. Apart from routine matters we reported that we had dropped "two five-hundred-pound duds" at Hwangju and eight five-hun-dred-pound bombs north of Hwangju on the highway

and railroad

and railroad.

On the 10th of January, I was again scheduled with
Captain Amos and Sergeant Tracy on plane 247, Green
8 Route. We were due to take off at 6300 hours next
morning. At 0200 hours, January II, Captain Amos
and I reported to Group Operations Office and again and I reported to Group Operations Office and again we were told that we were to drop germ bombs. This time we were to drop four germ bombs at Chunghwa. The bombs were to be carried on both the outboard and inboard racks and as before they were to be checked for us. The rest of the information we received at this time was the same as on the 6th of January and from the same briefing officer. We took off at 0300 hours and in the Sariwon area we let down to one thousand feet. We proceeded north of Chunghwa and let down to five hundred feet, several miles from Chunghwa coming over the town at an altitude of five hundred feet at an airspeed of one hundred and ninety miles per hour, we dropped four germ bombs in the western sector of Chunghwa at 0410 hours and proceeded south to the point on the highway and railway five miles

sector of Chunghwa at 0419 hours and proceeded south to the point on the highway and railway five miles north of Hwangju where we dropped our remaining bombs at fitteen hundred feet.

We returned to Kunsan at 0515 hours. At debriefing we reported the four germ bombs as "duds" at Chunghwa and our six remaining bombs on the railway and highway north of Hwangju.

Q. What was the treatment you received after you were brought to the POWs Camp? What are your feelings about this?

A. After having been brought to the POWs

A. After having been brought to the POWs Camp, I have received good treatment. I have received warm clothing, good food of adequate quantity, medical treatment, tobacco, sugar, special meals on holidays, toilet articles and many other kindnesses. Now that the warm weather has come, I have received summer

I feel that this treatment I received is human and very reasonable and the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers have adopted a correct and noble attitude.

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JOHN SILAS QUINN



and News Correspondents Interrogating John Quinn.

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Interrogation of U.S. POW John Quinn

necord of the interrogation of John Quinn conducted by the Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents on May 8, 1952.

Q. Please give a brief account of yourself up to the time you arrived in Korea.

A. My name is John Silas Quinn, born in Plitsburg, Kansas, on April 16, 1922. I am now a 1st Lleutenant in the US Air Force, serial number 17993A. My family's address is 1990 North Marcago Avenue, Pasadena, California.

Hansas, on April 16, 1922. I am now a 1st Lleutenant in the US Air Force, serial number 1793A. My family's address is 1990 North Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, California. In May 1939, I joined an inactive reserve unit of the US Marine Corps in Pasadena, California, didress is 1990 North Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, California, and the US Air Force in February, 1948. After I gradusled from Aviation Cadets in February, 1949. I was assigned to the Air Viniversity ill August 25, 1951, when I was called to Langitey Air Base, Virginia for B-25 combat crew training. I came to Japan on 27 November, and to Kunsan, Korca on December 1, 1951. I was assigned to 5th Squadron, 3rd Bomber Group of 3rd Bomber Wing.

Q. How were you treated after you were shot down?

A. Well, I was shot down in the same plane as 1st Lieutenant Enoch, on January 13, this year. After I was captured, I was treated in a friendly way by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. They have always given me everything they were able to get under the circumstances. I have learned to respect the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers for the way they have treated their POWs.

Q. How many times have you received bacterial warfare training? When and where? Who were the lecturers, what were the contents and who attended?

A. On December 18, 1951, in the Ground School Building at Kunsan, together with about 19 other airmen, I attended a 1ecture given by Mr. Ashfork. Among those present were pilots, Capt. Cary Land, Capt. Howarth. Capt. Schmidt, Capt. Robertson, Capt. Beeson and Ist Lieutenant McAllister and navigators, Capt. Long, Capt. Duffy, 1st Lieutenant John Larson, Ist Lieutenant Schwarts, 1st Lieutenant William Watson, 1st Lieutenant Rogers, and 2nd Lieutenant Boc Roberts, We were told the leedure was not only capable of destroying human life but also animal life and crops. Almost any insect could be used to a general could be solved the proposed and far germ scrulined for the sound general could be selectively been found

where we were total from their on we should specially report to intempence Section at debriening details of all duds dropped.

b. Also when I checked at the duty officer's room at Operations an hour before my flights on January 4 and 11, I was told to drop my wing bombs at a height of about 200 feet and airspeed 200

When I pointed out to the duty officer Capt. Reynolds that the plane would be blown to we dropped 500-pound bombs from that altitude, he said not to worry as the bombs were

c. When I pointed out to the duty officer Capt. Reynolds that the plane would be blown to bits if we dropped 500-pound bombs from that altitude, he said not to worry as the bombs were duds and wouldn't explode.

d. When I went to the plane to check the bomb load, on each occasion it was guarded by guards who told the navigator and myself not to worry about the wing bombs as they had already been checked. Ordinarily there were no guards and the bombs were checked by the crew members.

e. I noticed the first time that four wing bombs, the second time two wing bombs, had no fuses so they could not be ordinary bombs.

f. The germ bombs we dropped on January 4 and 11 corresponded exactly to one of those described by Ashfork only two weeks previously.

g. In discussions with other pilots and navigators in the house where we lived, I found that several of them had been given so-called special missions and had even been told by the briefing officer that the duds are in fact-germ bombs.

Q. Who else do you know has dropped germ bombs?

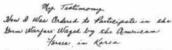
A. The others that I know personally as having dropped germ bombs, are Kenneth L. Enoch, Jack Larson, Schmidt, and Francis Duffy. I know that these people dropped germ bombs because they lived in the same house as I did and we talked about germ bomb missions. Enoch dropped a total of six germ bombs on January 7 and 11. Jack Larson four on January 4, Schmidt four on January 7 and 20 mills of six germ bombs on January 5. As to whether there are others who have dropped germ bombs, I don't know, because it is a master of such high secrecy.

ned number of the bomber has 5 digits the last digits. The 247

PRISONER OF WAR F. B. O'NEAL (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

Floyd Breland O'Neal, aged 24, a U.S. prisoner of war of Fairfax, South Carolina, U.S.A., is a second lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. AO-1848375). He received air training in the U.S. Air Force in August 1950. He arrived in Korca on Jan. 16, 1952, and was assigned to the 67th Fighter-Bomber Squadron of the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group. His plane was shot down by the anti-aircraft fire of the Chinese People's Volunteers west of Sinmak at 9:15 a.m. on March 4, and then he was captured. According to his own written confession, he dropped two bacteria bombs in Sibyon Ri, Korca, on February 15, 1952.

The Confession Written by Floyd Breland O'Neal Is Reproduced Below:



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righted in a rather loved voice, for he had had several shrinks: I worken't spraying structure today. I the last several source is the last of present interpret the last several several setting at over labels, and he immediately got up and sorted over to the libble and took it. C. C. C. Combining operations and talket to them for about fifteen visualis. It Bromating legs the ship and work to be the result of the title the proof of the labels and work to be the result of the proof of the labels and work to the source supplies of more days to the movidant and talking work the relatively near result to the adjust of game worked the relatively near that little town the source supplies for the adjust of game worked to the tear of the desired for the assessing of talketter would gave work and little town that with them. I do know that the two tears injuried of the assessing to talketter would gave work gathing in the general bot and the morning of the result of the present of the gathing of the place bank - yet don't have many go them. The gathing of being careful with one season the season all in an and go the places, for the subjects, heavy being careful with one season the parties you as there one more of the places of come all subjects, heavy the more all subjects, heavy to the more all subjects, heavy to the subject of the more the laws the more the gather work as the present workers the green was partied in the greens as a worked.

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geme those who made the decision to see this in-human wayson. It is the duly of waryone to do his part it also person wayson at once, define any open of these innocent people are tilled for the Maritie wagon. All man of nightenesses the world were, and especially the Macreenes, must also hap without any testilation against this industra-wayson!

Hoyd B O'Neal

(Comment on the Testimony of Knies)

(Comment on the Testimony of Kniss)
On the face of it there appears to be a number of contradictions between the evidence of Kniss and that of O'Neal, expecially as both are from the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group, and the state of the state of

- 5) The need for secrecy.
 4) The height from which the V. T. bombs were to be released, O/Neal said he dropped from 7,000 feet, Kniss that they were ordered to drop from 6,000 feet.

 5) The fact that artillery shells could also be used in germ warfare but that germ bombs were more effective.
- 6) That special crews would handle the loading of the germ bombs
- T) That there would be a special way of reporting results of missions and that Captain McLaughlin himself would be on hand to take the debriefing reports.

 Points of disagreement are as follows:

- Points of disagreement are as follows:

 1) O'Neal was told it would not matter much if the V.

 T. bombs exploded in the air or on the ground, that the
 bacteria would survive. Kniss was told the explosion would
 kill the bacteria if the bombs hit the ground, but they would
 survive if the bomb exploded as scheduled at 100 feet above
 ground. (Both agreed that the V. T. bombs would be set
 to explode at 100 feet above the ground.)
- Kniss was warned not to fly over 12,000 feet as the germs and insects would be killed by lack of oxygen or the cold. O'Neal was not briefed on this point.

coid. O'Neal was not briefed on this point.

3) O'Neal was not briefed on this point.

3) O'Neal was told the germ bombs would be dropped over towns or areas with large troop concentrations while Knits was briefed to drop on the edge of towns and cities e-from 5 to 10 miles outside as is shown by the actual mission which he participated in or had knowledge of.

(In connection with these three discrepancies, it is important to note that Kniss was briefed just two months after O'Neal. The Americans must have realised by this time that germ warfare, already in progress for at least 3 months, was not producing the results that had been expected. It seems logical to expect that the experts cast around for every possible explanation for the lack of success, and that by the time Kniss was briefed here was an attempt to eliminate any unfavourable factors. The Americans had found that germ warfare was not as simple as had first appeared. Kniss was specifically told not to drop germ bombs on town for the second of the decontamination measures taken by the Korean people.

4) O'Neal was told in the event of not being able to

because of the decontamination measures taken by the Korean people.

4) O'Neal was told in the event of not being able to drop his germ bombs in North Korea to pick some uninhabited spot in South Korea and dump them there, siking the nearest radar station for a fix so that a could be sent to retirely the bombs about an explode. Kniss was told to keep the bombs aboard and return to base. (A possible explanation of his is contained in a report carried by all the American news agencies in early March to the effect that a "mylterlous" outbreak of typhus had occurred in a remote, mountain village in South Karea. It is highly likely that this was the result of some airmen "dumping" germ bombs which actually did explode or burst assunder on impact.)

5) O'Neal decer/bes spraying missions as early as mid-February and was briefed in detail about how they were to be carried out. Kniss was told spraying would only start in mid-Ju field that sireraft would be sent to Japan at the end of Application and the state of the spraying as tred out the start of the spraying set and Kniss are equally sure their versions as the planes. There is the start of the spraying as tred out the spraying the sent of the spraying as tred out the spraying as the sent of the spraying the sent of the spraying as the sent of the spraying the sent of the spraying

PRISONER OF WAR P. R. KNISS (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

Paul R. Kniss, a U.S. prisoner of war, born on April 29, 1927, in Monmouth, Illinois, U.S.A. is a second lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. AO-1999070). After completing his training in December, 1946, he served at the same base as a flight training officer. He arrived in Korea on March 20, 1952, and was assigned to the 12th Fighter-Bomber Squadron of the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group. He was shot down by the Chinese Volunteers on his 27th flying mission near Namehi on May 31. According to his own written confession, he did drop bacteria bombe in Sariwan Korea.

The Confession Written by Paul R. Kniss Is Reproduced Below:

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6) Kniss and the others were forced to sign a secrecy statement which was not required of O'Neal and those with him. On January 22, when O'Neal was briefed the Korean-Chinese side had made no mention of germ warfare—in fact it was not even confirmed that it had been started. By March 21, of course there had been a great deal of publicity about germ warfare which as we know from discussions with all prisoners did provoke debstes and discussion at the air bases. The necessity to stop such discussion would logically be more imperative on March 21 than January 22. At the briefing which Kniss attended at Camp Stoneman on February 22, he was specifically told to deny rumours that the Americans were waging germ warfare. Obviously such instructions were not necessary for O'Neal at the time he was briefed.

7) Greater precautions were taken for the pilots health in the period in which Kniss was operating. Pilots were given blood tests following their germ warfare missious.

Conclusion: The discrepancies between the evidence of these two pilots seem merely to reflect the modification of methods introduced by the Americans as they developed their germ warfare plan.

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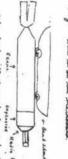
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Member of the International Scientific Com-mission Interrogating U.S. POW P. R. Kniss (the first man on the left).

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Secretary of the second of the second of general second of the second of

WANG CHI

Below is a translation of his

confession: My name is Wang Chi, alias Wang Chih-Chia, aged 21, native of Chuchi, Cheklang Province. In November, 1951, I began to In November, 1981, I began to study in a school for training secret agents established by the intelligence organisation of the U.S. Far Eastern Command in Japan. The school is headed by a Japanese named Kazumasa Ito with two American superintendents. There I studied for two months, the main subject of our training being how to carry out espionage. On Jancarry out esplonage. On Jan-uary 26, 1952, I was sent to Seoul

tary 26, 1952, I was sent to Seoul
where I worked as an agent in
the TLO, an intelligence organization of the Headquarters of
the U.S. Armed Forces. At 9
p.m. on March 12, this year,
two instructors named Wangand Kim (both Chinest-speaking
Koreans), told me and two other persons to immediately proceed to
North Korea to find out whether there are any epidemic diseases;
the situation of, their spreading; the dea.h rate caused by them; the
anti-epidemic activities of the Communist army; what kinds of inoculations have been taken, effective or otherwise; the general sanitary
conditions of the Communist army and whether there are lots of flies,
rats, fleas, lice, etc., in the areas affected by epidemic diseases. This conductions or the Communist army and whether there are lots of filler, rats, fleas, lice, etc., in the areas affected by epidemic diseases. This was our first assignment to conduct investigations relating to diseases and germs. However, both Wang and Kim declined to reveal the cause of this sudden investigation. Besides, they told me to find out the activities of the Communist troops in the daytime as well as in the night, and whether there were traces of tanks on the road. Before our denuter, where we are king save it as a telephone interesting track the might, and whether there were traces of tanks on the road. Decore our departure, Wang and Kim gave us a telephone interceptor (used for secretly intercepting telephone conversations), two forged official scals of the Chinese People's Volunteers, four carrier pigeons, two carbines (carried by the other two people), six sheets of 1.39,000 scaled military maps, and the forged pass written by myself, rations,



Tang Chii-Sheng



Li Hsing-Shun

SPIES PARACHUTED BY THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TO GATHER INFORMATION ON THE EFFECT OF GERM WARFARE

美的工的一個作为今後守備放外的接着東西北京的 伊格·巴马自由过美国鱼者人(一個一大九十個一日生)。 九十万公南的月上了小河鱼的河北下一人及: 一人一张,是我,是最早地种情报和又(TLO)当情 花成。 当年1月1日晚水村是黄堤部一烟塘至33 在公司村主山教室(成日朝朝上新教生中间传)原外的多 法 13mm, 此 c 年 150g, 二章 可存 情好 如何。 A:1 小大八行生、百年20年 中意口和文社及的城。 アンキャルのとは春味、風味養品を子りいます · 中心上了、众情爱用自治疗如传教各种苦好~ 1. 4. wy Fischiel sert (anguing (4))

· wa-cytola - water - white

い、たまかしい事間いあつるかなもろっては かいれた情を正常い をかりまけんだいの味の Bywerce finish hamman service 川をない物に男を持名、等。 一月間に、アントントントントントンに生傷、それまし、味る、よきな wennewith \$. 3 . 1.1 温南明等批开朝鲜,还 ***** ** エ月ナントストーカカ は人みちのはべし しまい 五本,十二四色环(安) 東西州之引血是城下江土 +四日-时情感至1月日出 10-1111年月下114 Milliagen with the

deposit for this

The above is a reproduction of the original written confession by U.S. air-borne Spy Wang Chi.

A CONTRACTOR

etc. Wang and Kim instructed us to collect information after our landing, in areas centering around Sokponguan, to release a pair of the pigeons the first day after our landing, reporting the time and place of our safe landing, to release another pair of them the following day if there was any information, to fulfill our mission within a week and to return to Seoul from the place of our landing. We should say "I am TLO" if we should meet the American troops on our way, and say in Korean "I am an intelligence agent of the American authorities" upon meeting the South Korean troops. All three of us, together with six others, left Seoul at 11 p.m. on March 18, arrived at the airfield at midnight, and we took off in two double-engined transports. We landed at Sokpongsan, north of Ichon, at one o'clock on the 14th. I was captured at 8 o'clock on March 18, two days after our landing.

(Signed) WANG CHI March 23, 1952



Tan Tee-Min



Chang Kuei-Tang

"But between BW bombs refrigerated dumps and germs loosed to

"But between BW bombs refrigerated dumps and germs loosed to kill men, animals and plants, a great histus stretches. What, really, can these germ bombs do? And how does one get timen to do it? "There is only one true way of answering this question at the moment—nobody really knows. In its modern form BW has never been used in a military operation. Until it has been used we will have no way of knowing exactly what it can do, how effective it can be, to what degree it must contribute toward victory or defeat in a World War III."

See Rosebury: "Peace or Pesitience", pages 98-99, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1949,

".... No commander would dare to plan an assault on the assumption that a target which had been germ-bombed must be sufficiently softened-that is, unless he had up-to-the-minute intelligence."

-See "Epidemics Made to Order", Science Digest Vol. 29, No. 4, page 57, Chicago, April, 1951.

ABNORMAL SEASON AND PLACES IN WHICH INSECTS WERE FOUND

After the invasion of American planes, various kinds of insects and spiders were discovered. The season and places in which these insects and spiders appeared are unusual. For instance, black springtails were found at the beginning of March, 1952, six meters above ground level on a concrete grand stand.

and field crickets which overwinter in the egg stage were discovered in March, 1952, on the surface of snow. These unusual events are more than sufficient to indict the American Government of having spread these creatures from the air. Following photographs show some of the evidence collected.



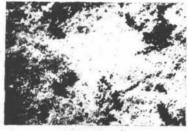
On March 4, 1952, American aircraft spread large quantities of field crickets over the eastern suburb of Kuantien City and Hung Shih La Tre Village. View of some of the field crickets massed on snow at the Hung Shih La Tre Village, Kuantien County, Northeast China-



View of a large group of spiders discovered on snow at Ping Chung Chieh, Langtou Section of Antung City and its vicinity, immediately after the raid by six American planes on March 4, 1952.



Field crickets, which overwinter as eggs and of which the scults die off in winter, appearing on masse on the



View of false ground beetles found on snow at Ping Chung Chieh soon after the invasion on March 4, 1952, by six American planes.



On March 2, 1852, American aircraft invaded Shenyang, Fushun and other places and scattered numerous Anthomyild files. This is an enlarged view of one of the files on snow.

Clese view of the concrete grand stand at the race course of Fashun City. After the invasion by U.S. planes at the beginning of March, 1952, springtails were discovered on the grand stand six meters above ground level. Photo shows entomologists of the Investigation Commission making observations on March 84, 1862.



Specialists Have Conducted Investigations, and Made Examinations and Identifications



H. F. Chu, entomologist, examining insects spread by U. S. planes.



Samuel H. Zia, Professor of Bacteriology, watching a technician injecting a mouse with saline emulsion of ground spider material.



S. H. Chen (on the right), entomologist and his assistant, Y. T. Kung examining insects spread by U.S. planes.



Y. T. Ch'in, eniomologist, Professor of Biology, China Medical College, Shenyang.



C. Hsin, Chief Technica! Expert in Bacteriology. Institute of Infectious Diseases, Changehan.



C. L. Liu, Professor of Entomology, and his assistant F. Li examining insects spread by U.S. planes.



S. C. Ma, entomologist, examining insects spread by U.S. planes.



N. C. Chang, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, examining a smear of anthrax bacilli under the microscope.



fessor of Parasitology, examining spread by U. S. planes.



P. L. Luh, Assistant Professor of Entomology, examining insects spread by U. S. planes.



K. H. Ching, Assistant Professor of Bacterfology China Medical College, Shenyang.



W. P. Wei, bacteriologist, performing postmortem examination of guinea-pig which died after ino-culation with material prepared from springtalis.



Prof. Samuel H. Zia and Assistant Professor H. T. C. M. Hsieb, Bactertologist, Institute of Medical Chang discussing cases of encephalitis. Research, Shanghal.





C. H. Hu, Professor of Pathology, doing postmortem examination of duck succumbed to injection of culture of Pasteurella multocida.



C. I. Shen, Professor of Plant Pathology, Peking Agricultural College.



C. K. Yen, , Assistant Professor of Pathology, Shanghai Medical College.



P. L. Li, Professor of Pathology, China Medical College, Shenyang.



W. F. Chlu, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, Peking Agricultural College.



C. Ho, Professor and Head of the Department Biology, Dairen Medical College.



Y. R. Hsii, neuropathologist, Professor of Neurology.



H. Wel, Professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology, Dairen Medical College.



L. Fang, Assistant Professor of Peking University Medical

"WE HAVE OBTAINED SUFFICIENT SCIENTIFIC PROOFS THAT THE U.S. ARMED FORCES HAVE DEFINITELY BEEN USING BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN KOREA AND IN OUR COUNTRY. THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR CRIMES IS IRREFUTABLE."

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L. Fang M.B. (Severance Union Medical College, Scoul) Research Fellow (P.U.M.C.)	SPECIAL	ISTS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE	8. C. Ch'eng B.S. D.V.M. (Iown) Bc.D. (Johns Hopkins)	

INSECTS, SPIDERS AND OTHER OBJECTS UTILIZED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

American planes have raided Korea, Northeast China, and Taingtae, and have on numerous eccasions, by means of different kinds of containers or by direct sprays, disseminated large quanti-ties of insocts, spiders, feathers, tree leaves, corn kernels, etc., in waging bacteriological warfare.

- THE ROLE PLAYED BY INSECTS AND OTHER OBJECTS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANES:
 - A. Insects having great adaptive, dispersive, and reproductive powers are effective means for spreading pathogenic organisms. Certain pathogens die easily when disseminated alone, but survive well when carried by insects. Besides, certain pathogenic organisms are only transmitted through insects.
 - B. Other objects such as feathers, tree leaves, corn kernels, etc., are able to carry pathogenic organisms causing human, animal or plant diseases.
- II. INSECTS. SPIDERS AND OTHER OBJECTS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANES FROM WHICH PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS HAVE BEEN ISOLATED:
 - Insects and Spiders: Pathogenic organisms have been found in at least eight kinds of insects and one kind of spider:
 - 1. Human fleas: 2. House files: 3. Anthomylid files:

 - 4. Ptinid beetles: 5. Wolf spiders:

 - 6. Non-biting stable flies: 7. Chironomid midges: 8. Helomysid flies: 9. Black springtails:
- Piague bacilli. Anthrax bacilli. Anthrax bacilli, dysentery ba-cilli, typhoid bacilli, paraty-phoid bacilli, and cholera phoid
- Anthrax bacilli.

 Anthrax bacilli, dysentery bacilli, and Pasteurella multo-
- cida
- Typhoid bacilli. Typhoid-bacilli. Paratyphoid bacilli.

- R. Other objects: Pathogenic organisms have been found in at least six kinds:
 - 1. Voles:
- Plague bacilli.
- 2. Feathers: 2. Clams:
- Anthrax bacilli.
- 4. Corn kernels:
- Cholera vibries. Smut.
- 5. Soybean stalks and pods: Soybean purple spot fungi.
- 6. Tree leaves:
- Anthracnose fungi, ring spot fungi.
- III. THE FOLLOWING INSECTS ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR PRESENCE OF PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS:

Blue bottle files, field crickets, migratory locust, stopeffies, and many other insects.

The above clearly indicates that in the present bacteriological warfare, the U.S. Government, besides aiming at direct destruction of life, is also testing out the resistance of insects to cold, their ability to disseminate pathogens, etc.

They also use insects and other objects which carry no pathogenic organisms with the malicious intention of confusing the populace and creating public alarm.

But because of the extensive and effective anti-epidemic measures taken by the Chinese and Korean peoples, the U.S. Government has not been able to attain the results expected.

EXAMPLES OF INSECTS AND SPIDERS DROPPED IN NORTHEAST CHINA BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES



Non-biting Stable Fly

(Muscina stabulans (Fallen))

(Muscina stabulans (Fallen))
On March 15, 1952, a large number of these files were found on cement-floored yards and open veranda of the dormitory of the Department of Trade of the People's Government of Northeast China. Files of this species breed under ordinary conditions in decaying organic matter, and absolutely will not appear outdoors in great numbers in the snow-clad Northeast.

S. H. Chen and P. L. Luh.

Identification made but

(Musca vicina Macquart)

Large quantities of house files were found in the field outside San Ho Village, Szeping, after the invasion by American planes on March 17, 1952. Under natural conditions house files are found in the vicinity of houses and animal enclosures. In Northeast China they do not begin to become active until May. Their appearance outdoors in large numbers in the cold March weather must be attributed to the activities of U.S. sircart.

House Fly

(Musca vicina Macquart)

Identification made by: Y. T. Chin and L. P. Feng.







Blue Bottle Fly (Lucilia sericata (Meisen))

(Lucilia sericata (Meigen))
Blue bottle flies were found on
March 15, 1952, on a cement tennis
court, where snow had not completely melted, in the vicinity of
the dormitory quarters of the Department of Trade of the People's
Government of Northeast China,
Shenyang. In the Northeast these
tiles normally begin to appear between April and May. Their appearance on snow is decidedly unnatural and indicates their having
been scattered by American atrplanes. Blue bottle fly is one of
the insects of great sanitary importance.

Identification made by: L. C. Feng and C. S. Chao.

Anthomyild Fly (Hylempia sp.)

×R

In many of the localities invaded by American planes, such as Shenyang, Antung, Kuantien, Tsingtao, large numbers of Anthomyid files suddenly made their appearance. Under natural conditions files of this genus will normally appear between April and May. Their occurrence in large numbers in March on snow-covered fields is, therefore, entirely abnormal. Evidently, the American Armed Forces used these files as made used these flies as m seminating diseases.

Identification mad & H. Chen o



Helomyzid Fly

(Helomyza modesta Meigen)

(Helomyza modesta heigen)

Large numbers of Helomyzid files were found on snow and ice in Chinehow, Kuantien and Antung after the invasion by American military planes. As a rule, these files breed in animal excreta or decayed organic matter, Their appearance at temperatures below zero is totally unnatural and leads to the obvious conclusion of their having been scattered by U.S. aircraft.

S. H. Chen and P. L. Luh.

Identification made by:

craft.

× 6.5

Chironomid Midge (Orthocladius sp.)

×7.5

(Orthocladius sp.)

After the invasion by U.S. military aircraft, large numbers of midges were found in Chinchow, Antung, Kuaniten, and Changpal. At Changpal where four-compartment bacteria bombs were discovered, these midges were found in the vicinity of the bombs and in association with field crickets and spiderse-creatures with widely different habits. This proves that the midges were dropped by American planes.

Identification made by:

re dropped by Allerification made by:
C. L. Liu.



Human Flea (Pulex irritans Linu.)

After the invasion by American military planes, fleas were discovered in Fushun, Kuantien, etc., in open fields and on snow surface—places obviously unnatural for fleas to appear. It is thus proved that these fleas must have been disseminated by American planes.

Identification made by: L. C. Feng and C. S. Chao.



XE.4

Ptinid Beetle (Ptinus fur Linn.)

(Ptinus fur Linn.)

Ptinid beetle is a storage pest, and under natural conditions is usually found in factories and storehouses of animal and plant products. But on March 20, 1952, inhabitants of Pel Chiao Tsang Village, Liaoyang County, found these beetles outdoors on the walls, on the ground and in cultivated fields. Previously the villagers had heard of the drones of an American plane and witnessed the dropping, at the places where insects were discovered, of reddish objects of the size of a thermos bottle. This fact effectively proves that these beetles were spread by the U.S. aircraft.

Identification made by:

C. L. Liu and P. L. Luh.



Migratory Locust

(Locusta migratoria Linn.)

(Locusta migratoria Linn.)

Migratory locust is a major agricultural pest. Under natural conditions, the adult locust dies in the fall, after having laid eggs which will overwinter and hatch in the following May. Many live adult locusts, however, were found on March 15, 1952, on the veranda on the second storey of a dormitory building of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government, Shenyang. Very obviously, these locusts could not have appeared naturally but must have been dropped by U.S. military planes.

S. H. Chen and P. L. Luh

Identification made by:

×0.95

Field Cricket (Gryllus testaceus Walker)

× 1.7

This agricultural pest overwinters in the egg stage. The adults die in winter. But on March 4, 1952, large numbers of this insect were found on the snow in Kuantien. Undoubtedly their appearance was not natural and they must have been scattered from the air by American airplanes.

Identification made by: H. F. Chu.



Black Springtail (Isotoma negishina Börner)

In those areas of Shenyang, Fushun, Antung, Kuantien and Hsinpin invaded by U.S. planes black springtails were found. Of the places where they occurred, many were unnatural for them to be present. For instance, in Fushun they appeared six meters above ground level on a concrete grand stand. This is impossible under natural conditions.

Identification made by: S. C. Ma.



Wolf Spider (Tarentula sp.)

(Tarentiala sp.)

Immediately following the invasion by American military aircraft over Penhsi, Aniung and Kuantien, large number of wolf spiders were discovered. Ordinarily, these spiders appear in quantities in mid-April at the earliest. Their apearance en masse on snow at subzero temperature is abnormal. These facis indicate that the wolf spiders were scattered by American planes.

Identification made by: F. C. Wang.





This bacillus was Gram-negative and motile; pro-duced acid and gas in glucose, maliose and man-nitol; did not hydrolyze lactose and sucrose; pro-duced no indole; did not decompose urea; and was agglutinated by anti-para-typhoid C serum to a tites of 1:800. typhola of 1:800.

Examination made by: K. H. Ching.



TYPHOID BACILLUS (Salmonella typhosa) ISOLATED FROM THE NON-BITING STABLE FLY AND THE CHIRONOMID MIDGE

> This bacillus was Gram-negative and metile; pro-duced acid without gas in glucose, maltose and manglucose, maltose and man-nitol; did not hydrolyze lactose and sucrose; pro-duced no indole; and could not decompose urea. It was agglutinated by anti-typhoid serum (titer 1:3,200).

Examination made by: K. H. Ching.

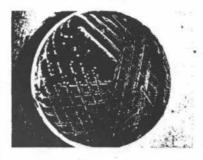
*

Three of the wolf spiders dropped by American airplanes in Tsingtao.

PASTEURELLA OF HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA FOUND ON SPIDERS DROPPED BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES



Wolf spiders dropped by American airplanes being ground in sterile mortar with sterile normal saline.



Colonies of Gram-negative non-motile bacilli on culture medium inoculated with ground wolf spider material.



Saline suspension of ground wolf spider material being inoculated into white mouse. The mouse died within 24 hours after the inoculation.

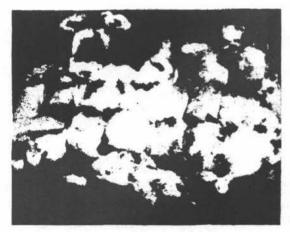


Duck and rabbit, inoculated with the culture isolated from the wolf spiders, died in two days.





Bipolar staining Gram-negative bacilit from culture of ground wolf spider material.



Ducks in the districts of Antung, Chinchow, etc., developed hemorrhagic acpticemia after having swallowed the spiders dropped from American airplanes. From the dead ducks Pasteurella muitocida has been isolated.



Bipolar staining bacilli in a bmear made from the heart blood of a duck found dead in Antung.



Heart of the duck showing hemorrhage in epicardium following inoculation with the same culture,





Section of liver of the duck showing acute peritonitis (exudate over surface of liver) and fatty change.



Section of liver of the same duck, showing abscess formation.



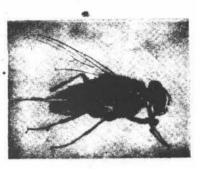
Section of spicen of the same duck showing small abscesses.

Cultural characteristics of organisms isolated from wolf spiders: acid production without gas in glucose, mannitol, sucrose and sorbitol, No fermentation of lactose and maitose. Production of indole and hydrogen sulphide. No growth on potato and media containing bile saits.

The bacilli isolated from spiders and ducks were identified as Pasteurella multocida which causes severe epizootics with hemosphagio septicemia in dosand birds.

nade by: Samuel K. H. Ching.

ANTHRAX BACILLI FOUND ON INSECTS, SPIDERS AND FEATHERS DROPPED BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

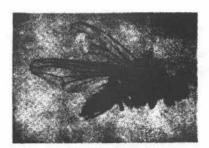


In the night of March 14, 1952, an American airplane intruded into the district of Szeping. In the afternoon of March 17, an inhabitant of San Ho Village in the first district of that city, named Wang Yu-T'sai, discovered large groups of files in San Tao Ling Tze outside the village. He immediately reported to his group leader and District Government. The villagers were mobilized for their extermination. The specimen collected has been identified by entamologists as house fly (Musca vichna), from which anthrax bacillus (Bacillus anthracis) has been isolated by bacterlologists.



In the evening of March 20, 1952, two American airplanes intruded into the district of Liaoyang. At that time, a militiaman, Jen Wan-Ku and inhabitants Wang Yung-Chang and Wang Hua-Ming of Pel Chiao Tsang Village of that county, all saw a red object about the size of a thermos bottle dropping from the air. It burst suddenly when it was about 3-4 meters above the roofs with a slight noise and an unpleasant smell. A little while later, a large number of insects were discovered in the village. The same kind of insects were later also found in the fields and in its neighbouring villages and towns, including Liu Erh Pu Town and the suburbs of Anshan City. These insects were identified by entomologists as Ptinid beetle (Ptinus fur) and were proved by bacteriologists to carry anthrax bacillus (Bacillus anthracis).



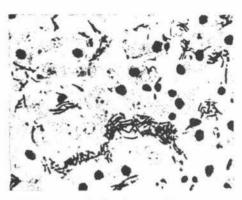


On March 12, 1952, eight American airplanes intruded into Kuantien, disseminating large quantities of Anthomylid files and wolf spiders in addition to dropping of feathers. On March 6, 1952, an American airplane intruded into Tsingtao district. On the next day, numerous Anthomylid files and wolf spiders were similarly discovered along the bay. From the Anthomylid files and wolf spiders, collected from both localities, Bacillus anthracis was isolated by bacteriologists.

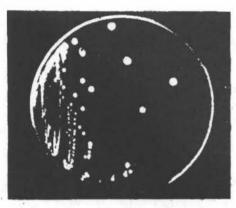


Feathers dropped by U.S. aircraft in Kuantien.

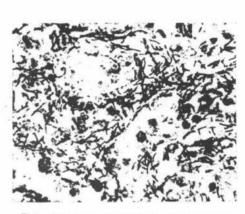
On March 12, 1952, eight
American planes invaded Kuantien City in
Northeast China. One
of the planes dropped
a calcareous bacteria
bomb which landed outside the east gate. The
remnants of the bomb
are shown in a photograph on page 18. Eight
meters northwest of the
bomb pit were found
many feathers
which anthrax bacilli
were isolated by bacteriologists Samuel H. Zia
and N. C. Chang.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Microscopic section of liver showing the presence of numerous anthrax bacilli.



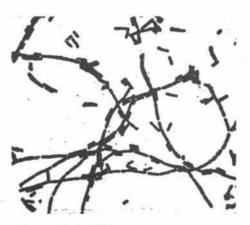
Culture of feather washings grew gray-ish colonies with rough surface as shown on culture plate. The bacilli of these colonies were non-motile on microscopic examination.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Microscopic section of spicen showing the presence of numerous anthrax bacilli.



No matter whether in oculated with washings from feathers, or with culture of the aforementioned material, all the white mice became sick and died.



Gram-positive bacilli from culture of washings from feathers disseminated by US planes.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Hemorrhage and necrosis at site of ineculation.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Congestion of liver and spleen,

The organism isolated from the feathers dropped by American planes has been identified as B. anthracis. This organism is well known for its deadly infection of domestic animals and man.

Identification made by: Samuel H. Zia and N.

CASES OF RESPIRATORY ANTHRAX AND ANTHRAX MENINGITIS IN LOCALITIES INVADED BY AMERICAN PLANES

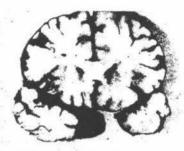
Following the intrusion of American airplanes into Northeast China to disseminate insects and other objects carrying anthrax bacillus, cases of respiratory anthrax and hemorrhagic anthrax bacillus meningitis, which were never seen before in the Northeast, suddenly appeared one after another in some districts. All these victims had during life either parti-

THE PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF HEMORRHAGIC ANTHRAX BACILLUS CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS



A surface view of the anterior portion of the brain: Extensive hemorrhage in the sub-arachnoid space.





A coronal section of the brain: Extensive hemorrhage in the subarachnoid space.



A microscopic picture of the cerebellum: Hemorrhage and inflammatory cell inflitration in the subarachnoid space.





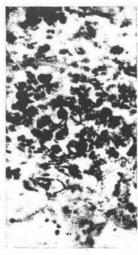
microscopic picture of the cerebrum (Gram in): Large numbers of anthrax bacilli com-ned in subarachnoid space (in the suicus).

THE PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ANTHRAX BACILLUS PNEUMONIA AND HILAR LYMPHADENITIS





A microscopic picture of the lung showing pneumonic changes: The alveoli of the lung filled with cellular and serous exudate.



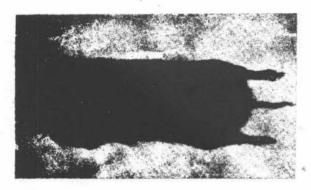


larged lymph glands (Gram stain section): The inflammatory tiss containing a large number containing a snthrax bacilli.

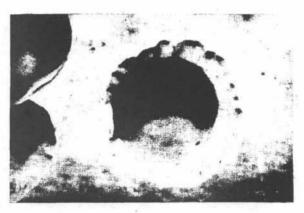
AMERICAN AIRPLANES DROPPED LARGE NUMBERS OF VOLES CARRYING PASTEURELLA PESTIS IN KANNAN COUNTY HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE

On April 4, 1952, American airplanes invaded at night Kannan County.

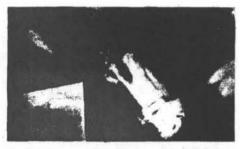
In the morning of April 5, a large number of voice were found throughout the roofs, and in vegetable cellars and open wells. Examination by bacterio
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In the morning of April 5, a large number of voice were found throughout the roofs, and in vegetable cellars and open wells.



The vole dropped by American plane



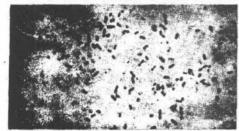
Colonies of plague bacilli 48 hours after incubation.



ml of the sus-



Autopsy of the dead rat.



Gram - negative bacilli isolated from the white



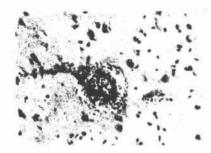
A lytic test by plague bacteriophage proves these bacilli to be Pasteurella pestis.

ENCEPHALITIS CASES OCCURRING IN LOCALITIES INVADED BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

In certain localities in Northeast China raided by American planes, there has suddenly occurred a kind of scule infectious disease hitherto unknown to us. Its clinical picture fits in with that of acute enceptities. Pathologically, saids from changes of enceptities were of

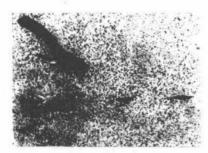
the cases also show the presence of a peculiar form of pneumonia. The disease is receiving epidemiological, bacteriological and virological studies. The spread of the diseases is checked by the extensive anti-epidemic measures taken.

PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE BRAIN OF CASES DIED OF ENCEPHALITIS



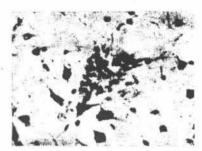
Occipital lobe of cerebrum.

Marked perivascular lymphocytic infiltration.

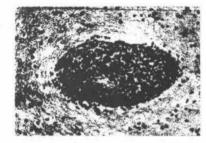


Occipital lobe of cerebrum.

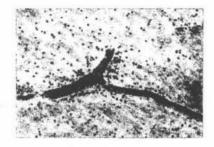
Perivascular lymphocytic and glis cell bulltration.



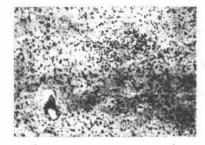
Cortex of cerebrum



Hlppocampus.



Pons.
Marked concertion



Cortex of cerebrum, Neuronophagia,

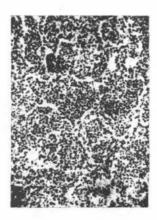
PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE LUNGS OF CASES DIED OF ENCEPHALITIS



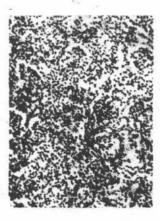
Solitary delimited pneumonia in



Solitary, delimited pneumonia in the lower portion of the left upper



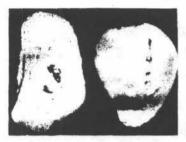
The alveoli in the pneumonic area



The alveoli in the pneumonic area are filled with leucocytes and fibrin.

EXAMPLES OF PLANT PATHOGENS DISSEMINATED IN NORTHEAST CHINA BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

FUNGUS-LADEN CORN KERNELS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANES

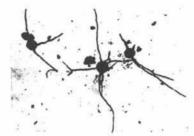


Black spots on the top of corn kernels.



A small quantity of the spore mass from the black spot of the corn kernel is transferred into a drop of water for germination test in a Van Tieghem cell.

On March 19, 1952, Mr. Fu Min (aged 27) of Sunchiapaotze of Wulungpel District, Antung, discovered at a riverside a large quantity of corn kernels.



The chlamydospores germinate after 24 hours at room temperature (about 15°C.). Each chlamydospore of the spore-ball produces a promycelium, and from the tip of some promycelia a single sporidium buds out.

This smut was identified as Thecaphora sp. by Prof. Shen Chi-I, Peking College of Agriculture. Fungi of this genus are hitherio unknown in China. They are generally known to be detrimental to legumes in America and Europe.

PEACH LEAVES HARBOURING PEAR AND APPLE RING SPOT FUNGUS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANE IN NORTHEAST CHINA

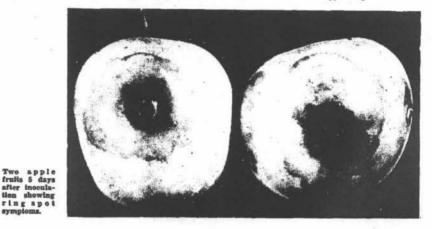
Shortly after 11 a.m. July 10, 1952, in Chuan Yen Kou, Shun Tran Village, Sluyen County, Ma Siu-Ling, a farmer of the Second District, witnessed an

American plane flying in a northeastern direction. Very soon afterwards he discovered large quantities of tree leaves scattered over an area of about 16,000 square meters, with an average of 1 leaf per 3 square meters.

Isolation and inoculation experiments demonstrated the presence on these peach leaves a pathogenic organism, identified as Macrophoma kuwatsukai Hara. This fungus is a dangerous parasite causing serious rots on both apple and pear fruits, and die back and canker on apple twig.



Sample of peach leaves disseminated by American plane in Siuyen County, Northeast China.



Large lesions are produced on pear fruit 48 hours after inoculation. Left, 2 inoculated pears; right, control.



Pycnidia of the ring spot function of the subundance at the center of if the apple fruit 6 days aft. Photo shows a cross section o in the host tissue.



From the peach leaves disseminated by American plane, a pear and apple ring spot fungus, Macrophoma kuwatsukai Elara, was isolated. Photo shows a colony of the fungus growing on a culture plate.



EXAMPLES OF INSECTS AND SPIDERS DROPPED IN KOREA BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

Anthomyiid Fly (Hylemyla sp.)

American planes have dropped large quantities of Anthonyild files over Cholwon, Cholsan, Sunan, Sunchon, Songchon, Hichon, Tokwon, Yangtok and other districts in Korea. On March 17, 1952, at 7 a.m., a Chinese volunteer, Wang En-Kuei, witnessed four American planes bombing the Kocha railway station in Yangtok District. One of the planes dropped a package which broke up in the air into more than ten small ones. After the planes had left, a large number of files and pleces of torm paper were found on snow scattered over an area of 2,500 square meters. But beyond this sone, no such insects could be found.



Helomyzid Fly (Helomyza modesta Melgen)

(Helomyza modesta Melgen)

American planes had also dropped Hebomyzid files in Korea. On March 9, 1952, at

2 p.m., a Chinese volunteer, Chang AnChang, asw two American planes coming
from the northwest and circling over Chonnae Myen, Munchon Goon. The second
plane dropped two black objects which feli
on the western and eastern slopes of a hill.
After the planes had left, Chang and eleven
other comrades found a large number of
files at the places where these black objects
landed. The files were identified by Professor C. Ho as Helomyzid and Anthomylid
files.



Stonefly (Nemoura sp.)

×4.3

On April 2, 1982, while travelling in a certain locality in Korea, Allan Winnington, correspondent of London "Dally Worker", noticed a U.S. plane flying high above. About twenty minutes later, he observed some little spote floating down from a great height. As they came to a lower level, he saw that they were large numbers of brown leaves and long-winged insects, many of ded on Winnington himself. the were later recognized as at the entomologists.



Chironomid Midge (Orthocladius sp.)

Chironomid midges are one of the mo quently found insects dropped by an planes in Kores. They were ofter ed with other insects such as the Anthilles. At 9 a.m., February 29, 189 American plane was found spraying a mass over Ochon Ri, Kores. After plane had left, large quantities of were found. These were identified become C. We as Chironomid midges.



separate No. 1 March 1984 S.

Human Flea (Pulex irritans Linn.)

(Pulex irritans Linn.)
On April 23, 1952, around 10 a.m., at a hilliside near Songdong, Helyang Goon, large numbers of human fleas were found on a bare ground, covering an area of 300 square meters. In the thickest part measuring 3-4 square meters, the fleas were so numerous that the ground appeared black. On the same day about 4 a.m., an American plane circled over this region without bombing or strafing. These fleas, therefore, could only have been disseminated by the American plane.

This fies was identified by entomologist as human fies, and plague bacilli were isolated from it by bacteriologist.



Black Springtail (Xenylla sp.)

(Xenylla sp.)

American planes have on numerous occasions dropped black springtalis over Yangtok, Ichon, Kaepung, Cholwon and other Goons in Koren. At 2 p.m., February 12, 1952, Squad Leader Hsino Tien-Chen saw three American planes circling overhead and ejecting black fumes. Thirty to forty minutes later, Halao, together with Li Ching-Hsiang and other comrades, discovered many scattered masses of black springtalis on the snow. At the same time, these insects were also found on their clothes and caps.



×31

Spider (Lycosa sp.)

American planes dropped large quantities of spiders at Ichon, Tacchon, Hichon, Song-chon, Yongbyen, Kaepung and other districts in Eorea. On March 10, 1952, at Changdo Ri, Holyang Goon, Platoon Leader Liang saw an American plane dropping a brown paper package, which burst oh reaching the ground. Many spiders were found around the broken package.

INSECTS, CARRYING ENTERIC PATHOGENS OF **EXAMPLES**

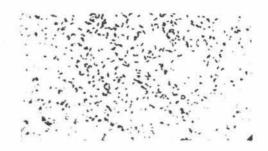
ISOLATION OF TYPHOID BACILLI FROM ANTHOMYIID FLIES DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES



Anthomyiid Fly

(Hylemyla sp.)

on March 5, 1952, we have been seen seen seen seen seen flying low ever Eyongjo El, Munchon Goon, Kores. After the planes had left, numerous Anthonyild files were found. On bacteriological examination, these files were found to carry typhoid bacillit.



Photomicrograph of the typhoid bacilli isolated. Identification made by: C. M. Hsieh.

ISOLATION OF PARATYPHOID BACILLI FROM ANTHOMYIID FLIES AND HELOMYZID FLIES DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES

Anthomyiid Fly (Hylemyia sp.)

(Hytemyla 5p.)

On February 28, 1952,
American planes scattered a large number of Anthomylid files, midges and other insects over Ujik Rl.
Korea. The insects were dispersed over an area of 1,500 × 30 meters. On bacteriological examination, the Anthomylid files were found to carry paratyphoid bacilli. Anthomylid files dropped on the same day by American planes over Ochon Rl. Korea, harboured the same bacteria.

ISOLATION OF DYSENTERY BACILLI FROM ANTHOMYIID FLIES AND BLACK SPRINGTAILS DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES

Anthomyiid Fly (Hylemyia sp.)

(Hytemyia sp.)

On February 20, 1952, Anthomyiid flies, spiders and other insects were dropped by an American plane at Rangha Ri, Pyongwon Goon, Korca. On bacteriological examination, these Anthomylid flies were found to carry dysentery bacilli.



Meigen)

Ai 8 p.m. on March 2, 1952, a sentry of the Chinese People's Volunteers heard an American plane flying ai a low altitude over Backsok Ri, north of Suk-chon Goon, Korea, but no bomb explosion was heard. The next day, he discovered masses of densely packed insects within an area of 2,500 × 750 meters. On bacteriological examination, the Helomyzid files collected were found to carry paratyphoid bacilli. On the same day, Helomyzid files dropped by American planes into a river near Tackoyojam, Sukchong, Korea, were found to carry the same organism.



crograp of the paratypl bacilli isolated, Identification

C. M. Hsieh.

Black Springtail (Xenylla sp.)

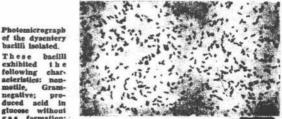
February 25, 1952

These

negative;

On February 25, 1952,
American planes were
seen circling low over
Sangpal Ri, Sangsip Ri
and Pyongchon, Korea.
After they had left, the
troops stationed there found a large number of insects including black
springtalls scattered over an area of 600 × 1,000 meters. These black
springtalls were examined and found to carry dysentery bacilli.





mannitol, dulcitol and maltes ti-Shiga dysentery serum up to Identification made by:

AMERICAN PLANES DISSEMINATED CHOLERA VIBRIOS IN KOREA

CHOLERA VIBRIOS CARRIED BY FLIES



Han Su Yun, a member of the deceased family, accusing the American aggressors before the Commission for Investigating the Crime of Bacterislogical Warfare Committed by the American Imperialists (upper).

Smear made from Han Sang Kuk's stool culture showing cho-lera vibrios (right).



On the night of March 4, 1952, American aircraft raided Pyongyang, flying over the central part of the city several times. Early next morning, a sixty-eight-year-old resident of that district by the name of Han Sang Kuk found many files and white paper packages in his courtyard and in the street in front of his house. Opening the packages, he found numerous flies again. He took the matter as a mischlef done by children. He put some of the files in his palm and showed them to his neighbor. Choe Du Sop. The latter, a factory worker, who had read the announcement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs Bak Hon Yong concerning the bacteriological warfare waged by the U.S. Armed Forces, realized that those files must have been dropped by American planes, and so he told Han Sang Kuk the whole story. Meanwhile, two of Han Sang Kuk's grandsons, aged 6 and 2 years respectively, were around, and they played with the files. Choe Du Sop and Han Sang Kuk together burnt the packages and files. Choe disinfected his hands and advised Han to do the same. Han, however, ignored Choe's advice.

At midnight, March 6, 1952, Han suddenly took ill. The chief symptoms were uncontrollable vomiting, and diarrhea with rice water stools over ten times before daybreak. His condition became rapidly worse. He was seen next morning by Dr. Kim Wan Jun. It was ascertained that he did not eat any food bought from the market, did not receive any guest, nor did he leave Pyongyang, but had handled files on March 5. He was found to be badly dehydrated, his pulse feeble, extremities cold and body temperature subnormal. He was treated as a case of cholera but without avail. He died at 8 a.m., March 8, 1952.

The patient's two grandsons who had played with the files, contracted the same disease in the afternoon of March 7, and they both died the next evening. In the same household there have also Han Sang Kuk's daughter-in-law and eldest grandson (12 years old). However, they were not at home in the morning of March 5th. After the old man became ill, the doctor made them live apart. This and other precautionary steps stopped the further occurrence of cholera cases.

Jon Si Un, Professor of Bacteriology of Pyongyang Medical College, performed detailed bacteriological and immunological examinations and identified cholera vibrios from the stool of Han Sang Kuk,

From the above facts, it is clear that the cause of death in these three cases was cholera.

Korea is not an endemic focus of cholera and has been free from this disease since 1947. Furthermore, these three cases appeared during the cold season. There can be no question but that this outbreak was caused by cholera vibrios carried by the files disseminated by American planes.

SUMMARY OF CHOLERA CASES IN HAN FAMILY

Name	Han Sang Kuk	Han Kyong Sup	Han Kyong Sun
Age	68 years	6 years	2 years
Sex	Male	Male	Male
Date of Infection	March 5, 1952, a.m.	March 5, 1952, . a.m.	March 5, 1952, a.m.
Onset of Ulness	March 6, 1952, midnight	March 7, 1952, 3 p.m.	March 7, 1952, 8 p.m.
Chief Complaints	Uncontrollable vomiting and diarrhea	Same com- plaints	Same com- plaints
Time of Death	March 8, 1952, 8 a.m.	March 8, 1952, 8 p.m.	March 8, 1952, 10 p.m.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL **EXAMINATIONS** (Han Sang Kuk)

Stool Smear	Actively motile Gram-negative vibrio	
Peptone Water Culture	Fellicle formation on surface,	
Agglutination Test	Positive, titer 1:3,200	
Pfeiffer Reaction	Positive	
Gelatin Liquefaction	Positive	
FERMENT	CATION OF SUGARS	
Maltose	Acid produced, no gas	
Glucose	Acid produced, no gas	
Sucrose	Acid produced, no gas	
Mannitol	Acid produced, no gas	

CHOLERA VIBRIOS CARRIED BY CLAMS

In the night of May 15, 1952, American planes circled low for a long while over Cha Ri, Kepyong Myen, Daedong Goon, Pyongan Nam Do. Early in the morning of May 17, the wife of Cho Man Pok, a merchant in Cha Ri, found on a nearby hill some clams in a straw package. She brought some heme and ate them raw with her husband, as was customing the companies of the com

kitchen Vibrio cholerae was also found.

On May 19, the local militia found on the same hill four more straw packages containing clams, some of which were already broken. Bacteriological examinations on two unbroken clams again revealed the presence of Vibrio cholerae.

This clam was identified as Meretrix meretrix Linn., a marine species. These facts proved once more the activities of the American Armed Forces in disseminating cholers in Korea. That these attempts falled to create an epidemic was due to the effective counter measures taken.

AMARICAN PLANES DISSEMINATED PLAGUE BACILLI IN KOREA

THERE HAS BEEN NO PLAGUE IN KOREA FOR MANY YEARS. A STATE-MENT MADE IN THE OFFICIAL PUB-LICATION ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISEASES IN KOREA ISSUED BY THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT IS TO THE AME EFFECT

IN PLAGUE-FREE KOREA, PLAGUE

PATIENTS HAD SUDDENLY APPEAR-

AMERICAN PLANES HAD ON MANY OCCASIONS DROPPED IN KOREA FLEAS AND RATS. FROM THE FLEAS AND RATS DROPPED BY THE AMERICAN PLANES, PLAGUE BACILLI WERE FOUND.

ALL THESE FACTS CONCLUSIVE-LY BEAR OUT THAT THE PRESENT INCIDENCE OF PLAGUE IN KOREA IS THE RESULT OF THE BACTERIOLO-GICAL WARFARE UNLEASHED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

EPIDERBOLOGY OF THE DISEASES OF HAVAL IMPORTANCE

NO PLAGUE IN KOREA FOR MANY YEARS

3. Other Arthropod-Borne Diseases

Plague has never been prevalent in Korea althoughit is rampant from time to time in neighboring China. According to the statistics of the Government General of Korea and the reports of the League of Nations, Korea has been free from plague for many years. This is attributed by so me authors to the heating system practiced by the people which diminishes to some extent the rat infestation in the house.

Kala azar is not known in this country except for oc-casional cases brought in from China. However, due to the proximity of this territory to Manchuria and the Shantung Pro-vince of China, its introduction would not be surprising.

That there had been no plague in Korea for many years was definitely stated in the official publication; "Epidemiology of the Diseases of Naval Importance in Korea", Navmed P-1239, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., 1946.

VICTIMS OF PLAGUE IN KOREA

PLAGUE CASE No. I

Keh Chuan-Shu, male, 21 years old, volun-teered and went to Korea in November, 1950, and had never left Korea since. In the after-noon of March 4, 1952, he suddenly became sick and died on March 7, 1952.

A specimen of postmortem heart blood was taken for culture. The organism isolated was identified as P. pestis through careful bacteriological, blochemical, serological and animal inoculation tests. From the above facts, it is clear that the patient died of septicemic plague.

PLAGUE CASE No. II

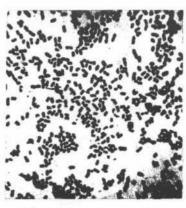
Chang Chin-Lung, male, 21 years old, had always been healthy in the past. In the last three months prior to his death, he was never away from the the place where he had been stationed. He suddenly began to feel ill in the afternoon of March 7, 1952, and died at 6 a.m. on the next day.

A specimen of postmortem heart blood was taken for culture. The organ-ism isolated was identified as P. peris through careful bacteriological, biochem-ical, serological and animal inoculation tests. The above facts prove that the patient died of septicemic plague,





Body and Tomb of Keh Chuan-Shu who died of plague.



mening Gram-negative back re of Chang Chin-Lung's how

INFECTED RATS AND FLEAS DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES IN KOREA

in the morning of February 20, 1982, a Chinese voitnieer by the name of Huang Sheng-Ch'ang saw an American airplane over the railroad station at Namjon, near Kujang, Yongbyon Goon. The plane circled over the station, dropped an article which did not explode. On closer inspection, he saw a rectangular wooden box, green in color, about half a meter long, with holes on four sides. The box was broken and at its side there was a dead rat.

On February 29, 1952, at a certain place in Tongchon Goon, a Chinese volunteer by the name of Chang Shun-Yu, found two dead rats near the shrapnels of a bomb dropped by American planes. From one of the rats, pieces of viscera were taken for culture. The organism isolated was identified as P. pestis through careful bacteriological, blochemical, serological and animal inoculation tests.

The dissemination of piague-infeat-ed fleas by American planes in Korea has already been mentioned under Human Flea. (See page 46.)

PLAGUE CASE No. III

At about 4 a.m., March 25, 1983, an American plane had circled low over Namsong Ri, Sungtal Myen, Kangaou Goom. At about 6 a.m. Bak Yon Hao. a farmer in Namsong Ri, found many fleas fleating on the water in a tall big jar by the side of a well. These fleas were identified by entomologists as human fleas (Pulez irritans), and shown to be infected with Pasteurella peatis on bacteriological examination.

Examination.

Bak Yon Hao took ill on April 2, with symptoms of high fever, chills, headache, congestion of conjunctive, and swelling and tenderness of the right inguinal lymph node. He died on April 4.

Postmortem pathological and bacteriological examinations established the cause of death in this case as septicemia secondary to bubonic plague.

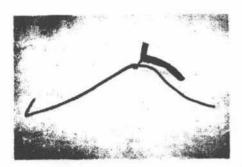
Although cases of plague accura-

Although cases of plague occur-red, an epidemic was prevented by the emergency measures enforced.

AMERICAN PLANES DISSEMINATED PLANT PATHOGENS IN XOREA

SOYBEAN STALKS WITH PODS HARBOURING SOYBEAN PURPLE SPOT FUNGUS DISPERSED IN KOREA BY AMERICAN PLANES

At 1:00 p.m., on March 20, 1952, in Yongpung Ri, Koan Myen, Chongju Gooa, Pyongan Buk Do, Korea, Sun Chih-Chien, Deputy Political Enstructor of a certain detachment of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea, saw one of four American "sahe" jet planes drop a dark mass. The mass broke up at a height of about 300 meters, and soybean stalks with pods and tree leaves began to fall. These were scattered over an area about 200 meters wide and 500 meters long, there being on the average 2 to 3 soybean stalks and pods and 15 to 16 tree leaves per square meter.



Soybean stalk with pod, dropped by an Al



ograph showing mycellum and two tufts ophores characteristic of soybean purple

The fungus was identi-fied as Cercospora solina (Cercosporina kikuchti) by Assistant Professor Chiu Wel-Fan of the

Chin Wei-Fan of the Peking College of Agri-culture. This fungus is detrimental to the soy-bean crop. It can sur-vive for one to two years on the soybean ped and can produce

LEAVES HARBOURING ANTHRACNOSE FUNGUS SCATTERED BY U.S. MILITARY PLANES IN NORTH KOREA

At 11 a.m. on February 28, 1952, a Chinese People's Volunteer, Wu Yao-Chuen, at Dae Tok San, east of Kalson, North Korea witnessed U.S. airplanes dropping five big round objects from which large quantities of leaves were dispersed over an area of about one square kilometer, with an average of 1 to 3 leaves per square meter. These leaves were found yellowish brown in color. The identity of the plant cannot be determined on account of the fragmentary condition of the leaves. Careful studies have confirmed that a species of Glomerella, an anthracnose fungus, detrimental to apple, pear and cotton plants, was carried on these leaves.



A sample of the leaves dispersed by U.S. airplanes in North Kores.



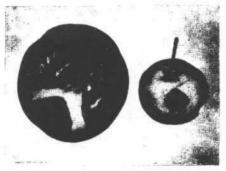
From these leaves a species of Giomerella, an anthraconose fungus, was isolated. This fungus produces vali abundanily both on culture media and infected plant material:

Left: Side view of an acervalus showing the short conidiophores and single-celled conidia.

Right: Top view of an accrvulus showing prominent setae.



soi of Giomerella sp. each containing 8



Apple and pear fruits, 5 days after being inoculated with the culture of Glomerella sp., showing circular brown spots with concentric accrvuli at centers.

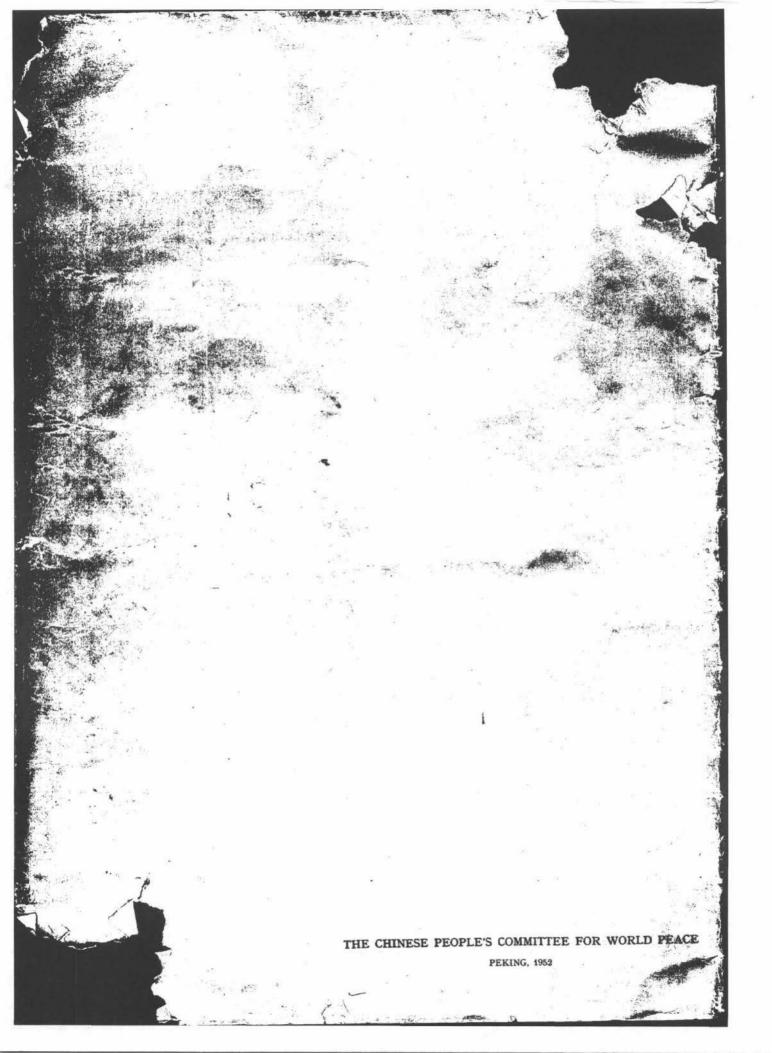
Left: Apple. Right: Pear.



Cotton seedlings grown in soil inoculated with cultures of Glomerella sp. showing lesion on stem and roots.

IN EMPLOYING BACTERIOLO-GICAL WEAPONS, THE U.S. GOV-ERNMENT HAS VIOLATED:

- 1. THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 AND 1907 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF POISON OR POISONED WEAPONS.
- THE GENEVA PROTOCOL OF JUNE 17, 1925, WHICH PRO-HIBITS THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTE-RIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE.
- 3. ARTICLE 6 OF THE CHARTER
 OF THE NUREMBERG INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
 OF 1945 CONCERNING CRIMES
 AGAINST PEACE, CONVENTIONAL WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES
 AGAINST HUMANITY.
- 4. ARTICLE 5 OF THE CHARTER
 OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR
 EAST OF 1946 CONCERNING
 CRIMES AGAINST PEACE, CONVENTIONAL WAR CRIMES AND
 CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.
- 5. THE INTERNATIONAL CONVEN-TION ON GENOCIDE, ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON DECEMBER 9, 1948, WHICH UNDERTAKES TO PREVENT AND TO PUNISH CRIMES OF GENOCIDE.



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ABC RADIO NETWORK NEWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

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Mr. Tolson. Mr. Ladd J Mr. Belmon

Mr. Clegg. Mr. Gladie Mr. 173

Mr. Pasen Mr. Tracy..

Mr. Holla

Mr. Laughlin-Mr. Mohr Mr. Winterrowd Tele: Room

December 22, 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C. OBJETERING CREEKE WARFAN

Dear Mr. Hoovert

I am returning the At the request of attached booklet entitled "Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed By the Government of the United States of America".

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Sincerely.

TVime

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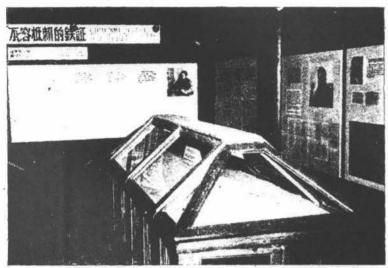
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EXHIBITION ON BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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歷史的事實 NCTOPN-IECKNE DAKTU HISTORICAL FACTS FAITS HISTORIQUES



Under the auspices of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, the "Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed by the Government of the United States of America" was opened for preview on May 2, and formally inaugurated on September 15, 1982, in Peking.

Displayed in the exhibition are documental proofs of the long preparations for bacteriological warfare made by the U.S. Government; the written and sound-record confessions of the prisoners of war (U.S. Air Force) about their own experience of dropping bacteria bombs in Korea; the bacteria bombs dropped in Northeast China and Korea by American planes, with specimens of germ-laden insects and other objects, together with photos; reports by specialists on identifications and laboratory examinations; and reports of investigations conducted by both foreigners and Chinese. All of these testify to the irrefutable fact that the United States Armed Forces are using bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China.

This pictorial is published in the hope that those who have had no chance to visit the Exhibition may comprehend the heinous crimes committed by the U.S. Government in waging bacteriological warfare.

Photos: Exhibition Hall of the "Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed by the Government of the United States of America."





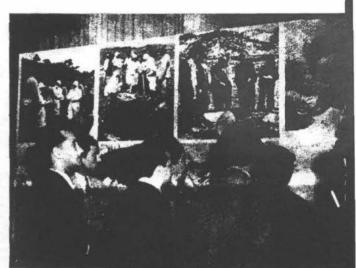
The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson examining the four-compartment bacteria bombs dropped by American planes in Koros and Northeast China.



Yves Farge, President of the French National Pescs Council, inspecting the various kinds of bacteria bombs dropped by American planes in Korea and Northeast China.



Representatives of the trade unions of India listening to the sound-records of the confessions of the prisoners of war (U.S. Air Force) who had dropped bacteria bombs.



Representatives of the trade unions of Algeria looking at photographs of on-the-scene investigations conducted by the Korea Group of the Commission for Investigating the Crime of Bacteriological Warfare Committed by the American Imperialists.

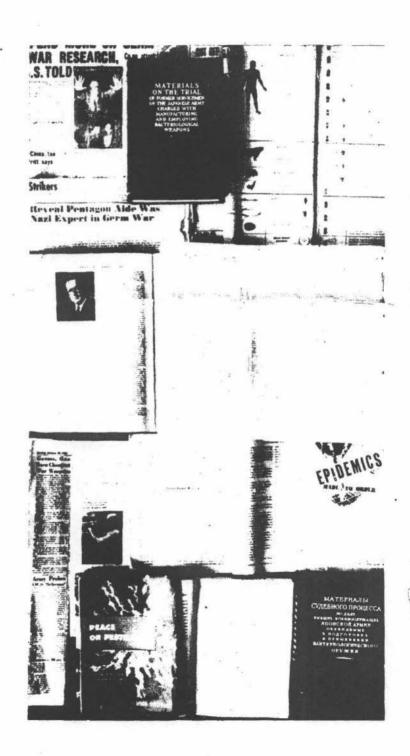


Representatives of the trade unions of the German Demoeratic Republic studying the diagrams showing results of research on anthrax bacilli disseminated by American aircraft.



Representatives of the trade unions of Australia inspecting the shells of bacteria bombs dropped by American planes.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVERT ITS IN-EVITABLE MILITARY DEFEAT, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS **OPENLY RESORTED TO** BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND NORTHEAST CHINA IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGAINST HUMANITY. THE HISTORICAL FACTS, MATERIAL PROOFS, AND TESTI-MONIES OF WITNES-SES, TOGETHER WITH FIRST-HAND REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT ON THE ACTUAL SCENES BY UNBIASSED PEOPLE, BOTH CHINESE AND FOREIGN, HERE EX-HIBITED, ALL TESTIFY TO THE CRIMES COM-MITTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN WAGING BACTERIO-LOGICAL WARFARE.



PREPARATIONS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

February 2-9, 1946.

Mr. Merck's coport stated that systematic study of germ warfare started in the U.S.A. towards the end of 1941, a committee being set up by the National Academy of Sciences on the direction of the Secretary of War. Two months after Pearl Harbour the committee reported that biological warfare was feasible and urged that steps should be taken for defence against it. The War Research Service, with Mr. Merck as director, was organised with President Roosevelt's approval in the summer of 1912, and specially designed laboratories were set up and other research projects turned over. In Nov. 1943 the Office of Strategic Services reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff indications that the Germans might be planning to use biological warfare agents, and it was decided to accelerate the work (particularly with regard to the protection of troops) and to transfer a large part of the responsibility to the U.S. War Dept. At the peak, 3,900 workers were employed in the U.S.A. on biological warfare research (carried out in strictest secrecy), including 2,800 Army mon, nearly 1,000 Navy personnel, and nearly 100 civilians. As in the U.K., the main object was to develop methods of defence, but it was also necessary to investigate offensive possibilities, and the possibility of retaliation in kind could not be disregarded; a wide variety of agents pathogenic for men, animals, and plants was therefore considered. Those selected for research were made as virulent as possible and produced in specially selected culture media, the studies resulting in discoveries of great value to agriculture. Installations, necessitating the design and construction, of special equipment, were established as follows: (1) a parent research and pilot plant a Maryland (Apr. 1943); (2) field testing facilities in Mississippi (summer 1943); (3) a plant for investigating larger-scale production m Indiana (cerly 1941); (1) field-testing facilities in Utah (summer 1944). Apart from the immediate objectives, much information of lasting value for human welfare was obtained, the more important accomplishments being: (a) development of methods for the mass production of micro-organisms and their products, and for the rapid and accurate detection of minute quantities of disease-producing agents: (b) significant contributions to the control of airborne disease germs and knowledge concerning the immunisation of human beings and animals against certain infectious diseases; (c) production and bolation of a crystalline bacterial toxin, opening the way for a more highly-purified toxoid; (d) development and production of an effective toxoid in sufficient quantities to protect large-scale operations, it necessary; (e) important advances in the treatment of certain infectious diseases of human beings and animals and in the development of effective protective clothing and equipment; (1) application of special photographic technique to the study of airbothe micro-organisms and the safety of laboratory procedure; (g) information of the effect of over 1,000 chemical agents on living plants, and studies of the protection and control of certain diseases of plants.



In 1941 the U.S. Government began to set up special organizations to study and manu-facture bacteriological weapons.

-See the report submitted to Secretary of War Patterson on January 4, 1946, by George W. Merck, former Chair-man of the Biological Warfare Com-mittee of the U.S. Army Chemical War Service, (From "Keesing's Con-temporary Archives", London, Feb-ruary 2-9, 1946.)

This report was withdrawn shortly after the release because it shocked public opinion.

Left photo: G. W. Merck

Theodor Rosebury, formerly Chief of the Air-Borne Infection Project at Camp De-trick, admitted in 1949 that the Bacteria Factory in Camp Detrick had never stopped production ever since World War. II.

See Rosebury: "Peace or Pestilence", 1949. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.



A SPECIAL POLICE FORCE GUARDS CAMP DETR

Camp Detrick, the central laboratory established by the U.S. Department of War in April, 1943, for large-scale manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

Photo: The main entrance to the camp. -From "Life", October 8, 1951.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

There follows a short paragraph which I shall cite later, and then this concluding statement:

In whatever deliberations that take place concerning the implementation of a listing peace in the world, the potentialities of biological warfare cannot safely be ignored."

As international tension mounted after the end of the war the Army, having lifted ever so slightly the lid of the germwarfare Pandora's box, slammed it shut again under strict secrecy regulations. But it is no secret that work at Camp Detrick continues. Soon after the Merck Report appeared, for instance, Colonel Henry M. Black, commanding officer of Camp Detrick, stated that the camp would become a permanent Army installation and, as a newspaper story put it, will continue the research that was done in the strictest of wartime secrecy, when steps were taken to combat biologicalwarfare developments that enemy governments might design for use against the United States." And Hanson W. Baldwin, writer on military affairs for The New York Times, reported serveral months later that "experimentation and production of some lethal toxins are continuing under the general super-vision of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army," many technical reports have been issued from Camp Detrick among which the most recent, which may represent post-war research, reveal no immediate connection with biological warfare. It may be assumed that fundamental as well as partial research is necessary for the development of this adject; and it is possible that only papers dealing with the farmer sort of work are now being released for publication.

I found the following interesting note in the middle of an AP story that appeared in the spring of 1945 under the head-

line above "secrets" GET airing is contents talks:

"A little item relating to bacterial warfare, a secret that correctly rates with the atom bomb, listen \$10.2.530 appropria-

THEODOR ROSEBURY: The author was chief of the Air-Borne Infection project at the United States Biological Warfare Headquarters at Camp Detrick, Maryland, during the war. His recent EXPERIMENTAL AIR-BORNE INFECTION is the technical report of that work. He is now Associate Professor of Bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University

A WHITTLESEY HOUSE BOOK



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Laboratory infections were reported from Camp Detrick as fol-

ELLENCION, H. V., P. J. KAPULL, H. L. BOOKWALTER, and fowr. Cutaneous Anthras: Report of Twenty-five Cases." nal of the American Medical Association, 131: 1105, August 3,

1048. How. C., and W. R. Mriller. "Human Glanders: Report of Sic. Cases." Annals of Internal Medicine, 88: 93, January, 1947. How., C., and W. R. Mriller. E. B. S. January, 1947. How., C., E. S. Mriller. E. H. Kelly, H. L. BOOKWALTER, and H. V. Ellerschen. "Acute Brucyllosis among Laboratory Workers." New England Journal of Medicine, 389: 741. May 15, 1947. How., C., L. L. Coarell., H. L. BOOKWALTER, and H. V. Ellerschen, J. S. H. BOOKWALTER, and H. V. Ellerschen, J. S. L. L. BOOKWALTER, and H. V. ELINGSON, Streptomycia Treatment in Judgrams, and H. V. Ellerschen, V. E. L. Ellerschen, 1939. 195, September 38, 1948. ROKEMENT, T. H. V. Ellerschen, C. Meillergoms, and F. M. Schamer, "A Laboratory Infection with Philipsods View Treated with Penellin and Sulfidiance, and Experimental Beauting on the Mude of Infection." Tournal of Infections Diseases, 9th 64, January-February, 1947.

These are various bacteriological weapons listed by the American magazine "Life". Theodor Rosebury admitted that while manufacturing these weapons, many laboratory workers at Camp Detrick contracted the following diseases: Cutaneous Anthrax, Acute Brucellosis, Tularemia, Psittacosis, etc.

Upper photo: "Life", October 8, 1951.

Lower photo: A page from the book entitled "Peace or Pestilence" by Theodor Rosebury.

a right be used to conteminate shraped and other weapons. It is possible that spores, particularly if desirented, may meant the instantaneous high temperatury and present of detection. Daffour 1987) mentions this possibility as leaving been "present", but the state knows of no actual data on the question. On the other hand, shraped examils and other war wounds are very likely to be inferred, each electrical actions are larger wounds, and it may be dealthed that such contamination or other desires, and it may be dealthed that such contamination or other desires, and the contamination to provide a superior of the group may probably be eliminated. The meable use of a combination of spores of authors on the color of a combination of spores of authors are one of a combination of spores of authors are not one or more of the group we charter to the color of a combination of spores of authors, the normalization of spores of authors we charter to the color of a combination of spores of authors are to be a required to the color of the colo

The Air Hour Infections

The Arr-Heres Infections

This group in Edit, the largest number and probably the most important offset I indicates actual in detail and control in detail in section. It is presented in detail in section IV is promotion, plager, influence, mostles and unuspe, politheosis, authors, extend discuss of animals, and, included somewhat unconventionally made in a relative because it is an included somewhat unconventionally included a processor in the section of the loss of originary signed over the section and the said of violence given for each agent, indicates a fraction for including the processor in the section of the loss of the protection of the bacterial souriate, and the agents betted above constitute its clud potential ansemal. It is therefore necessary to consider the mechanism of air-borne infection closely, to trivial and the same are amongst it in comparatively new and has not yet achieved movemal acceptance.

After the closeded experiments of Pasteur and Tyushali had shown that bacteria are associated with the first of the sir, and that dust particles large crought in the visible processed that bacteria do not remain long suppended in air. When bings later showed that bacteria in droplets anserted or coupled into the air sould be recovered only a relatively short, distance-front their point of origin, is covered to establish the idea that reparatory infections can be transmitted and by district transfer of infected droplets, This concept of draptet indexion of the origin are mentally accepted until recently. Early observations that infection is a three points are an independently of draptet have been regarded in exceptance, and the well-larges and hilly of mession and chalcuppens, and the well-larges and ability of mession and chalcuppens, to agreed reguly in flagrant discrepant of the droplet concept has been put down as baffling, but in not districted. a flagrant disregard of the droplet concept has been put down as haffling, but

in liarrant discretizable of the dropiet conveyl has been part down as haffing, but the root disturbed the theory.

Vange and growing body of data developed elicity drung the last fee years not sate that dropiet transfer by close contact is only an alternative means of transmission of infections of respiratory origin. Of apparently far greater epidemiological significancies in their transmission at a distance in both spear as affirm. The pioneer in developing those data assume to have been the French worker.

THE JOURNAL

IMMUNOLOGY

In May, 1947, a lengthy report, made public by bacteriological expert odor Rosebury and in the bacteriological la-boratory at Camp Betrick, pointed out that germs spread by aircraft by

The report stated that although Japan fostered developments in bacteriological warfare from 1936 until as late as 1945 and had made definite progress, she had not by the end of the war reached a position where these could have been of operational use, investigations by special intelligence officers in all theatres indicating that in their work the Axis were behind the U.S.A., Britain, and Canada.

A closely guarded war secret was disclosed on the same day (Jan. 4) by the U.S. Navy Dept., which announced that a Naval Medical Research Unit under Capt. Albert P. Krueger,

In April, 1943, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, U.S. Navy Surgeon-General, ordered the commencement of research work on bacteriological weapons

> -See report made public by the U.S. Navy Department, on January 4, 1946. (From "Keesing's Contemporary Archives", London, February 2-9, 1946.)

Professor of Bacteriology in the University of California had, during the war, worked on a method of spreading mists containing the organism of a disease (not specified) which was "centuries old and one of the greatest of killers." Work began in April 1943 on the direction of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy Surgeon-General, when investigations were undertaken into the possible use by the enemy of the organism of a highly deadly disease whose identity was not disclosed: as a "blind" for this secret work it was given out that the researchers were studying means of preventing and controlling airborne infections, notably influenza. The Navy Dept. stated that the result of these researches "demonstrate that a man-made epidemic as an instrument of war is a likely possibility" and that "conclusive information has been obtained . . . of great value not only for protection against bacterial attack but for control of communicable airborne diseases among a peace-time population." It was added that a protective suit with self-containing oxygen supply had been devised for workers in any prospective rescue or decontamination operations, and that the rubberised suits and other protective measures during the researches had proved so efficient that not a single case of infection occurred among the investigators .- (Times - New York Times - Daily Telegraph Manchester Guardian)

B. WHALING. -- International Whaling Conference

drug-resistant variants, or both. The pusseddity that strone with unusual properties much be developed by such means should be one-of the problems funded by a unitary experimental unit. Assembly: Types of continuers for infective agents and the manner of amending or packing them, depend on the mature and physical state of the agent and on the tree to which it is to be put. Uniture proporations of borters or critices intended for either the water loss or the indices results treats much be despensed, either in liquid suspension or in day form as may be indicated in any larger time water dealer of the malarce results treats much be despensed, either in liquid suspension or in day form as may be indicated in targer thin waited gloss amplies. These might then be probed in scandiss in native containers for size handling, arranged so that the lettion can be reased before discharging the amplied were the larger. To insure the breaking of such an amplied on centract with where, a gas-generating element like those used in the discontinuer which is included in the amplied, which would then be excited at the imaging on the probability of the manner of a page of the probability of the continuers of the probability of the properties container has underly in handling by a nortal frame beaty velocifit to with the container. The proceedintly of discongenital soft of succession mentioned on page 10. If this method of secentially is found fresible the agent should probably be incorporated in the projectile restate than nerely applied to its surface, in order to provide a sufficient quantity of the agent and for the suffey of those handling the projectile inchargement of firing it.

For air-borne agents the problem of insensibility them in suitable containers as part of the larger problems of means for thing disconniquent, which is considered before the form of insensibility. Which is considered.

CONTENTS

ppearance of Shosp Cell Lysias and Human A Cell Agglutinias in a Rabbit Im-nised with a Partially Partial Blood Croup A-Specific Solutance from Rog and Warfers, A Critical Analysis of the Available Agents, Their Possible Milliary glications, and the Means for Protection against Them. Theodor Rosebury Edvind, Arabas, with the auditation of Martin III, Bolds.

of air-contagion and insecr-contagion have the valu

-See "The Journal of Immunology", May, 1947.

The first is unlikely to be effective on a large scale. It could not be successfully applied to reservoirs as the normal filtering apparatus would probably remove the germs. This fact was forcibly demonstrated by the cholera epidemic at Hamburg in 1892. There were 17,000 cases and nearly 9,000 deaths within two months. Hamburg did not filter its drinking water; the nearby city of Altona, which did, escaped the epidemic.

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The second method does not seem to be practicable because of the danger of blow-back through wind changes.

Method No. 3 seems to be the most suitable. The latest information available to me shows that a practicable long-range bacterial warfare weapon which could be put into operational use if required has been devised in the U.S. It is a clusterbomb made up of 4-pound canisters each containing a small amount of concentrated germ culture. Dropped from a high-flying aircraft, the bomb would scatter the canisters at any required height much as incendiary bombs were scattered. Each canister is fitted with an impact or altitude fuse setting off a small opening charge

Field trials carried out in Utah show that considerable numbers of bacteria survive the heat and blast of the opening charge. Eventually about 10 percent of the original culture gets scattered in aerosol form.

By testing the bomb over an area laid out with culture plates, and by experiments on animals, the U.S.

scientists have calculated that about four tons of such canisters would efiectively contaminate about one square mile of battlefield. About 50 percent of any troops there not adequately protected might be infected. A similar bomb-load exploded over a built-up area would contaminate bout half a square mile infecting perhaps 1,000 people.

Such a weapon would seem to possess a powerful "terror" value and would be attractive for attempts at reducing strong points and distant industrial targets not requiring immediate occupation.

There is evidence, too, that experiments on the deliberate spreading of crop pests like wheat rusts and leafspot disease of rubber have been partially successful.

As with every weapon there are operational shortcomings associated with B.W. Whereas with an atomic Lomb it is possible to make a reasonably accurate assessment of casualties, field commanders could never accurately anticipate the effects of germ weapons. Much must always depend on local wind conditions, temperature, and above all the susceptibility of the population being attacked.

Medical authorities can never be sure when a disease will become epidemic. Sometimes when conditions seem favorable for a local outbreak to develop into an epidemic it fizzles

Attempts to destroy rabbits in



"Science Digest", April, 1951, admitted that a kind of cluster bomb for use in bacteriolo-gical warfare has been devised in the United States of America.

Photo: Document.
——From "Science Digest," April, 1951.

outine unpurified preparation of pattancosis virus, a ter member of the group of highly infactive disease excessive of bacterial warfare, has been reported to this centimetre approximately twenty million rups for man. No published data are available on the dis-tory of bacterial terms of the millions, but even if the offi has been according to the contractions of the contractions of

FUTURE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

No very concrete picture of the real possibilisis of biological reapons in major wars enterges from these published accounts, but in elear that the various authors considered them of comparable augus to atomic bombs.

In the Fistatis Riport, which is discussed more fully in Appendis, appears the following paragraph; 8

mic wcapom will oo long remain our monopoly. And there ther weapons of comparable destructivesma. Mankind has dulged in biological warfare on a large scale so far; but the or al sciences are evolving so rapidly that it is impossible to

Reseined B.A.S., p. 969, Dec. 1947.

In January, 1948, Thomas K. Finiciter (now U.S. Secretary of Air Force), Chairman of U.S. President's Air Policy Commission, insisted upon placing biological weapons in a position of first-rate military importance.

See report submitted to Truman by Thomas K. Finletter. (From "Mili-tary and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy" by P. M. S. Blackett, 1950, London.)

very substantial progress. the announcement urbiting that the tests had involved 10,000 Army, Navy, and Air Vorsepersonnel and civilian scientists, A further Presidential announcement of July 24, 1900, stated that the Entiretoistest had driven that the U.S. position in about scraposition of substantially improved "declared that "to-slay as possess powerful atomic scraposis, and ndied that, which is useful and observed the test had driven that the U.S. position in about scraposis had "substantially improved "declared that the U.S. as an interest world." this requirement would disappear when the nations were prepared to take post in interminant eventual of atomic energy.

The Around Energy Countinedom in its natural report in Cargo of Jan. 31, 1949, disclosed that the U.S. a presseed atomic hospital greater explaints power. That those dropped on Hiro-binas and Sansoski". Stated that now 1790s of bourbs tested an Entertain Sansoski. Stated that now 1790s of bourbs tested an Entertain Sansoski. Stated that now 1790s of bourbs tested an Entertain Annual Sansoski. Stated that the Property of the Cargo of the Car

Unifortunately, the public has been given an example and has sufficient to the product of the pr

ont the population of an entire city with a single blow, giuch a statement is not in accord with the facts as we have them to-day, as a further example, in a revent active it was stated that can entire city of the property of the property

On March 12, 1949, Forrestal, then U.S. Secretary of Defence, openly urged the use of bacteriological weapons "should it become necessary". —See Forrestal's statement of March 12, 1949. (From "Keesing's Contemporary Archives", London, July 5-16, 1945.)

Soils of the trigonometrical and methonatorial work, and we find that efficers with entire training are best for this. Although maders technique has reluced the wird of map making, modern mobility and, of course, the range of modern arrenth, the remaining that the remaining the remaining territorial arrenth arrenth carriements in plotting and ways reproduction have made it possible for upon the training to the remaining to the

Bucteriological Warfare

(ransighed and digerted by the MILITARY REVIEW from an artists by Maior Kenna Wiss-mann. In "Abbemsine Schwalzerische MRHarositechnist" (Awiterland) August 1849.

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Moderans Review

VOLUME XXX

SUMBER (

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Brazilian Edition

Editor (M.A. E. A. Humana, Brazilian Arma,
Amistant Editor: M.A. V. P. D. Covilvin, Brazilian Army,
Cart. E. C. Sakures, Brazilian Air Peng.

The "Military Review", April, 1950, published by the Command and General Staff College of the Army, Kansas, U.S.A. openly talks about bacferiological

Photo: Does From "Military Review", April, 1950.

Kartoffelkäferakerist durch amerikanische Magaruge

der Regierung der Deutschen De

In der Sitzung des Ministernie der Rogiegung der Deutschen Demo-kratischen Republik die am 15 Juni 1996 mistifand, berüchtels der Stentschrifte im Ministerium für Lunde, sind Fortwertschaft,

From May to June, 1958, American airplanes spread Colorado potato beetles in the German Democratic Republic.

—See the report submitted June 15, 1950, by Paul Merker, State Scarciary of the Min-istry of Agriculture and Forestry of the German Democratic Republic on the Investi-gation of U.S. dissemination of Colorado potate beetles in Germany.

nreaseden Republik.

Der Außerunfantlichen Komnissien, die die Untersudengen auf die ausgeführt hat, gebören Peul Metker als Vorstunder, Alfred Weiter vom innesministerium, Brunn Gaidha m ser vom Ann für Laformetten und die Speziellsten ble Schädlingsbekönpfung Hierbert Hoffmann, Johannes Drußfo, Schifferdecker, Man Eger, Gottfried Lunke and Albo Piene's ne wen

Commission siellte einwindfrei fest, daß am erikanisch e sugs der Sachsen. Thüringen und Marklen burg felkläter in großen Hengen obseworfen heben. Die entber-tlichen Funde au Karrolfeihäters einmeten überdigenstellen der durch Zeugmanssagen sentitelten Figustenden Gebrah.

Der Bericht der Außerordentlichen Konnerhadon

Leben wertigen.

"Die Beitrichtung in der Deutschen Drunderstieden Bepublik hat

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urbeiter, derüber hinnes durch die Unterstützung des Ferstädigen

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rung des Friedens und gegin die Kriegswarbereitungen haben die ansertenlichen imperialistischen Kriegstreiber zu einem schlichen, wetwechtrischen Mittel gegriffen, um unsere fletwickings und die Sticherung der Volksardelining zu sollene Seit fielm 21. Mai 1959 haben Flugzeuge, aus dem Watten kommend, Dere dem Gobiet dem Republik Colsgrade fletwicking dem Massan abgeworfen.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MAKES USE OF JAPANESE AND NAZI WAR CRIMINALS IN PREPARING BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE



EXCERPT FROM RECORD OF INTERPOGATION OF YAMADA OTOZOG

weapons were Detachment 101, Detachment 100, and their branches.

Concerning the activities of detachments 731 and 100 in the preparations to circular bacteriological weapons, it must be said that Detachment 731 engaged in deviating and producing bacteriological weapons intended for the wholesale extermination of human beings. The activities of Detachment 100, in this respect, were of somewhat narrower acope, and were limited to devising and producing bacterio-logical weapons of subotage in the form of exterminating animals and, contaminating erons.

During 1935-1935, Japan established two organizations for the manufacture of bac-teriological weapons in Northeast China. In 1941, for the sake of secrecy, these organiza-tions were called "Detachment 731" and "Detachment 100". The Chief of "Detach-ment 731" was the Japanese bacteriological war oriminal Shiro Ishii. The Chief of "Detachment 100" was Jiro Wakamatsu.

—From "Materials on the Trial of Former Servicemen of the Japanese Army Charged with Manufacturing and Employing Bacteriological Wea-pons", 1950. Foreign Languages Pub-ilahing House, Moscow.

Photos: Above—Testimony of the accused, Yamada Otosoo, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

Right—Testimony of the accused, Kajiisuka Ryuji, formerly Chief of the Medical Administration of the Japanese Ewantung Army.

EXCERPT FROM RECORD OF INTERPODATION OF KAJITSUKA RYUJI

City of Khabar

... Detachment 731 was reorganized in 1939-40 under a special secret decree issued by Emperor Hirohito of Japan in 1939. I was acquainted with this decree at the Kwantung Army Headquarters approximately in February 1940, signing a pledge of secrecy.

Besides this, by one or perhaps two secret decrees, issued by Emperor Hirohito in 1940, four branches of Detschment 731 were set up additionally in the second half of that year, to be located in the towns of Hallar and Sunyu, and at Hailin and Linhow stations, the dates of their formation being indicated. The appended tables of organization, signed by War Minister Tojo, showed that each of these branches had a personnel of up to 300 men.

Orders issued by Japanese War Minister Tojo in accordance with the emperor's decrees listed the hospitals and Detachment 731 which assigned a definite number of army medical specialists, non-commissioned officers and privates. The orders also indicated that civilians might be employed, but no more than 30 per cent of the entire personnel...

Question: From whom did the Idea of preparing for

Question: From whom did the idea of preparing for bacteriological warfare originate?

bacteriological warfare originate?

Answer: The idea of preparing bacteriological warfare originated from Ishii.

Ishii Shiro, born around 1893 in the Prefecture of Chiba, comes from the family of a wealthy landowner, and in 1919-30 graduated from the College of Medicine of the Imperial University in the town of Kyoto. He then entered the service of the Japanese Army as a volunteer, Soon after, he applied for enliatment in regular army service. Half a war

Beginning with 1933 Major General Nagata, Chief of the Military Affairs Division of the Japanese Ministry for War, supported Ishii's idea, and beginning with 1935, also Colonel Suzuki Yorimichi, Chief of the 1st Section of the Strategical Division of the Japanese General Staff.

Staff.

All these circumstances, as well as the fact that Ishii was a big specialist, led to his being appointed Chief of Detachment 731, and upon taking up this post he began research on weapons of bacteriological wariare.

As head of a division in the Medical Administration of the Japanese Ministry for War I went over the order drafted by the Appointments Section of the Personnel Division ap-



Ruins of the central labora Eulins of the central isbora-tory for research on bacterio-logical weapons at Pingfang Station near Harbin. The laboratory belonged to the bacteria factory of the Japan-ase "Detachment "31".



Photographed in April, 1950. During the Anti-Japanese war, the Japanese "Detachment the Japanese "Detachment 731" frequently used Chinese, Korean and Soviet citizens as human guinea-pigs in their inhuman experiments. This is a furnace in which the corpses of victims were cre-mated.



Photographed in April, 1950. In order to breed ficas for carrying plague bacilii, the Japanese "Detachment 721" raised large numbers of rats. Picture shows remnants of rat

Photographed in April, 1950.

EXCERPT FROM RECORD OF INTERROGATION OF VAMADA OTOZOO



Ruins of the bacteriological factory of the Japanese "Detachment 100" at Mongatong, Changchun.



These are the Ishli porceiain bacteria bombs designed by the Japanese bacteriological war criminal Shiro Ishli. According to the testimony given by Yamada Otozoo, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, at the Khabarovak Trial, these bombs were considered to be one of the most effective bacteriological weapons in 1945.

Photos: Left—The Ishii bacteria bombs manufactured by the bacteriological laboratory of Japanese "Detachment 731".

Right-Testimony of the accused, Yamada Otozoo.

research and production. A Telepress despatch on December 5 last year reported that Ridgway had sent three former Generals, Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masajo

Kitano to Korea to carry out experiments on Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and to perfect biological weapons for use "in winter warfare" against the Korean and Chinese people. They arrived on a freighter carrying all the necessary equipment for bacteriological warfare, including cholera germs, gas which induces blood poisoning. pestilence germs and other materials. All three are



Photo: Shire Ishii

On the instructions of General Ridgway, Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masa-teriological war criminals, arrived in Korea from Tokyo in the winter of 1951 to take part in the planning of the bacteriological warfare launched by the United States Government.

See Telepress dispatch from Rangoon of Dec-ember 5, 1951. A Reu-ter dispatch of Decem-ber 9, 1951, gave a simiber 9, 1951, lar report.

Photo: Document. (From Hsinhua News Agency dispatch of March 20, 1952.) 國髮 際指 公的 法滔 的行為來挽的 五府個提入一專兩一松戰的 成的一种 数以

February 21, 1952, dispatch from the Korean front, Hsinhua News Agency.

Reveal Pentagon Aide Nazi Expert in Germ \

money days. Name who BERES! EXPERT
on the plays for the 2 day play are not been remained
as at 10 males year, for the poor 10 pp mone is the
of platting in the Work.

Dr. Schreiber, it developed, had been brought to the U.S. in a Defense Depart-ment scoop-up of German technical men known as "Operation Paperclip." His job: consultant to the Air Force in a division with the grandiloquent title "Global Preventive Medicine." He was living comfortably in San Antonio with his wife and his son Paul, 17, a student at Alamo Heights High School.

In 1951, U.S. Department of De-fense invited Nazi bacteriological bacterio logical
war oriminal,
Walter P. Schreiber, to be consultant to the U.S.
Air Force's division of "Global
Frevenitive Medicine", and
since been included as "co

could not be discussed." See "Time" March 10, 1952, and New York "Daily Worker" March 13, 1952.

PROPAGANDA OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AFTER IT STARTED THE BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

unday, January 27, 1952

Germs, Gas Seen Cheapest War Weapons

WAR Weapons
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP)—
Germs, gas and radioactive materials may prove the cheapest vecapens for subduing an enemy, a top
Army expert said yesterday.
Beig Gen William M. Creasy,
chief of the Army Chemical Corps
Bergsern (Milliam M. Creasy,
chief of the Army Chemical Corps
Mercarch Crd., said the US, new
has "under development" weapons
which may make it poss ble to
"reduce an enemy's ability to
resist" at a mailer "inguist...it cost"
than any other type of warfare.
Creasy told the Women's Patriric Cunference: "Other nations are
revestigating these fields and we
must assume they are making
progress.

must assume they are making progress.

"While there is no need for alorm," he said, "the use retning us by an enemy of any of these theyers of warfare... could create major dangers."

Wespone Carrying Germs
Cressy explained that wespond carrying disease germs, polyon gas or radioactive materials could make it possible to defeat any enemy without destruction of bis economy."

"without destruction of bis economy."

The chemical warfare expert defined the new weopons broadly as:

1-Vastly improved versions of
the poison gases introduced in
World War L

2-Disease germs spread by suboleurs in water mains or food suppiles, or binkered over eatire cities
by artificially produced clouds of
mist.

mist.

"—Invisible coatings of highly radioactive materials, by-products of stomic-bomb production, which could render large areas uninhabitable.

habitable.
"Major efforts" are being made,
he said, to develop "protective
measures" against such attacks.

Brigadier General William M. Crea-sy, Chief of the Research and De-velopment Depart-ment of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps, Said in Washington on January 25, 1952, that "germs, gas a n d radioactive materials" might materials" might prove to be the cheapest weapons for conquering an

Similar remarks were also made on January 22, 1952, by Charles E. Loucks, Deputy Chief of the Army Chemical Corps.

enemy.

See the U.S. and Jan-Stripes", Jan nary 27, 1952. Photo: Docu

SPEND MORE ON -WAR RESEARCH U.S. TOLD

RESEARCH men of the pend 117,700,000 to contin hemical warfare.
Major-General E. T. Bull
hemical corps, said inconiological warfare were
kopie were taking is ser
Consu were taking is ser
unt, of bacteriological ad-:hemical warfare. He added: "We have been of the years and we think it is with some hardware—include

UP TO 15 MILES General Bullens's testimony, taken a

tations Committee. Major General Bullene, Chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps requesting the U.S. House to appropriate funds for bac-teriological warfare projects.

—See "Daily Herald", London, March 31, 1952.

Photo: Document

WAR III-GERMS VS. GERMS?

vate scientific sources, are these:

Is it possible to start an apidemic of, any, bubonic plague by artificial means?

The answer is yes. There is no practical reason why it cannot be done just as the Countumists have charged the United States with doing it—by dropping diseased animals and insects from planes over wide areas.

bonic plague and other epidemics by scatand insects over wide areas.

The "U.S. News and World Re-port", March 21, 1952, stated that it is possible to sta

Photo: Document. (From "U.S. News and World Report", March 21, 1852.)



The "U.S. News and World Report", March 21, 1952, brazenly claimed that there is no international agreement banbacteriological warfare

Photo: Document. (From "U.S. News and World Report", March 21, 1952.) Note: The Genera Protocol of June 17, 1925, specifically prohibits the use of bacteriological meth-ods of warfare. The Protocol is reproduced on page 11.

ONE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AGAINST BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE, SIGNED AT GENEVA, JUNE 17, 1925.

Société des Nations - Rocueil des Traités

Que les Haudes Darties contractantes, en fant qu'elles ne son des traités problèmet est semble, economissent extre interdiction, cette interdiction (complés sus moyens de guarire hantiviréessiques a manifeliers commit étés estre elles aux termes de cette déclaration.

Société das Nations - Recuell des Traités. 1929 N° 2138. — PROTOCOLE ' CONCERNANT LA PROHIBITION D'EMPLOI A LA GUERRE DE GAZ ASPHYXIANTS, TOXIQUES OU SIMILAIRES ET DE MOYENS BACTERIOLOGIQUES, SIGNÉ A GENEVE, LE 17 JUIN 1932. estes affetele prospets et angleir communiquie per la président du Consell, ménistre des Affetes Brangfres de la République française. L'enregistrement de ce protecule e en lieu le y aplatables Considérant que l'emplei à la guerre de gue esphysiques, toxiques ou similaires, sinsi que de tons liquides, majfères ou procédés maslegues, e été à juste tière condumné par l'opinion générale de mende civellai : Cetaldérant que l'interdiction de cet amplei a été formulée dans des traités auxquels se Parties la plupart des Primeness du mande: Dues le detasis de faire un'expullement reconnaître comme incorporde au droit inter ette interdiction, qui s'impose également à la conscience et à la pratique des nations, ANCE, o mas types.

1º Ledit protectels a'chilige in Government de la République finançaise que vénduril des Ulius qui l'est algué et traité, ou qui y aurant adiaté;

1º Ledit protectede comers de plaite drait é l'arte vidigataises pour la Governmente de la République trançaise à l'àpard de tome Rest mocers dons les totes armées ou dont les adiatés en respectations pas les arrivations qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la strafficience qui tent l'étale de su poténdur pas la constitue de l'activité de la particular de la constitue de l'activité de la constitue de la con

MK, o med sgot Baxorpos, 4 disember 1928.

1º Letit protecule s'vidige la Gours
signé et ratifé, on qui y aurent adiabé;

Les Haures Parikes contravitantes forcest tous leurs efforts pour amenur les nature Elais à adheire un présent protocole (ette adheixes ners meditée un foursementent de la République finançaise et, par colinier, à toutes les Puissances signataires et allaferentes. Elle personne effet à dater du jour de la nobilectaine faile par les Gouvernement de la République française. Le présent protocole, dont les textes français et anglais ferent fait, sera ratifié le plus tôt possible. Il perces la dute de ce jeur. Les retifications du présent protocole serunt advessées au Gouvernement de la République Insaçabe, qui en notifiere le dépôt à chacuse des Patisances agrantaires en adhérentes. manis, vy andrispos, s* Ladis protecte a obliga la Conventennes spyti reumain que vis-à via das Etais qui l'est aigué et ratifé ou qui y aurent adulré dérindrement. pt Locit perfeccio cassora d'être sidigatoire pose le Gouvernoment treyal counteix, viu-à viu de la impacte qual L'ant enterni dont les forces arreiva ou dont les Albies de dessi un le fait ne respectament pas les interdels vous un insul l'object de un processor pas les interdels vous un insul l'object de un processor pas les interdels vous une faut ne Recent mercencepes, 4 med 1430.

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Société des Nations - Reporté des Troités. Les instruments de tratification de d'arbhéres restreent déponent de la lifspoblique française. Le présent pratocule entrera en vigueur pour chaquet Painence nignataire à dater de dépôt de sa raiffication et, dis ce moment, cette Paineance serà lide vie-à-vis des autres Paineances ayant délà procéde au dépôt de leurs raiffontaires. Sinds do in min page 44. ns, a errer sign.

15 Leiti proteunie s'ubblige fas Magenid Novia-enique que vin-à-rie des Efizies qui l'unt signé
et middle ne que y unt addres fédéral/corrent.

25 Leiti proteunie-commen d'étern despassire pour les Majones Britannique à l'étais princes contents dent les fauns produc sur dont les forçes arreibre alléhes se sespectament que les minoritations qui les l'alpet de se proteones. AAAA, 6 mei 1930. 1º Luik: protecule a 'Oligo Sa Majouté Britantique que visid-ele des Etate qui l'unt si et raillé su qui y une sideré délustimente. 1º Luik: particule qui y une sideré délustimente. er Ledt postante comme d'être obligatoire pour le Majorté Britantique à l'égard de rant Etal segenti dont les forces urusies on dont les ellès en deuit en est fuit en respectantant pas les tameficialess qui font l'objet de ca estimaté. or um Rásvenigum sergifranza exclusivas, y aeril 1918. 2 Ladit protocole s'obliga la Gorenmannat de l'Union des Rápubliques serdificas excluditas que via-4-ré des Ritas qui l'est alguel er milità, en qui y mat achief distribusment i p^a Lefit protecté custers d'être shilgatoire pour le Gorregnement de l'Union des Républiques savéstiens accisitates à l'égant de tout t'int entermi dont les hourse arrabas en écont les Affais es donts en est aix en manuraiser sus le terreferènce qui le la little de la condecide. Sons ins pinereus que ledit protocols s'utilige le Majesté que viu-à-via des Primaneus et des Elate qui l'est sepsi et relibit ou qui y ont schleit, et que ludit protocole compte d'étre stilipture poer la Majesté à l'égad de louire Pulsament entante dont les fanne armène telles des les terres entreles silliers se protochements LANDS, 20 Januar lege. na platrou que pour l'Union Sud-Africaine.)

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in the name of their respective Gov-

Whereas the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world; and

Whereas the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties; and

To the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations;

That the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of war-fare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration.

The High Contracting Parties will exert every effort to induce other States to accede to the present Protocol. Such accession will be notified to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to all signatory and acceding Powers, and will take effect on the date of the notification by the Government of the French Republic.

invite all other civilized mations to a let Trusy Ms. S-6. Sur For. Ret. vol. I, se-satisfied by the Trusdent of the Culted States the French Government Sid not rathly it, and

sisted is article V of the convention. For this summer is signed by the Chairted American requisition on Febr the contracting parties considered "the use in was in given, poleone, or similar embetances are well as an anterials or diversor", to be "contrage to humanitaris to instructional law", and they obligated themselves should be under the contraction of the con-traction of of the con-tra

stood for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Amphysisti so or Other Gase, and of Besterological Methods of Wa s signed at Genera on June 17, 1985 by representatives of Inten and certain other contrine. The protocol provides

Wammae the use in war of asphyxinting, poisonous gams, and of all amilogous liquids, materials or devices, i justly condensed by the general opinion of the civiliand

as the prohibition of such use has been declared in True-ion the majority of the Powers of the World are Parties;

the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not al-varies to Treatice prohibiting such use, accept this prohibi-res to extend this prohibiting to the use of becterological so of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves age to the terms of this declaration.

summitted to the Senate of the United States by the Presery 13, 1995, but the Senate's advice and connect to maid.



INTERNATIONAL -LAW ON BILE S.

DICEST

ELT WORLD MEN'S CHOSES

THE PRESIDENCY (See also WORLD APPAIRS-U.S. Foreign Policy)

(APRIL 8) Treatics. Pres. Truman withdraws from the Senate 19 old pigeon-holed treaties, including the 1925 Geneva protocol against gas and bacteriological warfare and a 1982 St. Lawrence Waterway pact with Gamada.

Note: Regulations concerning the prohibition of pacteriological warfare were laid down in the Protocol signed at Geneva on June 17, 1825. Up to 1838, altogether forty nations had ratified and acceded to this Protocol: But the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it when it was submitted by President Coalidge on January 12, 1826. President Truman went even further and withdrew the Protocol from the U.S. Senate on April 8, 1947.

-See "Digust of International Law" by Green Haywood Rackworth, published I the United States Government Frinting Office, Washington, 1943. -See "Facts on File" Vol. VII, No. 337, Sunday, April 6—Saturday, April 12, 1947.

STATEMENT BY BAK HON YONG, MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRAT-PEOPLE'S RE-PUBLIC, FEBRUARY 22, 1952,



On May 8, 1951, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic lodged a serious protest with the United Nations against the use of bacteriological weapons by the American imperialist interventionists in their war of aggression against Korea. However, the forces of the American imperialist invaders again used bacteriological veapons early this year for mass annihilation of the people. They have thus committed the most serious criminal act in the history of mankind, viclously violating all international conventions relating to war.

According to authentic data available at the Headquarters of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the American imperialist invaders have, since January 28 this year, been systematically spreading large quantities of bacteria-carrying insects by aircraft in order to disseminate contagious diseases over our frontline positions and our rear.

rear.

On January 28, enemy military aircraft dropped three types of infected insects, over the Yongsodong and Yongsudong areas to the southeast of Ichon, such as have never been seen before in Kores. The first type resembles black flies, the second, fleas, and the third, ticks.

On January 29, enemy military aircraft again spread large numbers of flies and fleas over the Ichon area.

On February 11, enemy military aircraft dropped large numbers of paper tubes and paper packets filled with fleas, spiders, mosquitoes, ants, flies and other bacteria-carrying insects over our frontline positions in the Chorwon area; a large quantity of flies over the Sibyonni area, and a large quantity of fleas, flies, mosquitoes and grasshoppers in the Pyongsang area.

On February 13, enemy sixeraft spread large quantities of flies week.

the Chorwon area; a large quantity of files over the Sibyonni area, and a large quantity of fleas, files, mosquitoes and grasshoppers in the Pyonggang area.

On February 15, enemy aircraft spread large quantities of files, mosquitoes, spiders and fleas over the Kumhwa area.

On February 15, enemy military aircraft spread large quantities of bacteria-carrying files, spiders and other insects over the Pyonggang area.

On February 16, enemy military aircraft spread these infected insects over the Hongsu and Cehonni areas east of the Fukhan River.

On February 17, four enemy planes spread files and fleas over the Shankapri and Hakkapri areas north of Pyonggang.

Bacteriological tests show that these insects scattered by the aggressors on the positions of our troops and in our rear are infested with plague, cholers and the germs of other infectious diseases.

This is an irrefutable proof that the enemy has planned to employ bacteria on a large scale to slaughter the men of the Korean People's Army, the Chinese People's Volunteers and peaceful Korean civilians.

I am entrusted by the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to raise a solemn protest in the name of the Korean people against these foul atrocities.

people against these foul atrocities.

After starting the war of aggression in Korea, the American imperialists have violated international conventions and are conducting bacteriological warfare on a large scale to slaughter the Korean people at the front and in the rear, in an attempt to achieve their ambition of turning Korea info an American military base.

Of all the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist invaders in Korea, this is the most serious crime they have committed.

At the same time, it shows clearly that U.S. imperialism is the enemy not only of the Korean people but also of all peace-loving people in the world. The world must know that this criminal bacteriological warfare used by the American imperialists in Korea is being conducted after long preparations.

used by the American imperialists in Korea is being conducted after long preparations.

The U.S. Army Chemical Corps' Biological Warfare Section has manufactured 18 kinds of bacteriological weapons to spread bacteria by air and water for mass annihilation of the people.

In March, 1951, the U.S. landing ship No. 1081 sailed to Wonsan, under Crawford F. Sama, Chief of the so-called Public Health and Welfare Section of the U.N. Forces General Headquarters. They later went to Koje Island, where they used captured men of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers for bacteriological experiments.

In perpetrating these ghastly crimes, the American imperialists have been openly collaborating with the Japanese bacteriological war criminals, the former jackals of the Japanese militarists whose crimes are attested to by irrefutable evidence. Among the Japanese war criminals sent to Korea were Shiro Ishil, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masajo Kitano. On February 1, 1850, the Soviet Government proposed that these major bacteriological warfare planners be handed over to a special international military tribunal.

Working hand in glove with the Japanese who have been convicted as war criminals by the whole world, including America, the American imperialists are carrying on a large-scale bacteriological warfare in our counter.

imperialists are carrying on a large-scale bacteriological warfare in our country.

It is clear the American aggressors are out to use the deadly enemies of the Korean people—the Japanese imperialists and particularly the Japanese war criminals, the running dogs of American imperialism who are known to the world as major planners of bacteriological warfare—to wipe out the Korean people. This vicious scheme of the American and Japanese imperialists has aroused the wrath and indignation of the people throughout Korea.

Like the other outrages engineered by the American imperialists during the Korean armistice negotiations, the use of bacteriological warfare brings out the criminal character of American imperialism in all its hideousness. But whatever violent means it employs, American imperialism will never attain its ends in Korea. What is in store for it is nothing other than the most vehement opposition of the peace-loving people and the utter bankruptcy of its aggressive schemes.

The Korean people will continue their struggle with the people of the world against the savage atrocities of the American imperialists which run directly counter to international law and every human moral precept. We resolutely protest against the new crime that the interventionlists are perpetrating by spreading deadly germs in Korea. We appeal to the people of the whole world to check the outrages of the interventionlasts and we hold the organisers of the use of the bacteriological weapons responsible internationally.

STATEMENT BY CHOU EN-LAL MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEO-PLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, MARCH 8, 1952.



1

After launching large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 28, 1952, the American aggressive forces, between February 29 and March 5, sent 68 formations of military aircraft making a total of 448 sorties to invade China's territorial air in the Northeast and scatter large quantities of germ-carrying insects at Fushun, Hsimnin, Antung, Kuantien, Linkiang and other areas, and to bomb and strafe the Linkiang and Changtienhokow areas. The details of these incidents are as follows:

(1) On February 29, American aircraft, in 14 formations, flew a total of 148 sorties over Fushun. An investigation on the spot showed that insects of a black colour were found within an area of 15-20 kilometers in Fushun County covering Takow, Lijen, and Fangsiao Villages and Lientaowan.

On March 1. American aircraft, in 14 formations flew a total of

(2) On March 1, American sircraft, in 14 formations, fiew a total of 85 sorties to intrude over Fushun, Tatungkow, Changtienhokow, Kuantien and Chian and scatter insects of a black colour resembling fleas over Makinchwang, and other places, in Fushun County. Of these planes, 8 in one group strafed a point 5 kilometres northwest of Changtienhokow. (3) On March 2, American aircraft, in 12 formations, flew a total of 72 sorties over Fushun, Antung, Tatungkow, Changtienhokow, Kullencheng, Chian, Kuantien and Changpai. They dropped large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, fleas and other types of insects over Takow and other parts of Fushun County and areas between Fushun and Shenyang. (4) On March 3, five formations of American aircraft, flying a total of 23 sorties, intruded and scattered insects over Antung, Langtou and Chian.

Chian. (5) On March 4, thirteen formations of American aircraft flew a total of 72 sorties, to intrude and scatter insects over Antung, Langtou, Tatungkow, Kiuliencheng, Changtienhokow, Hsinmin, Chian, Hunkiangkow and Kuantien. At 11 am. of the same morning, six American aircraft were observed above Langtou. They dropped from a height of 5,000 meters two cloth receptacles which burst open some 2,000 meters from the ground; and then a swarm of flies was found near the highway. At 2 p.m., an American aircraft was observed over Paikipao and Jacyangho in Hsinmin County. It dropped a load of flies. On the same day, American aircraft were active over Kuantien, and afterwards flies, mosquitoes, crickets and fleas dropped by American aircraft were immediately found east of Kuantien City and at Hungshihlatze and other places.

other piaces.

(6) On March 5, ten formations of American aircraft flew a total of 38 sorties to intrude over Antung, Anpingho, Changtienhokow, Hunkiangkow, Tunghua and Linkiang. Of these, one group of 8 planes at about 8 am. indiscriminately bombed and strafed Linkiang, wounding

of 38 sorties to Intrude over Antung, Anpingho, Changtienhokow, Hunkiangkow, Tunghus and Linkiang. Of these, one group of 8 planes at about 8 am. indiscriminately bombed and strafed Linkiang, wounding 2 people and destroying 5 houses.

In view of the fact that the United States government has dared repeatedly and openly to make air intrusions over China's territory, spread germ-bearing insects and indiscriminately bomb, strafe and kill Chinese people at the same time as it is delaying the Korean armistice negotiations and obstructing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question in an attempt to prolong and extend the Korean war, I am authorised by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to protest solemnly against these most savage and brutal acts of aggression and provocation by the United States government.

The open and direct acts of aggression of the United States government against the People's Republic of China date from June 27, 1950 when U.S. President Truman announced the despatch of its navy to invade and occupy China's territory, Taiwan. On August 27, 1950 the American aggressor troops in Korea began to send their military aircraft to intrude into the territorial air of Northeast China. From then on, the military aircraft of the United States government have many times intruded over Northeast China and carried out reconnaisance, strafing and bombing. Now, on the heels of its large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea, the United States government is adding to its open violation of international law and all laws of humanity by actitering large quantities of bacteria-laden insects over Northeast China. This is an attempt by the criminal and vicious device of mass slaughter of peaceful people to further its aims of invading China and threatening the security of the Chinese people. The opposition of the Chinese people in their wrath will assure the ignominious failure of these crimes. It is the view of the Central People's Government will never be tolerated by the Chinese peo

States government. We are connaent that numer justice and percentriumph.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China hereby makes it known that members of the American air force who invade China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be dealt with as war criminals on capture.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the same time declares that the United States government must bear the full responsibility for all the consequences arising from air intrusions over China's territory, the use of bacteriological weapons and the murder of the Chinese people by indiscriminate bombing and strafing.

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE CRIMES OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

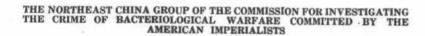
THE KOREA GROUP OF THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE CRIME OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS



Taken at Iju, Korea, on March 20, 1952.



Ri Byong Nam, Minister of Health of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, telling the Commission about the spreading of germs in Korea by the U.S. Armed Forces.





Taken at Shenyang on April 1, 1952.



Chao Wen-Hslu, a peasant in Shenyang, testifying before the Commission against the spreading of noxious insects in Northeast China by the U.S. Armed Forces.

THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE CRIME OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE AMBRICAN IMPERIALISTS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS IN KOREA

On March 28, 1952, members of the Commission inspected the bomb pit made by a bacteria bomb dropped by an American pirne at Watae Dong, Kiljong Ri, Tosan Myen, Sangnyong Goon. Insects and spiders were found in the shell and around the pit. Witnesses: Ri Bok Sun and Min Won Sik.



On March 23, 1952, members of the Commission examined the cylindrical cardboard bacteria container dropped by an American plane.



On March 27, 1952, Hsiao Tien-Chen of the Chinese People's Volunteers, described to the Commission how American planes disseminated insects in the Naemun RI, Majang Myen, Cholwon Goon.

On March 27, 1952, Back Chon Sok, head of the People's Committee, Il Ri, Daejon, described to the Commission how American planes disseminated insects in Naemun Ri, Majang Mycn, Cholwon Goon.



THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

The Commission of Investigation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was formed by eight internationally known lawyers. Its members consist of:

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

Luigi Cavalieri, Advocate at the Supreme Court of Rome (Italy), Vice-President.

Jack Gaster, Solicitor, London (Great Britain).

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

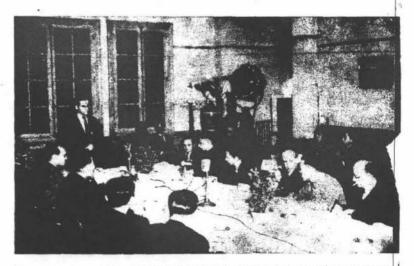
Ko Po-Nien, Deputy Director of the Research Department of People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking (China).

Marie-Louise Moerens, Advocate, Brussels (Belgium).

Letelba Rodriques de Britto, Advocate, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Zofia Wasilkowska, Judge of the Supreme Court, Warsaw (Poland).





At a press conference held on April 1, in Peking, the Commission gave evidence to prove that the United States Armed Forces are waging germ warfare both in Korea and in Northeast China

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING BACTERIAL WARFARE IN KOREA AND CHINA



The signatory members of the International Scientific Commission and the President of Academia Sinica, Kuo Mo-Jo, together with other invited guests.

At the formal signing of the Investigation Report on August 31, 1952, at Peking.

CONCLUSION

Since the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in Korea and China, led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that U.S.A. forces were waging bacteriological warfare. The International Scientific Commission which was formed to investigate the relevant facts has now brought its work to a conclusion after more than two months in the field.

It found itself in the presence of a mass of facts, some of which formed coherent patterns which turned out to be highly demonstrative. It therefore concentrated its efforts especially upon these.

The Commission has come to the following conclusions. The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U.S.A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.

The Commission reached these conclusions, passing from one logical step to another. It did so reluctantly because its members had not been disposed to believe that such an inhuman technique could have been put into execution in the face of its universal condemnation by the peoples of the nations.

It is now for all peoples to redouble their efforts to preserve the world from war and prevent the discoveries of science being used for the destruction of humanity.

MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATEONALE CHARUFE D'EXAMINER LES PAITS CONCERNANT LA GL'ERRE RACTERIOLOGIQUE EN COREE ET EN CHINE:

ANDREEN, Andrea: M.D. Ph. D. (Médecine clinique et de Laboratorire) (Suide)

BANG BAPLER.

MALTERRE, Jeun: Ing. Agri. (Physiologie asimale et Biologie)

NEEDHAM, ingéd Sc. D. F.R.S. (Biochimie, Embryologie, Langue et Littérature Chimines), (U.K.)

Jeseph Needham.

OLLIVI, Oliviero: M.D. (Stédecine, Biologie et Anatomie) (Italie)

OM Oflio

1-ENSUA, Romusi, R.: M.D. (Parasitologie et Rotomologie Médicaire) (Breisil)

ALLIVI, Nichter de Médecine (Bactérislogie et Bydésishogie) (U.R.S.).

ZHUROV-VEREZHNIROZ, Nicolai Nicolaievitch: M.D. Mombry de l'Acadèmie de Médecine (Bactérislogie et Bydésishogie)

(U.R.S.).

THE SIGNATURES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE REPORT

THE CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT



Doctor Andrea Andreen (Sweden).



Professor Jean Malterre (France).



Doctor Joseph Needham (United Kingdom).



Professor Oliviero Olivo (Italy).



Professor S. B. Pesson (Brazil).



Academician N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov (U.S.S.R.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION PROCEEDING WITH INVESTIGATION WORK



In Kannan County, NE China, Members of the International Scientific Commission listened to a local resident, Tsao Kuo-Chin, recounting the discovery on the morning of April 5, 1952, of hundreds of dead voics in the villages.

At Pyongyang, Korea, the Commission heard from the Chinese People's Volunteers' topographical surveyors Tsao Chin-Fu and Fang Yuan, an account of how on April 23, at 10 a.m., they discovered large numbers of human fleas in an area 10 meters wide and 30 meters long, at Songdong, Holyang Goon.



The Commission studying in Shenyang the pathological changes in the cerebrum and lungs of a fatal case of anthrax bacillus meningitis.

Members of the International Scientific Commission studying the three four-compariment bombs dropped by U.S. planes at Changpai County, NE China, on March 26, 1952, and an Ishii porcelain bomb from the ruins of a Japanese bacteria factory near Harbid.





BLE IRONC

SOME OF THE CONTAINERS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. ARMED FORCES FOR DISSEMINATING INSECTS AND OTHER OBJECTS

The U.S. Armed Forces have employed many types of containers for dis-seminating insects and other objects. Those exhibited here represent only a small part of our collection.

- The first type is the four-compartment bacteria bomb, of which we have found quite a number. This kind of bomb resembles a 500-pound bomb, and is 137 cm. long and 36.4 cm. in diameter. The bomb shell, consisting of two longitudinal halves, is made of thin steel plate 0.15 cm. thick. The interior is divided into four compartments. This type of bombs usually opens before landing and the insects contained in it are dispersed in all directions. On-the-spot investigations all revealed the presence of numerous insects within and around the bombs dropped.
- Another type of bacteria container is a cardboard cylinder attached to a parachute. Up to now such containers have appeared in two slightly different forms. One of these shown here has a length of 38 cm. and a diameter of 18 cm. The cylinder is fastened to a parachute about 70 cm. in diameter made of artificial silk. At a set time the bottom of the cylinder fails off to allow the insects to disperse.
- The third type is a calcareous bacteria bomb. The shell of the bomb is made of calcareous material, with aluminum paint on its outer surface. Inside, there is an iron axis which is 28 cm. in length and to one end of which a steel plate is attached. The calcareous bomb is very fragile, breaking completely into fragments on hitting the ground. Large number of files, spiders and feathers were found at the site where the bomb landed. According to the deduction of physicists, the bomb was in the shape of a cylinder with a recorded end

SPECIMENS OF THE FOUR-COMPARTMENT BACTERIA BOMBS

At 8 p.m. on Feb. 27, 1952, Comrade Chen Kuang-Han of the Chinese People's Volunteers observed that an American airplane dropped two bombs over Bobang Ri, Pyongwon Goon, which landed with very little noise. Soon afterwards Comrade Chen went with more than thirty other Chinese volunteers to search for the bombs. They found one bomb on the slope of a nearby hill and the other in a cotton field. These bombs of the four-compartment type were each split into two halves and numerous insects were crawling within and around them.

At 9:00 p.m., March 26, 1952, an American airpiane dropped a four-compariment bomb over Chia Chai Shui Village, Pa Tao Kou District, Changpal County, Liaotung Province, China. The next day peasant Li Ming-Cheng of Ta Wei Tze Settlement found one half of the shell, and the other half was found by peasant Chiang Shu-Teh of the same village on the alope of a hill at Tieh Hua La Tze. Near the shell were many files, midges and spiders. A time fuse, bearing the letters "US TIME" etc., was also found.

The four-compartment bacteria bombs displayed here are but a small portion of what we have found in Northeast China and in Korea between February 27 and March 27, 1952. Descriptions relating to

Pentagon Confuses Germ Warfare Picture

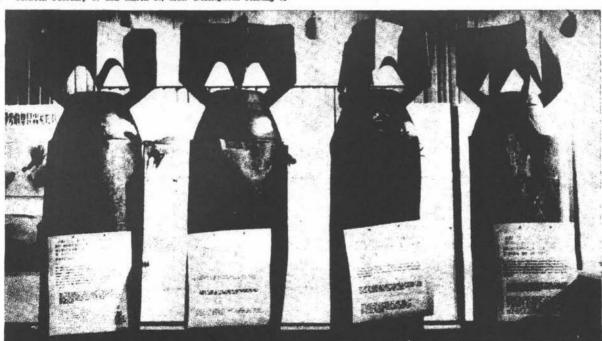
TOWN T. MONPAGE.

THE U.N. HAN BEYN STARTLED and horrifled by Communist sliberations that the U. S. command in Eurea has used seven varior. Me justus have been spared to deny the charges. Tryave Lie has ridiculed them: Dr. Eurea Charlotten of the World Realth Organization has fastly said that if germ warfare were being waged on waged on which some country, three millions would die and its passed of the U.N. health enrantwatton to steep suppressions that sind of ranging in Kenra and China. But he mad its me would have an its in me within the continue of the U.N. health enrantwatton to steep suppressions that sind on calling from those of Secretary Afternoon and Gent. Endoways to the second country. All the second country of the U.N. house steep of the commission of the U.N. house steep of the commission of the U.N. house steep of the U.N. house the U.N. house steep of the U.N. house the U.N. house steep of the U.N. house steep of the U.N. house the U.N. house steep of the U.N. house the U.N. house the U.N. house steep of the U.N. house the U.N.

Robert L. F. Sikes, Chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, said that in March, 1952, Major General E. T. Bullene, Chief of the U.S. Chemical Corps, had admit-ted in his testimony that the containers used for dropping leaflets could be used for spreading germs.

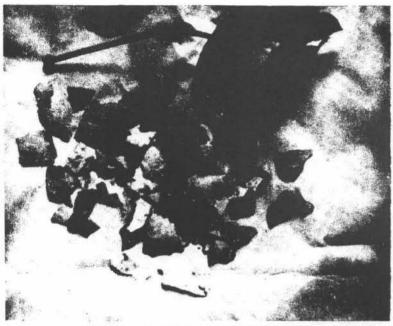
See AF's Washington dispatch as quoted in the "Daily Compass", April 9, 1952. (According to the April 6 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", the dispatch is dated April 5.)

their contents, eye-witnesses, dates and localities of their discovery are shown beside each bomb.



CALCAREOUS BACTERIA BOMB

On March 12, 1952, at noon time, eight American airplanes flew over Kuantien County, Northeast China, from the southwest toward northeast direction. Soon afterwards, Han Yung-Pin, a merchant of Tung-Chü-Ho grocery situated inside the south gate of that county seat, reported to the chief of the town administration that he had seen with his own eyes one of the eight American airplanes drop a white object cylindrical in shape. On receiving this report, the chief of the town administration immediately organized the public to look for this white object, but nothing was found. It was only until March 21, when Li Sau-Chien, a pupil of Kuantien Middle School, discovered the distorted iron axis and steel plate and the calcareous bomb fragments. The bomb crater was about 12 cm. deep, near which large numbers of, Anthomylid flies, spiders and feathers were found. All these specimens have been proved by bacteriological examinations to carry Bacilius anthracts.



Metallic rod with metal disc and fragments of the calcareous bacteria bomb.

CYLINDRICAL CARDBOARD BACTERIA CONTAINER



This container was dropped by an American airplane on February 29, 1952, over Kalchi El, Koksan Goon, Korea. When discovered, one end of the cylinder was open. The attached parachute bears the mark "USC". In the container were files, midges, other insects and spiders.

PRISONER OF WAR K. L. ENOCH (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

Menneth Lloyd Enoch, a U.S. prisoner of war, aged 27, of Youngstown, Ohlo, U.S.A., is a first Heutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. AO 2008988), and a navigator of the Eighth Squadron, Third Group of the Third Bomber Wing of the U.S. Air Force. On January 13, 1952, his plane,

The Confession Written by K. L. Enoch is Reproduced Below:

The Troth About How America Lagariel and Laurehad Come Waster

The treate Admit Prom American American American American Two the Name of Two the Two the treatment of the part two weeks of August 1971. During this mouth of August the I'll Boards the I'll Boards the red to August the I'll Boards though you are in the provides to mean use the present street, which weeks are the treatment actively which weeks are I became in territy preference 1981. During my they at 1980 with the unear other to treet which they just the second on the Listed I stake and wave attending the ground school. This years at least you the same kind of Listerman subject of the school of the Toron to the State of the same time the American State of the school of the Toron to the State of th On 25 August 1981 at 1300 Amers, an athered a diction in the ground to had mary and stream. Their may a 3 second to be mary attention of the stream. Their may as 3 second to provide and 10 many ates present at the between the stream of the kinck Among the avergetics I remember to Brown to thely, it to be to be

The mean part of the voltage became was devoted to the weapons of bucherological management the bid and have any comments much him, but he discount the means muchale at Scattering geomes, either he jest flering the geomes by themselve at by tangening seizest and minute the spread the geometry. The busheds of the will be subjected to the will be

My next scheduled thight was on the night of Liberry, 1852. We were such haled to they on throm 8 mosts (between . Ryunggang and Sumum), and our tobroth was scheduled for asso. The communication Cept. Amorg pilot magnificant golder and by t. Tracy, Junear. As would Cept. Amorg and I reported to the groups Junari. He went look hims and I reported to the groups broking come and group operations efficie of come and brokes the other. Those we change a hadd her the brokest wenther and intermetion as the miseries to be blown On this, night he wice returned by the oblivior on buy, a Alies a right we wire a cohormed by the ablicair on buly, a captain I am not have live with, that we were to the the hours in I though a surjective with, that we were to the the hours in the hours are town and other to have the certair our load as quickly as possible and cann deroutly bank to tend as quickly as possible and cann deroutly bank to tended to the town of the surject of aptitude at most one of the town of the surject of aptitude at most one of the town of the load of the company to the town of the load of the continue to the load of the cold of the town of the load of the town of the tow before them, and when we relained to oppose them as doubt, the want were to guestern specifical said and any juney june fill not specific to general, and of a set them of not specific and water on them we get not to the plant a quart was threating other terms consument the term plant a quart was threating other terms consument the term he fell as the ming towned never deriving other had hely held them a leastly time I checked the bound to in the land hay held them and they seem I could be bound to the town the fort of other and they are largeless to repring our two geometrics of a which a the want to the terms to the seem to the terms of a which a the want town were yet explained as any unexample the myst to be stone. Then were you explained for them he can be a the ment to the degree our eight fire him to construct to the transfer of the terms. a B-28, No. 600°, was shot down by the Chinese People's Volunteers and he was thus captured near Sunan,† Korea. According to his written confes-sion, he had acted on instructions of his superiors and dropped two germ-laden bombs in the fown of Hwangju, Korea, at 4:00 a.m. on January 7, 1952, and four other germ-laden bombs in the town of Chungwha, Korea, at 4:10 a.m. on January 11, 1952 He further admitted that he had received special training in bacteriological warfare in the Ground School of the U.S. Air Force in Iwakuni, Japan, in August, 1951, and in Kunsan, Korea, in October and December, 1951.

- The assigned number of the bomber has 5 digits, 600 being the last 3 digits.
- † John Quinn was captured in the vicinity of Sunan, but this was not the same place where K. L. Enoch was captured.

The ways of daying the joines by themselve artilly lapping a bomb tall of dust and garms; and topother, which will garm in the time and operat has germe lader that with the wind you by dropping these therethy them the simpleme start he greens in the air adversary that dust of spraying a continent will be grown that they are a paperbased between the thirty of persons in the water had a garment and the water a bomb which will be agreed by the water had a garment been which will be agreed by the water little conveyers and later when hill be agreed by the water little conveyers and later when the perfect and armounds were the water and when parents will put the govern and spread them.

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The following comment was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Huet-Lan Chung, M.D. (P.U.M.C.—University of the State of New York); D.T.M. (certificate). University of London; formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. London; formerly Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; formerly member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.: Clinical Profile of Internal Medicine at the Chine of Internal Medicine at the Chine of Internal Medicine at the Chine of Internal Medicine with Medical College.

fedical College.

"The causative agents of typhus fever and malaria are Rickettsiae and Plasmodia respectively, whereas smallpox and yellow fever are due to two different kinds of filtrathe ble viruses. It is only natural that the prisoner in question, not being a medical man, mixed up these infectious agents with pathogenic bacteria. He also misinterpreted the proper use of D.D.T."

There are many types at germs that can be spread In addition to many maked and annual grown the germs at poors, will known character such as typing typing, chaluse dysentry, be basis player time lyon, medicine, and follow them seems as any types of vacable to accept these germs, the many popular him the lower than they and passents. The lower can typing popular the they the lower than they and passents. The lower can the the and the typ, the warguite and opening and opening and getting and opening and getting and getting and getting the can be a seem to the the analysis the care accept makeria, and getting these these the typ.

and dysentry, or can the thre and the tig. The marginite can carry majorie and galout lever.

The best my to believe agency farm mardone is to be prepared. All possible people should be marcalated against est diseases passible. It is not can dropped, it is adverted to your tempers, it is adverted to your tempers and any the materinasis they are designed to agent the material to the majority through the against DOT core the area, professedly from an explane. In crea growth down down to compleyed, 20T spray must be seen All expend food must be adjusted of All as seen. All expend food must be adjusted of All as seen. All expend food must be marked out to write and strong soaps followed to marked out to be part and some must be desired, and for must be desired. You must be desired, and for must, when every thing else to down the protection and tolke a good bath. All these and change clother and technic must be knowned, Secretor should be placed an all acondows in the summers for insect protection. In all acres, some assemble such as a series should be desired to a the langer of plyson, with they spend with their there will be found to their there will be found to their with the forsement. It goes a direct or after with items are designed, they should be humped at once.

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Members of the International Scientific Commis-sion Interrogating U.S. POW K. L. Enoch (the first man on the right).

All support of bederingial workers are at such a notice that they should when amplying he begged from as an athirate and at as how an irrepred as passible to evail here to the necests. It provides type weepers are need any ettitude will crotten but it should be sufficiently how say too body so that it should be sufficiently how say too body so that the periodale will not drift from the target area. This will not do the support area. To thek When Mr. Within be commised us not to discuss the wayons subject to sugare and took his base. This the only such lecture we ever received. On Systember MSI, I went to trasen.

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at that Time. The reminder was given to all me comme the besting by Capt Carry the group his line of these. Due to a head add I did not they on this night, but was replaced by a mather navigation.

When the germ branks on desped they are released by the pilet. The angiether takes and a wakes and whose they are they are despend, and how may germ thinks I've kambe are released by precision a battlen, which exteres the branks of allowings.

want retires the bunks by electricity.

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on the highway t wiles much at the engine and want directly back to Causen. We tend out it some , one humbs were designed at what and it was an at come this was the first direct to view treast of a cayone designing form humbs and we key t it a source these years bunds looked accusting the copy of the source that the second accusting the copy of the source that the second accusting the copy of the source that the second accusting the copy of the second accusting to the second accusting to the second accusting to the second accusting the second accusting to the second accusting the second accusting to the second accusting the second accusting the second accusting the second accusting to the second accusting the second accusion accusting the second accusion accusting the second accusting the second

but when I come than I til not had there hand at on them had but there wis no general organization the many in the many in the many in the part of the same way to advance bombs.

When we regarded to group with lighter to the define fatter of the many in the many lawy in the third of the point of the same contactly reported as the thirty to the same of dogged.

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On the 10th of January, who there by excelent or beings I be not know I am again what he is the same was much house and Trong. I sty from Amazon and I required to group aportions, and we were told that all I set out many being aportions, and we were told that all I set out many them, when to be grown hands I their time our trypt see to the time of the root of our times to the the time of the root of our times to an amount than to get into the root of our times to the the permit of our or many than to get into the root of our times told the root of our dead or permit and is no dide?

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Members of the International Scientific Commission Interrogating U.S. POW John Quinn (the first man on the right).

PRISONER OF WAR JOHN QUINN (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

John Quinn, aged 29, a U.S. prisoner of war, of Pasadena, California, is a first lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. 17993A), and a pilet of the Eighth Squadron, Third Group of the Third Bomber Wing of the U.S. Air Force. On January 13, 1983, his plane, a B-25, No. 600.° was shot down by the Chinese People's Volunieers and he was thus captured near Sunan, torea. According to his written confession, he had acted on instructions of his superiors, and dropped four germ-laden bombs in the southern suburbs of Pyongyang at 3:30 a.m. on January 4, 1952. At 3:25 a.m. on January 11, 1952, he again dropped two germ-laden bombs at a place northeast of Kunuri. He further admitted that he had received special training in bacteriological and atomic warfare in the Ground School of the U.S. Air Force in Kunsan, Korea, in December, 1951. December, 1951.

- * The assigned number of the bomber has 5 digits, 600 being the last 3 digits.
- † K. L. Enoch was captured in the vicinity of Sunan, but this was not the same place where John Quinn was captured.

The Confession Written by John Quinn Is Reproduced

Hour I Was Forced To Take Pont in the Inhume Saunched Batter Saunched By The U.S. Wall State?

I am John Penner a Mar in The United States On Force, I am 29 years old I joined the an Tomas when I was 26 on February the air Force whom I was 26 am Felhany 16 of 1948 my home is in Paradena, California after I graduated from anation Caddle in February 25, 1949. I was assigned to the air University They sent me through a six weeks course on how to teach called the Readenie Instructor Course. after & finished they assigned me to the academic Instructor Division as a stoff member. My job was training aide officer, to track people how to make good use of pictures, charter movies and slides in their instruction. I was teaching there when I got my ordere To the Far Cast air Force for futher assignment to fly 8-Dea in track. I was told to report first on October august 25 to Sangley an Force Sase to Ram to fly B-26a, & was there for 8 weeks we were sent from there to

Camp Stoneman for processing at Camp Stoneman & was immocentated for Typhoid Jewn Typhun Challers, and Smallport, We left the United States by aviplane and arrived in Japan on 27 novembly we arrived at deeneda air Terminal and taken to Foochy area B, to await being sent to korea we were there until the 29th of november and then sent by train to achia air Base in Southern Japan It was an overnight Trip by train and we arrived on The goth The Rame day we were sent by C-47 to Kunsan air Base in Korea. I was assigned to the 8th Squadron, 3rd group of The 3rd Bomb wing. The 3rd group is Composed of 3 squadrone 8th 90th and 13th and is the only group at tunes.

On December 17, 1951 & reported to the 8th Squadron orderly room and saw my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next day at 9 5 clock The next day fareon a navigator who was also on the list and I went to the lecture. The lecture was given in the ground School building in a large room. Filled the room would seat 30 people There were 20 people in the room, all pilote and navigatore in the room, all plate and naugabre. In addition to Sarson and myself were Robertal Schwarth, Rogerate Water Roberts Schwarth, Rogerate Water Songolat all naugature Howarth apr. Sand Capt Schwalt 18, Roberts and & had been drinking coffee and arrused a few minutes late. The others were already minutes late. The others were already there . The capt . That was Talking seemed very displeased that we were late and repeated for us that the lecture that

me mere to receive was considered very important and highly secret that we were to pay close attention to everything that was told us but not to discuss the lecture later such among ourselves. He said the lecturer had come from Japan and was an expert in his field. 7 han he introduced the lectures, a civiliary as me allfish. me ashfork was a middle aged man, 40 years old, slender, 5 ft 10", and

losing most of his hair.

He started his lecture by telling us that his lecture was on Biological warfare He said that it was a terrible Thing to contemplate but in this day of the atom bomb when science was making such rapid strides that we roust be prepared for any turn of events se said that we never know what turn events might take in the

fature and that we must be ready to defend ourselves, we must also senow how to carry out Bacteriological warping ourselves in Case it proved necessary the said that he had spant many years studying germ warpers and that he would give us as much information on he thought we resided. He first told us that there were many many ways of spreading germ warfare garme had been could be spread anywhere at any time that the means were ready to told us that germe by the misthese could not be the spread of the spread of the misthese could not be the spread of the spread be dropped because they would die in 60 seconds in direct sunlight That germa could, however, be carried by many different types of inserte and rodente. These inserts and rodente have been bred for many of Their generations under laboratory conditions

and selected for their ability to surer anywhere at anytime even linder the most adverse Conditions. To name a few of the ways that they can be appeared, he said was by dust just like a smoke screen is laid down. That They could be spread in this way by ships moving in close to shore when the wind was flowing onto shore 7 hat they could also be spread in this way by low flying jet auroraft. He meant any type of set air could the flying jet aircraft. He meant any type of jet aircraft He said That they could be spread by bugs in clother, fless flies, lice, and mosquitoses. These same bugs could also be dropped in many other ways, in boses that would be only very fragile in the sun and allow the lugs to crawl out, and also in bornhe. He said since we were flying B-260 the would dieuse

mostly then hast way, by brown, he showed no picture of a sight of a sight of a district of a distri

per then abound we preterne of gentle which which could be need for dropping genme. These bombs looked your young sees that they had been comming execut that they had no fings to be forme was not important only what it

contained the said it was a very safe would not brought with assalled and would not open in the open in the open is the preturn. He about her would not be preturn, he about her were a preturn of a pre

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The regular briefing consists of the operations officer telling use that every thing use are to hear is secret and to be treated as such mot to be discussed except among ourselves. Then discussed except among ourselves. Then the intelligence officer, of what traffic was against the right before and hour many were damaght and statused. The trumy liesen against after front line situation and the weather officer described the weather to us. Other information, winds and temperatures the range to the ford and temperatures the range to the ford and regular measure. regular mission

Rogale, Sayer, and rryself met in group operations at 5 menutes after and I went into the little room where the alert operations officer stayed at night Capt Reynolds

I gave him our names and be told me that I had a execut musion. He had a that lefter I did anything else I was to drop my wing bombe as close to Byroggang as I david get he indicated a place on the wall pap that he stuck a red pur into which was 5 miles south of Pyrogyana and 3 miles south of Pyongyang and 3 miles east of the main highway He said that we should then continue with our regular mission and finish it as soon as possible and report back to the intillying section be said that & should dropothe bombs from 200 ft or lower if possible and for me not to warry about them explain that they would be dude , I asked him what it was all about

runembering the lecture we'd from green on germ fromby but he raid he didn't know a d it would be best just to do as instructed and not worry about . why or what & thought it was gern lombe

when we went out to the airplane we were ment by a guard and then I was sure they were germ bombe. He said not to warry about the wing bombe, they'd aheady been taken care of But & looked up at them when I was inspecting the airplane and noted that what The navigator said " The wing fimile don't have any fuger" was correct. we both looked of each other. and I said ordere are orders and

we left it at that, I told him where we were to drop them and he marked it on his map of 2:25° and arrived just south of Ryongyand at 3:30 l turned east from the road, just south of the bridge and when we reached 200 ft Rogers said this ought to be it and I dropped the for wing bombs, one at a time in rapid succession. They were dude we both hnew then for suce they were germ bombs.

were gorm bornte.

We finished the rest of the mission by 4:15 and landed back at Kunsan at 5:10. We left the displace and after turning in our equipment and reporting that the plane was so we went hinestly to the intelligence acction in group operation for de brighing we reported that we had dropped

four bombs where we had been told at 200 ft and that they were all dude. The Agt took this down to give to intellegence that mext marning

On Jonney 10th 'I was bright on a regular merion as usual to fly blues furnant and Kangye at 20 that is the afternoon. My onew was I chewarty the mangeto, and Sayler Set. Legeness. Our take off time was 20 clock The next morning. This briefing was routine. When we reported at 12:30 to aposts I ment in as would to check off our names and was told again That I had a special mission. Capt Reynolds was again on duty. He remembered that I had already had one special mission with dule so he referred to that and told me this would be the same type of

of mission. That this time I only had two dude and that I should drop them north-sast of kunuri and he should me the place on the wall map which was 3 miles month of Kunure and 5 miles east of the railroad track, again we were met by a guard at the anglane and told that the wing formbe had been taken care of. I noticed that again the two outboard bornte had no fuger & told Schwartz where we were to make the special drop and we know we had gorm bombs. We took off at 20 book and arrived over known at 3:25.8 turned when Schwarty told me to and let down to 200 ft and dropped the bombs. They were dude.

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We finished up the rest of the mission as ginishly as possible and started back to Kunsan at 4:10. We Banded back at turson at 5:25 and after turning in our equipment and Telling them the airplans was OK we went to the intelligence acction in operations and reported having dropped two dude and where ent dropped them. The Sot made a note of this to give to the intellegence. - on the 14th of December & noticed my orame on the bullitin board to attend a lecture the next mornis at 9 o'clock in the ground school building. I' was there at 9 o'clock in the large room with 25 other Officera, pilote and navigatore Hessen, Cast Schmidt 1 Str. 2 and Capt, semanth Capt, Edward 1 Str., Roberts 2 to, Water 1 Str.

were there. May allen fore operations officer was the senior officer present and introduced the lecturer He said That this lecture was important and secret pe said that the lecturer, mer clock was an eminent physicist in the field of nuclear research and that he was there to explain some. about atomic wasfore to us he sain mr clark had come from Japan.

The lecturer started by Raying ! hat the science of atomic warper had advanced a long ways since the formula that were dropped on theseline and Massach ?? and Nagasaki. The days when these bombs could only be carried by B. 292 was over Bomba of that size were now many times (he delist say how many) as powerful as they were then. That bombe could now

be made almost any size They wished to make Them he said that they had conducted experiments in the voited States on what he called the body. alon bomb and that they were doing further work so what they could be used as artillery as well as bombs so raid that work on a mortar shell with an atomic worked was made many perfected for use. He said that much progress use He said that much progress was being made on the Lydrogen bomb which would be a thousand Times more powerful than the type of atom bombs we now had be said that there bombs, a single one, could completely level a city like New york. I have he told us That There were various ways of using atom bombs They could be dropped to explode under ground and apread radio active dust over a large area. This dust is deadly to any living thing it comes in contact with and the radio activity lingue many weeks. He said that the bonks could be dropped by passelute to explode in the air as they were it kiroskima and nagasaki and in this way the heat and that elbat This way the heat and blast effect in more deadly, that the radio actually is not so persistent and most of it blows away and disperses in the air He said that the bombe could be exploded deep under water and this could be used an cities near the coast. 7 Rot it would lift most of the water out of any known port. The deeper the fetter, and the water would be radio active and rain down on the city. Bender that there would still be The

blast effect and a tidal wave would rund in to fill up the horbone and do much damage he said that experimentation had han done on radio active cloude which would hold radio activity for a long time and would be deadly wherever it rained.

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He said that experiments on the smaller atom weapons (bombs) had been carried in in the made, United Stated with Troops in the fields near the blast- about 2 miles away, and that no one had been hirt. This was because The explasions had been small and proper precautions had been taken He said that they had all been clothed well and were in deep for holes so that their head were 2 to 3 pt below the top of

the fox hole. This was a very necessary precontion; he said and we should understand why

The atom bomb gives off three roya he raid when a bomb goes off these is first very much heat created the center of the flast is many millione of degrees, as, hot as the sum and this heat was extende outword from a halfmile to many miles depend on the size of the blast part there is the about wave which is much longer in duration than a high explosive blast and next There is the radio activity of you are for enough away from the blant not to be hilled out right the fox hole will protect you against both the heat wave and the blast effect, and also

against radio activity unlies at comes in as dust or rain 7 he three rays given off by the storm fromt are alpha beta and game 7 he alpha and beta only last The alpha and bela of you during the ephasion and if you the searing heat are safe from the searing heat of the blast then even a shirt especially a light coloured skirt is sufficient to here the alpha and beta rays from burning you where ever you don't have clother like hand nesh, face That part will be burned that is facing the blast when the bomb goes off The gama roys last for a longer time depending on the type of blast but a forbole is good protection against this although clother are not of any use only

lead or a Thick layor of dist will stop there game rays which go Thru everything just like x-rays and deathing the life of bones and cause blood to break down Then he showed us pictures of how the for hole must be dug.

He said that a half inch of lead would stop the gama rays, but it took at best two feet of dirt to stop them. They could penetrate almost Two feet of dirt. The area around the blast continue to give off gamme rays because those objects which are strongly effected by The gama rays also become radio - active and gue off these rays. It would be very dangerous to touch

especially metal offsets which were in the next vicinity of the flast He said that most of the radio citive gamma rays are carried off in a large cloud in an air levest and dispersed by the winds He showed us a picture of this company we said that

The day of atthough after being dispersed they would not be harmful to people, that a report had come from a photographic laboratory in new york, several days after the explanments in newdon, that much of their periods, that much of their photographic paper showed eight of having been effected to gamma of having been effected to gamma rays. here rays had traveled in clouds all the way across the viited States and exposed they the vinted States and exposed this

paper the said that because of most of these rays being carried off in the radio detine cloud it was quite possible to safely enter an area after an air burst provided you didn't stay too long However, except when absolutely necessary to enter for some reason it was lest to wait until trained people could gr in first with gagar countre. It you must go in he said don't touch metal objects. He said that they had a poster radiation detector that could be carried by every one that would indicate when you had been in The area as you had been in the showed in long are was Raje He showed in This object which was The same size as a pack of eigenetter but only 6" Thick It had an opening

in the middle 14 high and 2'long conered with a thin piece of lead. This lead could be slid olt of the way and expose the opening Behind the lead was a piece of Philographic paper which would turn drank when exposed to radio-activity. It olso had on the outside a colour with which to moteh the coulor of the paper so that when they matched you could leave the onea, otherwise you would get to much radio activity and

get to much radio activity and it would be dangerous. Ofter you go in once you can't go fack again. When you enter the area you rains the the clow of the opening and comple it to the dark celeur and leave when they the same

next he told us that these pocket indicators were only necessary substitutes for gight Counter which were much more accurate, The giegar counter works like a radio and when it is near radio activity you can hear it in ear phones connected to the giegar counter also it has a little meter which looke like an amporter in a car to tell how much radio activity is present see said it was mea radiotrons, on some term like that. Then he let each of us file up and put the complete on and lestin as he brought a piece of radioactive malual man The gregor Counter at first the traking was very alow but as the piece came close the traking got very fast with it counted bell a gurn, one Tick mixed with the next.

7 he lecture lasted from 9 o'clock

that the capitalistic wall street were manager in their graced, their ruthless graced, their ruthless graced, have counted their horizale crums of Carteriological warfare to the launched in order to get more money for themselves and in the hope of spreading this war. Over their desire to steat a third world war by adding attrice warfare to their list of inhumans crimes in included. These impersalists will stop at nothing to get more money in their pooksts and the more war the more they make. Hay do not care about the moreind people of the world, Supley the people of america, the worlds, if they brown about these crimes must condem them, The america

worker seldom get the truth from Their newspapers, magogines, and Radice which are controled by the money mad wall street injecialists. These was mongered do not want the people to learn the truth or they would not permit them to carry out their war mongering advocance or their war the people of the world. It is very clear that they are doing their inhumans crimes to expand the war and make more profits.

of these war mongers and made to the tool of these war mongers and nade to the germ bounts and do this auful crime against the people of kosea and the Chinese Volunteers Because I am a soldier I must follow orders and these orders came from those imperialists on wall these I could not refuse to

do this crime But on the other band & was the person who did the inhumans crime against the people by carrying gorm brombe and dropping them where unwest women and children would be the most libely victime. There is a horrible crime against the people, even the Jerman Mayes would not use it those people like Elsa took who would make lamp shades out of human akin would not use if but & used it for the US imperialist warminger of wall street. Since I have been captured by the chinese volunteers and & land down my arms I have been treated for better than a person who had committed even much leser committed even much leser committed even much leser crimes deserves to appear But

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they always said after I laid driven my arms that I was no longer an enemy. They explained the tenient policy toward 90 ws which I, braught up as I was on the propagands here of the wall street imperialists, found very difficult to understand But the chinese Volunteers were very patient 7 hey issued me warm clothing against the Cold, gave me excellent food, bedding, and a warm place to sleep I am iternally grateful for their hind treatment. At last, after much patience on the part of all volunteers to religious my crime my own concience bothered me a great deal, and it is very good to be rid of this burden, to confue and repair

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I have reslined my terrible crume against the people I have done an indiume thing against innount peace lowing people I know now how wrong the Crime is, and I ask that the people can see it in their hearts to forgive me for this crime It was a crime against all the peace lowing people of the world one one which should surely he condemed by all peace loving people I ask forgiveness from all people who want peace because my crime has been against them.

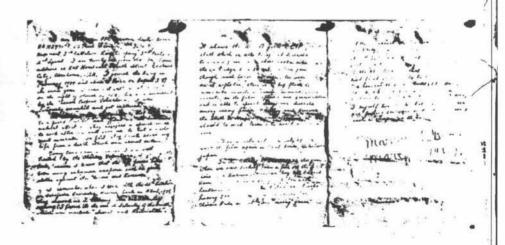
John Quinn 13 april 1952 The following comment was made by a leading attority in China on tropical and infectious disease. Dr. Huel-Lan Chung, MD. P.U.M.C.—University of the State of New York); D.T.M. (certicate), University of London; formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; formerly Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; formerly member of Institute, Hamburg, Germany; formerly member of Institute, Italian of Experimental Bloingy and Medicine, 13. A. C. (London), Tropical Medicine at the Chinese Union Medicine College (Cormerly P.U.M.C.) and Peking University Medical College.—Interrogator.

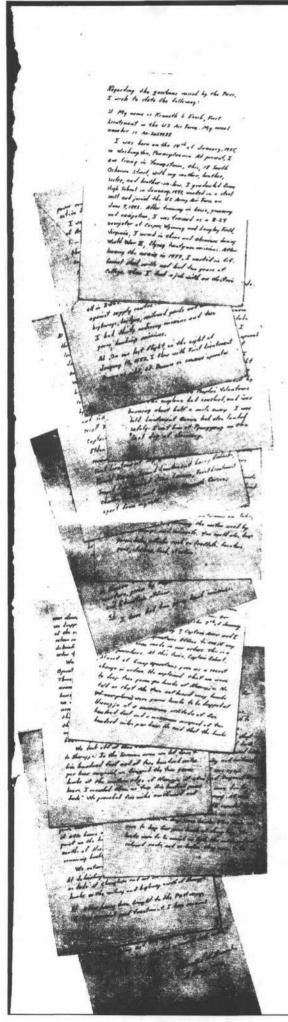
"The accepted vectors of rickettsial diseases are lice, fleas, ticks and mites. So far as known, fles do not transmit typhus fever as they do not normally carry pathogenic rickettales. The transmission of typhoid fever requires no insect vector except files which may serve as mechanical carriers of various virulent microorganisms on account of their habitual contact with fecal matter. Certainly mosquitoes are not vectors of typhoid fever. Some of the statements given by this prisoner concerning the transmission of infectious diseases are not consistent with current medical knowledge. However, the prisoner in the state of the medical knowledge and medical man, cannot be expected to know or remember everything about the specified and wrote encephalitis' for encephalitis' for encephalitis.



U.S. POW Marvin L. Brown, (Serial No. RA 18397178), PFC, U.S. 3rd Division, 7th Infantry Regiment, King Company, 3rd Platoon, confesses that, in April, 1951, in Hawaii and in July, 1951, in Yokohama, Japan, he was shown a secret U.S. training film on "the use of germ artillery shell". He also confesses that, in the latter part of February, 1952, Opl. Edward Barron told him that U.S. 65th Infantry Regiment "had fired germ shells to the Chinese line" (the positions of the Chinese People's Volunteers).

WOUNDED U.S. POW MARVIN L. BROWN CONFESSES THAT U.S. ARMED FORCES ARE USING GERM SHELLS







The Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents

NOTE ON THE JOINT INTEREOGATION GROUP OF KOREAN AND CHINESE SPECIALISTS AND NEWS CORRESPONDENTS

In order to find out all the details concerning the dropping of bacteria bombs in Korea, the Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents was organized in April 1952 under the auspices of the Korean National Peace Committee and the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace. The Group interrogated 1st Lt. Kenneth L. Enoch, navigator of the U.S. Air Force, and 1st Lt. John Quinn, pilot of the U.S. Air Force, who were captured by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers on January 13, 1952. The Group began its work in a POWs camp at a certain place in Korea on May 1, and accomplished its task on May 16.

Interrogation of U.S. POW Kenneth L. Enoch

Record of the interrogation of Kenneth L. Enoch conducted by the Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents on May 6, 1952.

Q. Please give us a brief account of yourself before

Q. Please give us a brief account of yourself before you were captured.

A. My name is Kenneth L. Enoch, First Lieutenant in the US Air Force. My serial number is AO-2669683. I was born on the 14th of January, 1925, in Washington, Penna. At present, I am living in 18 South Osborne Street, Foungstown, Ohio, with my mother, brother, sister and brother-in-law. I graduated from high school in January, 1943, worked in a steel mill and joined the US Army Air Force on June 7, 1943. After training in basic gunnery and navigation, I was trained as a B-24 navigator at Casper, Wyoming, and Langley Field, Virginia. I served in China and Okinawa during World War II, flying twenty-one missions. After leaving the service in 1947, I worked in different steel mills and had two years at college. Then I took a job with an electric power company from which I was rec

with an electric power company from which I was recalled to active duty for the Korean



KENNETH L. ENOCH

I was sent to the Far East in the middle of August, 1951, arriving in Korea on September 1. My base was Kunsan. My outfit was the 8th Bomber Squadron, Lt. Cel. Leahy commanding, Third Bomber Group, Colonel Morgan commanding, Third Bomber Wing, Colonel Ohman commanding—all of the Fifth Air Force.

I have flown thirty-two missions in Korea, all in B-26's. Our missions were primarily against supply routes—vehicles, trains, highways, bridges, railroad yards and airfields. I had thirty ordinary missions and two germ bombing missions.

Q. When, where and how were you captured?

Q. When, where and how were you captured?

A. On our last flight, on the night of January 13, 1952, I flew with First Lieutenant Quinn as pillot, Lieutenant Downes as SHORAN operator and Sergeant Campbell as engineer. I was navigator. We flew in B-28 No. 600 and were briefled to bomb the rall-road yards at Chongju. We took off from Kunsan at 2145 hours and at 2330 hours we were ever the target where we were hit by anti-aircraft fire at an altitude of 1,500 feet. We began to lose height rapidly and at 2335 hours I balled out, approximately ten miles northwest of Sunan. I left the plane at an approximate altitude of 1,500 feet and due to the fact that I could not find my ripcord, my parachute opened at about fifty feet from the ground. Almost instantaneously, I hit the ground where I removed my parachute. My first thought was to escape, but the terrain made this impossible and I was soon surrounded by members of a Chinese People's Volunteers Unit. The airplane had crashed, and was burning about half a mile away. I was told Lieutenant Quinn had also landed safely. I met him at Pyongyang on the last day of January.

Q. When and how did you receive your bacterial warfare training?

Q. When and how did you receive your bacterial warfare training?

A. On August 25, 1951, from one o'clock to three o'clock in the afternoon I attended a lecture given at the Ground School at Iwakune, Japan. This lecture was on bacterial warfare and was given by a civilian, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson emphasized that this lecture was highly secret and we were not to divuige its contents to anyone. The lecture was attended by about twenty-five personnel, ten pilots and fifteen navigators. Of the pilots I recall First Lieutenant Guy Broughton, Captain Frank Lemak and First Lieutenant Eldon Schmidt. Among the navigators I remember First Lieutenant Emmett Hardy, First Lieutenant Roy DeGaugh, First Lieutenant Royald Brown, Second Lieutenant Larry Zielinski, Second Lieutenant John Larson, First Lieutenant Charles Garvin and Captain Kenneth Carson, apart from myself.

Mr. Wilson talked on various weapons of bacterial warfare. He mentioned that you could carry bembs that looked quite like ordinary bombs but which were filled with insects and germs and would open on contact with the ground, to release their cargo. You could carry not only these regular bombs but also cardboard containers which would carry germs and insects and also burst open on contact with the ground. You could drop parachute containing small animals, rodents, et cetera, to carry germs and insects. These small animals could also be released from ship to shore behind the enemy lines. Another method is to bpray germ-laden dust directly from an alreraft. You can also drop germs in containers on takes, rivers, reservoirs polsoning the water used by human beings and animals. You could also drop germ-laden articles such as leaflets, fountain pens, clothing, food, et cetera.

The germs of typhoid, typhus, cholera, smallpox, bubonic plague, malaria, yellow fever, encephalitis, dysentery and many others may be employed. Such insects as files, ficas, mosquitoes, lice and many others may be used to carry the germs. Also small animals such as rats and small game may be used to carry these germs and insects, such as rats carry plague bearing fleas.

Q. Please tell us in detail about your germ bombing missions.

ng missions.

A. I have had two germ bomb missions.

On January 6, 1952, at 1400 hours. I attended a briefing at the Third Bomber Group Briefing Room at orieting at the Third Bomber Group Briefing Room at Kunsan. We were briefed by Captain Gilbert Carey, Group Briefing Officer. There were twenty-four crews to fly that night. Our crew, Captain William Amos, pilot, Sergeant Richard Tracy, gunner, and I were briefed to fly our mission on Green 8 Route, between Pyongyang and Sariwon. Our takeoff time was to be 4000, the 7th of January.

At 2900 hours I January 7 Captain Amos and 1

4000, the 7th of January.

At 0200 hours, January 7, Captain Amos and 1 reported to Group Operations Officer to see if any changes had been made in our orders. This is a usual procedure. At this time, Captain Robert Stuart of Group Operations gave us a secret change in orders, the explained that we were to drop two germ bombs at Hwangju. He told us that the two outboard wing bombs are seen thought to the dropping at Hwangju. bombs were germ bombs to be dropped at Hwangju at a maximum altitude of five hundred feet and a

at a maximum altitude of five hundred feet and a maximum airspeed of two hundred miles per hour. He said that the bombs were already loaded and checked for us and that after we dropped the two germ bombs we were to get rid of the rest of our load as quickly as possible and return immediately to base. We were to report at debriefing that these two germ bombs were "duds" in order to maintain secrecy.

We picked up Sergeant Tracy at Squadron Operations and proceeded to the plane, B-26 No. 247. There was a guard from Armament Section at the aircraft, and he told us not to bother the wing bombs as they were aircady checked for us, which we aircady knew. This was very unusual, since we never had guards for ordinary missions. I checked the six regular five-hundred-pound bombs in the bomb bay. Besides the two germ bombs on the outboard wing racks there were two regular five-hundred-pound bombs on the inboard wing racks.

were two regular five-hundred-pound bombs on the inboard wing racks.

We took off at 0300 hours and went directly to Hwangju. In the Sariwon area we let down to five hundred feet and at two hundred miles per hour airspeed, we dropped the two germ bombs at the western edge of Hwangju at 0400 hours. I recorded them as "jwo five-hundred-pound duds." We proceeded five miles northward and regained about 1,500 feet altitude and dropped the regular bombs on the highways close together. Normally approximately 1,200 feet is regarded as the minimum dropping attitude for five-hundred-round bombs.

We returned to Kunsan at 0500 hours. At de-We returned to Kunsan at \$500 hours. At de-briefing after the mission, we reported to the enlisted man from Group Intelligence. Apart from routine matters we reported that we had dropped "two five-hundred-pound duds" at Hwangju and eight five-hun-dred-pound bombs north of Hwangju on the highway and railroad.

On the 19th of January, I was again scheduled with Captain Amos and Sergeant Tracy on plane 247, Green Boute. We were due to take off at 0309 hours next morning. At 0200 hours, January 11, Captain Amos and I reported to Group Operations Office and again we were told that we were to drop germ bombs. This time we were to drop four germ bombs at Chunghwa. The bombs were to be carried on both the outboard and inboard racks and as before they were to be checked for us. The rest of the information we received at this time was the same as on the 6th of January and from the same briefing officer. We took off at 0300 hours and in the Sariwon area we let down to one thousand feet. We proceeded north of Chunghwa and let down On the 16th of January, I was again scheduled with feet. We proceeded north of Chunghwa and let down to five hundred feet, several miles from Chunghwa coming over the town at an altitude of five hundred feet at an alrapeed of one hundred and ninety miles

coming over the town at an antique of nive hundred feet at an alrapsed of one hundred and ninety miles per hour, we dropped four germ bombs in the western sector of Chunghwa at 9419 hours and proceeded south to the point on the highway and railway five miles north of Hwangju where we dropped our remaining bombs at fifteen hundred feet.

We returned to Kunsan at 0515 hours. At debriefing we reported the four germ bombs as "duds" at Chunghwa and our six remaining bombs on the railway and highway north of Hwangju.

Q. What was the treatment you received after you were brough; to the POWs Camp? What are your feelings about this?

A. After having been brought to the POWs Camp, I have received good treatment. I have received warm clothing, good food of adequate quantity, medical treatment, tobacco, sugar. special meals on holidays, tollet articles and many other kindnesses. Now that the warm weather has come, I have received summer clothing.

clothing.

I feel that this treatment I received is humane and very reasonable and the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers have adopted a correct and noble attitude.

* The assigned number of the bomber has 5 digits 247 being the last digits.

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Interrogation of U.S. POW John Ouinn

and News Correspondents Interrogating John Quinn

JOHN SILAS QUINN

Record of the interrogation of John Quinn conducted by the Joint Interrogation Group of Korean and Chinese Specialists and News Correspondents on May 8, 1982.

Q. Please give a brief account of yourself up to the time you arrived in Korea.

A. My name is John Silas Quinn, born in Plitsburg, Kanas, on April 16, 1922. I am now a 1st Licutenant in the US Air Force, is reliant number 17930. My family's address is 1000 North Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, California. In May 1939, I joined an inactive reserve unit of the US Marine Corps in Prasadena, I Joined the US Air Force in Preferrary, 1948. I was assigned to the Air Fulversity, Curry of the US Air from Aviation Cadets in February, 1949. I was assigned to the Air Fulversity Curry of the US Air from Aviation Cadets in February, 1949. I was assigned to 8th Squadron, 3rd Bomber Group of 3rd Bomber Wing.

Q. How were you treated after you were shot down?

A. Well, I was shot down in the same plane as 1st Lieutenant Enoch, on January 13, this year. After I was captured, I was treated in a friendly way by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Feople's Volunteers. They have always given my everything they were able to get under the circumstances. I have learned to respect the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Feople's Volunteers for the way they have treated their POWs.

Q. How many times have you received bacterial warfare training? When and where? Who were tool fecturers, what were the centents and who attended?

A. On December 18, 1951, in the Ground School Building at Kunsan, together with about 19 cher alment, 1 attended a lecture given by Mr. Ashfork. Among those present were pilots, Capt. Cary Land, Capt. Howarth, Capt. Schmidt, Capt. Robertson, Capt. Beeson and 1st Lieutenant Mohalister and navigators. Capt. Long, Capt. Duffy, 1st Lieutenant John Larson, 1st Lieutenant Schwarts, 1st Lieutenant William Watson, ist Lieutenant Rogers, and 2nd Lieutenant Bob Roberts. We were fold the lecture was very important and lop secret. We shouldn't discuss

b. Also when I checked at the duty officer Capt. Reynolds that 200 feet and airspeed 200 miles per hour.

c. When I pointed out to the duty officer Capt. Reynolds that the plane would be blown to bits if we dropped 390-pound bombs from that altitude, he said not to worry as the bombs were duds and wouldn't explode.

d. When I went to the plane to check the bomb load, on each occasion it was guarded by guards who told the navigator and myself not to worry about the wing bombs as they had already been checked. Ordinarity there were no guards and the bombs were checked by the crew members.

e. I nolleed the first time that four wing bombs, the second time two wing bombs, had no fuses so they could not be ordinary bombs.

f. The germ bombs we dropped on January 4 and II corresponded exactly to one of those described by Ashfork only two weeks previously.

g. In discussions with other pilots and navigators in the house where we lived, I found that several of them had been given so-called special missions and had even been told by the briefing officer that the duds are in fact—germ bombs.

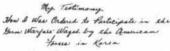
Q. Who clse do you know has dropped germ bombs.

A. The others that I know personally as having dropped germ bombs, are Kenneth L. Enoch, Jack Larson, Schmidt, and Francis Duffy. I know that these people dropped germ bombs because they lived in the same house as I did and we talked about germ bomb missions. Enoch dropped a total of six germ bombs on January 7 and 11. Jack Larson four on January 4. Schmidt four on January 7 and Duffy four on January 7 and Duffy four on January 7 and 11. Sack Larson four on January 4. Schmidt four on January 7 and Duffy four on January 7 and Duffy four on January 5. As to whether there are others who have dropped germ bombs, I don't know, because it is a matter of such high secrecy.

PRISONER OF WAR F. B. O'NEAL (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

Floyd Breland O'Neal, aged 24, a U.S. prisoner of war of Fairfax, South Carolins, U.S.A., is a second lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. AO-1848575). He received air training in the U.S. Air Force in August 1850. He arrived to Korea on Jan. 16, 1862, and was assigned to the 67th Fighter-Bomber Squadron of the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group. His plane was shot down by the anti-aircraft fire of the Chinese People's Volunteers west of Sinmak at 9:15 a.m. on March 4, and then he was captured. According to his own written confession, he dropped two bacteria bombs in Sibyon Ri, Korea, on February 15, 1952.

The Confession Written by Floyd Breland O'Neal Is Reproduced Below:



I am Hope Bolland. O'Head, a second himlenand in the Houle I believe, be 1945 15. B any I years all and any home address as they be, Maybe are so have been been to the the hope and they been the second of the the the hope and house hosters. I astended the bladd calling of Charleston, bouth Carbina, from higher 1965 to fine 1945, we taking a B. I happe and a commission as a second firelevant themself the bladd to the training a second firelevant themself the file and a training as a second firelevant themself the file the American to the higher than 1945 & attended to the Horizonto, in Herri Silvan Antonion, which is the firelevant in themself, which was to superwite the freshown in their chemical absorbing works and to grade sugar for the freshown, a devention on my. Master is before in pass 1950, sectioning as M. I degree in physical themself.

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I core then resulted into the selvere and those flying training in August 1950 & reparted to Randolph live Green these at she clusters; Texas on Original 49, 1960, and received way bears put training there with Mosel (9, 1951. I received advantate put the world Mosel (9, 1951. I received advantate put their world Mosel (9, 1951. I received advantate put their world Mosel of 1960 at select advances in F.51, from April I store to Augustus vi (957. I was the from their to the guernosis, soldend at Such at the guernosis, soldend at Such at the grant series to the guernosis, soldend at Such at the series of the seri



Members of the International Scientific Commission Interrogating U.S. POW F. B. O'Neal (the first man on the right).

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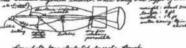
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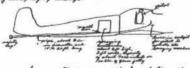
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Hayd B O'Neal

(Comment on the Testimony of Kniss)

(Comment on the Testimony of Knies)
On the face of it there appears to be a number of contradictions between the evidence of Knies and that of O'Neal, especially as both are from the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group, both and the state of the first of agreement between the testimony of these two pilots are:

1) Both were briefed on germ warrare by Capt. McLaughlin in small groups immediately on arrival at their base. O'Neal was told it was policy for McLaughlin to brief all pilots on germ warrare as soon as they arrived.

2) The methods to be used, namely the V. T. bomb for germs, the parachule bomb for germ-infected insects and small animals and spraying germs direct from aircraft.

3) The neef for secrecy.

3) The need for secrecy.

4) The height from which the V. T. bombs were to be easied. O'Neal said he dropped from 7,000 feet, Kniss that y were ordered to drop from 6,000 feet.

The fact that artillery shells could also be used in germ warfare but that germ bombs were more effective.
 That special crews would handle the loading of the germ bombs.

That there would be a special way of reporting results of missions and that Captain McLaughin himself would be on hand to take the debriefing reports.

That there would be a special way of reporting results of missions and that Captain McLaughlin himself would be on hand to take the debriefing reports.

Points of disagreement are as follows:

1) O'Neal was told it would not matter much if the V. T. bombs exploded in the air or on the ground, that the bacteria would survive. Kniss was told the explosion would kill the bacteria if the bombs hit the ground, but they would survive if the bombs exploded as scheduled at 100 feet above ground. (Both agreed that the V. T. bombs would be set to explode at 100 feet above to explode at 100 feet above the cold. O'Neal was most briefed to the ground.)

2) Kniss was warned not to fig over 12,000 feet as the germs and insects would be killed by lack of oxygen or the cold. O'Neal was not briefed on this point.

3) O'Neal was told the germ bombs would be dropped over towns or areas with large troop concentrations while Kniss was briefed to drop on the edge of towns and cities—from 5 to 10 miles outside as is shown by the actual mission while he participated in or had knowledge of.

(In connection with these three discrepancies, it is important to note that Kniss was briefed fust two months after O'Neal. The Americans must have realized by this time that germ warfare, already in progress for at least 3 months, was not producing the results that had been expected. It seems logical to expect that the experts cast around for every possible explanation for the lack of success, and that by the time Kniss was briefed there was an attempt to climania to any unfavourable factors. The Americans had found that germ warfare, astund for a fix so that a special team could be sent to retrieve the bombs—which should be dropped without arming the fixe so they would not explode. Rhiss was stold to keep the bombs aboard and return to base. (A possible explanation of this is contained in a report carried by all the American news agencies in early March to the effect that a "mysterious" outbreak of typhus had occurred in a remote, mountain village

PRISONER OF WAR P. R. KNISS (U.S. AIR FORCE) ADMITTED THAT HE HAD DROPPED GERM-LADEN BOMBS IN KOREA

Paul E. Knies, a U.S. prisoner of war, born on April 29, 1827, in Monmonth, Illinois, U.S.A. is a second lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force (Serial No. AO-1999070). After completing his training in December, 1946, he served at the same base as a flight training officer. He arrived in Korea on March 20, 1952, and was assigned to the 12th Fighter-Bomber Squadron of the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group. He was shot down by the Chinese Volunteers on his 27th flying mission near Namehl on May 31. According to his own written confession, he did drop bacteris bombe in Sariwon, Korea.

The Confession Written by Paul B. Kniss Is Reproduced Below:

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6) Kniss and the others were forced to sign a secrecy statement which was n required of O'Neal and those with him. On January 22, when O'Neal was brace the Korean-Chinese side had made no mention of germ warfare—in fact it was no even confirmed that it had been started. By March 21, of course there had been it great deal of publicity about germ warfare which as we know from discussions with all prisoners did provoke debates and discussion at the air bases. The necessity to stop such discussion would logically be more imperative on March 21 than January 22, at the briefing which Kniss attended at Camp Stoneman on February 22, he was specifically told to deny rumours that the Americans were waging germ warfare. Obviously such instructions were not necessary for O'Neal at the time he was briefed.

Greater precautions were taken for the pilot's health in the period in which Kniss was operating. Pilots were given blood tests following their germ warfare

Conclusion: The discrepancies between the evidence of these two pilots seem merely to reflect the modification of methods introduced by the Americans as they developed their germ warfare plan.

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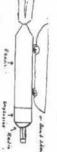
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Member of the International Scientific Com-mission Interrogating U.S. POW P. R. Kniss (the first man on the left).

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WANG CHI

Below is a translation of his

confession:
My name is Wang Chi, alias
Wang Chih-Chia, aged 21, native
of Chuchi, Chektang Province.
In November, 1951, I began to In November, 1951, I began to study in a school for training secret agents established by the intelligence organisation of the U.S. Far Eastern Command in Japan. The school is beaded by a Japanese named Kaxumass Ito with two American superintendents. There I studied for two months, the main subject of our training being how to carry out esplonage. On Janary 26, 1952, I was sent to Seoul where I worked as an agent in the TLO, an intelligence organical contracts of the training series of the training s

mary 26, 1952, I was sent to Seoul where I worked as an agent in the TLO, an intelligence organization of the Headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces. At 9 p.m. on March 12, this year, two instructors named Wang and Kim (both Chinest-speaking Koreans), told me and two other persons to immediately proceed to North Korea to find out whether there are any epidemic diseases; the situation of their spreading; the death rate caused by them; the anti-epidemic activities of the Communist army; what kinds of hoculations have been taken, effective or otherwise; the general sanitary conditions of the Communist army and whether there are lots of fliex, rats, fleas, lice, etc., in the areas affected by epidemic diseases. This was our first assignment to conduct investigations relating to diseases and germs. However, both Wang and Kim declined to reveal the cause of this sudden investigation. Besides, they told me to find out the activities of the Communist troops in the daytime as well as in the night, and whether there were traces of tanks on the road. Before our departure, Wang and Kim gave us a telephone interceptor (used for secretly intercepting telephone conversations), two forged official seals of the Chinese Feople's Volunteers, four carrier pigeons, two carbines (carried by the other two people), six sheets of 150,000 scaled military maps, and the forged pass written by myself, rations,



Tang Chii-Sheng





Li Hsing-Shun

SPIES PARACHUTED BY THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TO GATHER INFORMATION ON THE EFFECT OF GERM WARFARE

Piors の いあるたた。見なる 我 mina 調を加入 ールナ・セ・ルトラスス 同時のにきありる知情を知 美南山的一個作为今後守有被外心性最高地上高的 (中條: 15. 馬前山北美國北海人(一個一大天大一個一名生)。 我也可以两個目去有品牌無好问 概至年一九五三年一月 一人山北京、东南、在泉军城和情报机关(下上中)专情 成成. 多于11·0晚中村人身也都一個时间 たなかける小なないかの明朝人を関するのはかり思かから A. Icharden to Land, 共管对非情好 mittal 中心的 其上的機會的主人都不同文如外 これはなるいまん大洋は、焼き好す、豚を何 湖州山公南至金。是温宝 Car de Comme --- (a (, i a) = 14 mm (imp of 10 = 1-10) 知年,以及西京的 : 截上輪北(春鄉中田西海南)

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The above is a reproduction of the original written confession by U.S. air-borne Spy Wang Chi.

etc. Wang and Kim instructed us to collect information after our landing, in areas centering around Sokpongsan, to release a pair of the pigeons the first day after our landing, reporting the time and place of our safe landing, to release another pair of them the following day if there was any information, to fulfill our mission within a week and to return to Seoul from the place of our landing. We should say "I am TLO" if we should neet the American troops on our way, and say in Korean "I am an intelligence agent of the American authorities" upon meeting the South Korean troops. All three of us, together with six others, left Scoul at 11 p.m. on March 13, arrived at the airfield at midnight, and we took off in two double-negined transports. We landed at Sokpongsan north of Ichon, at one o'clock on the 14th. I was captured at 8 o'clock on March 15, two days after our landing.

(Signed) WANG CHI March 23, 1952



Tan Tse-Min



Chang Kuei-T'ang

"But between BW bombs refrigerated dumps and germs loosed to kill men, animals and plants, a great hiatus stretches. What, really, can these germ bombs do? And how does one get them to do it?
"There is only one true way of answering this question at the moment—nobody really knows. In its modern form BW has never been used in a military operation. Until it has been used we will have no way of knowing exactly what it can do, how effective it can be, to what degree it must contribute toward victory or defeat in a World War III."

—See Rosebury: "Peace or Pesitience", pages 98-99, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1949.

".... No commander would dare to plan an assault on the assumption that a target which had been germ-bombed must be sufficiently softened-that is, unless he had up-to-the-minute intelligence."

-See "Epidemies Made to Order", Science Digest Vol. 29, No. 4, page 57, Chicago, April, 1951.

ABNORMAL SEASON AND PLACES IN WHICH INSECTS WERE FOUND

After the invasion of American planes, various kinds of insects and spiders were discovered. The season and places in which these insects and spiders appeared are unusual. For instance, black springtails were found at the beginning of March, 1952, six meters above ground level on a concrete grand stand,

and field crickets which overwinter in the egg stage were discovered in March, 1952, on the surface of snow. These unusual events are more than sufficient to indict the American Government of having spread these creatures from the air. Following photographs show some of the evidence collected.



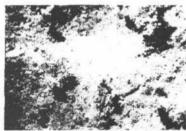
On March 4, 1952, American aircraft spread large quantities of field crickets over the eastern suburb of Kuantien City and Hung Shih La Tze Village. View of some of the field crickets massed on snow at the Hung Shih La Tze Village, Kuantien County, Northeast China.



View of a large group of spiders discovered on snow at Ping Chung Chieh, Langton Section of Antung City and its vicinity, immediately after the raid by six American planes on March 4, 1952.



Field crickets, which overwinter as eggs and of which the adults die off in winter, appearing en masse on the

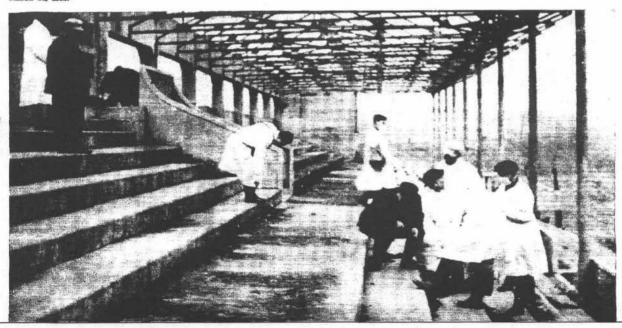


View of false ground beetles found on snow at Ping Chung Chieh soon after the invasion on March 4, 1952, by six American planes.



On March 2, 1852, American aircraft invaded Shenyang, Fushun and other places and scattered numerous Anthomylid files. This is an enlarged view of one of the files on snow.

Clese view of the concrete grand stand at the race course of Fushun City. After the invasion by U.S. planes at the beginning of March, 1952, springtalis were discovered on the grand stand six meters above ground level. Photo shows entomologists of the Investigation Commission making observations on March 24, 1952.



Specialists Have Conducted Investigations, and Made Examinations and Identifications



H. F. Chu, entomologist, examining insects spread by U. S. planes.



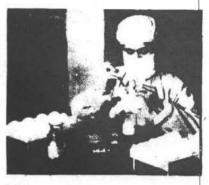
Samuel H. Zia, Professor of Bacteriology, watching a technician injecting a mouse with saline emulsion of ground spider material.



S. H. Chen (on the right), endomalogist and his assistant, Y. T. Kung examining insects spread by U.S. planes.



Y. T. Ch'in, entomologist, Professor of Biology, China Medical College, Shenyang.



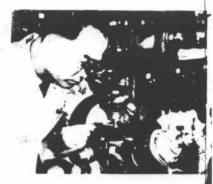
C. Hsin, Chief Technical Expert in Bacteriology, Institute of Infectious Diseases, Changehun.



C. L. Liu, Professor of Entomology, and his assistant F. Li examining insects spread by U.S. planes.



S. C. Ma, entomologist, examining insects spread by U.S. planes.



N. C. Chang, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology examining a smear of anthrax bacilli under the microscope.



L. C. Feng, Professor of Parasitology, examining insects spread by U. S. planes.



P. L. Luh, Assistant Professor of Entomology, examining insects spread by U. S. planes.



K. H. Ching, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, China Medical College, Shenyang.



W. P. Wei, bacteriologist, performing postmortem examination of guinea-pig which died after ina-culation with material prepared from springtails.



Prof. Samuel H. Zia and Assistant Professor H. T. C. M. Haleh, Bacteriologist, Institute of Medical Chang discussing cases of encephalitis. Research, Shanghai.





C. H. Hu. Professor of Pathology, doing postmortem examination of duck succumbed to injection of culture of Pasteurella multocida.



C. I. Shen, Professor of Plant Pathology, Peking Agricultural College.



C. E. Yen, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Shanghai Medical College.



P. L. Li, Professor of Pathology, China Medical College, Shenyang.



W. F. Chiu, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, Peking Agricultural College.



C. Ho, Professor and Head of the Department Biology, Dairen Medical College.



F. R. Hsii, neuropathologist, Professor of Neurology.



Wel, Professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology, Dairen Medical College.



L. Fang, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, Peking University Medical College.

"WE HAVE OBTAINED SUFFICIENT SCIENTIFIC PROOFS THAT THE U.S. ARMED FORCES HAVE DEFINITELY BEEN USING BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN KOREA AND IN OUR COUNTRY. THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR CRIMES IS IRREFUTABLE."

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INSECTS, SPIDERS AND OTHER OBJECTS UTILIZED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

American planes have raided Kores, Northeast China, and Txingtae, and have on numerous occasions, by means of different kinds of containers or by direct sprays, disseminated large quanti-ties of insects, spiders, feathers, tree leaves, corn kernels, etc., in waging bacteriological warfare.

- I. THE ROLE PLAYED BY INSECTS AND OTHER OBJECTS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANES:
 - A. Insects having great adaptive, dispersive, and reproductive powers are effective means for spreading pathogenic organisms. Certain pathogens die easily when disseminated alone, but survive well when carried by insects. Besides, certain pathogenic organisms are only transmitted through
 - B. Other objects such as feathers, tree leaves, corn kernels, etc., are able to carry pathogenic organisms causing human, animal or plant diseases.
- II. INSECTS, SPIDERS AND OTHER OBJECTS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANES FROM WHICH PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS HAVE BEEN ISOLATED:
 - Insects and Spiders: Pathogenic organisms have been found in at least eight kinds of insects and one kind of

 - Human fleas: House files: Anthomytid files:
 - 4. Ptinid beetles: 5. Wolf spiders:

 - Non-biting stable flies: Chironomid midges: Helomysid flies:
- Plague bacilli.
 Anthrax bacilli,
 Anthrax bacilli, dysentery bacilli, typhoid bacilli, paratyphoid bacilli, and cholera
 vibrios.
 Anthrax bacilli
- Anthrax bacilli.

 Anthrax bacilli, dysentery bacilli, and Pasteurella multo-
- cilli, and cida.
 Typhoid bacilli.
 Typhoid bacilli.
 Typhoid bacilli.
 Paratyphoid bacilli.
 Dysentery bacilli.

- B. Other objects: Pathogenic organisms have been found in at least six kinds:
 - 1. Voles:
- Plague bacilli.
- 2. Feathers:
- Anthrax bacilli.
- 3. Clams:
- Cholera vibrios.
- 4. Corn kernels: 5. Soybean stalks and pods: Soybean purple spot fungi.
 - Smut.
- 6. Tree leaves:
- Anthracnose fungi, ring spot
- III. THE FOLLOWING INSECTS ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR PRESENCE OF PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS:

Blue bottle files, field crickets, migratory locust stonefiles, and many other insects.

The above clearly indicates that in the present bacteriological warfare, the U.S. Government, besides aiming at direct destruction of life, is also testing out the resistance of insects to cold, their ability to disseminate pathogens, etc.

They also use insects and other objects which carry no pathogenic organisms with the malicious intention of confusing the populace and creating public alarm.

But because of the extensive and effective anti-epidemic measures taken by the Chinese and Korean peoples, the U.S. Government has not been able to attain the results expected.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

EXAMPLES OF INSECTS AND SPIDERS DROPPED IN NORTHEAST CHINA BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES



×5.5

House Fly (Musca vicina Macquart)

(Musea vicina Macquart)

Large quantities of house files were
found in the field outside San Ho
Village, Szeping, after the invasion
by American planes on March 17,
1952. Under natural conditions
house files are found in the vicinity
of houses and animal enclosures.
In Northeast China they do not begin to become active until May.
Their appearance outdoors in large
numbers in the cold March weather
must be attributed to the activities
of U.S. aircraft.

Identification made by: Y. T. Chin and L. P. Feng.



Non-biting Stable Fly (Muscina stabulans (Fallen))

On March 15, 1952, a large number On March 15, 1952, a large number of these files were found on cement-floored yards and open veranda of the dormitory of the Department of Trade of the People's Government of Northeast China. Files of this species breed under ordinary conditions in decaying organic matter, and absolutely will not appear outdoors in great numbers in the snow-clad Northeast.

Identification made by: S. H. Chen and P. L. Luh.



Blue Bottle Fly (Lucilia sericata (Meigen))

(Lucilia sericata (Meigen))
Blue botile files were found on
March 15, 1952, on a cement tennis
court, where snow had not completely melted, in the vicinity of
the dormitory quarters of the Department of Trade of the People's
Government of Northeast China,
Shenyang. In the Northeast these
files normally begin to appear between April and May. Their appearance on snow is decidedly unnatural and indicates their having
been scattered by American airplanes. Blue bottle fly is one of
the insects of great sanitary importance.

Identification made by:

Identification made by: L. C. Feng and C. S. Chao.



×R

Anthomyiid Fly (Hylemyia sp.)

(Hylemyia sp.)

In many of the localities invaded by American planes, such as Shenyang, Antung, Kuantien, Tsingtao, large numbers of Anthomyid files suddenly made their appearance. Under natural conditions files of this genus will normally appear between April and May. Their occurrence in large numbers in March on snow-covered fields is, therefore, entirely abnormal. Evidently, the American Armed Forces used these files as media for disseminating diseases.

Identification made by: & H. Chen and P. L. Luh.



×6.5

Helomyzid Fly (Helomyza modesta Meigen)

Large numbers of Helomyzid flies were found on snow and ice in Chinchow, Kuantien and Antung after the invasion by American military planes. As a rule, these files breed in animal exercts or decayed organic matters. Their appearance at temperatures below zero is totally unnatural and leads to the obvious conclusion of their. to the obvious conclusion of their. having been scattered by U.S. air-eraft.

Identification made by: S. H. Chen and P. L. Luh.



×7.5

Chironomid Midge (Orthocladius sp.)

After the invasion by U.S. military aircraft, large numbers of midges were found in Chinchow, Antung, Kuantien, and Changpal. At Chang-Kuantien, and Changpal. At Chang-pal where four-compartment bac-teria bombs were discovered, these midges were found in the vicinity of the bombs and in association with field crickets and spiders-creatures with widely different habits. This proves that the midges were dropped by American planes.

Identification made by: C. L. Liu.

Human Flea (Pulex irritans Ling.)

×18

After the invasion by American military planes, fleas were discovered in Fushun, Kuantien, etc., in open fields and on snow surface—places obviously unnatural for fleas to appear. It is thus proved that these fleas must have been disseminated by American planes.

Identification made by: L. C. Feng and C. S. Chao.



×6.4

Ptinid Beetle (Ptinus fur Linn.)

(Ptinus fur Linn.)

Ptinid beetle is a storage pest, and under natural conditions is usually found in factories and storehouses of animal and plant products. But on March 20, 1932, inhabitants of Pei Chiao Tsang Village, Liaoyang County, found these beetles outdoors on the walls, on the ground and in cultivated fields. Previously the villagers had heard of the drones of an American plane and witnessed the dropping, at the places where insects were discovered, of reddish objects of the size of a thermos bottle. This fact effectively proves that these bettles were spread by the U.S. alrtles were spread by the U.S. air-

Identification made by: C. L. Liu and P. L. Luh.



Migratory Locust

(Locusta migratoria Linn.)

(Locusta migratoria Linn.)
Migratory locust is a major agricultural pest. Under natural conditions, the adult locust dies in the fall, after having laid eggs which will overwinter and hatch in the following May. Many live adult locusts, however, were found on March 15, 1952, on the veranda on the second storey of a dormitory building of the Department of Trade of the Northeast People's Government, Shenyang. Very obviously, these locusts could not have appeared naturally but must have been dropped by U.S. military blanes.

Identification made hu

S. H. Chen and P. L. Luh

Identification made by:

7 -

×0.05

Field Cricket (Gryllus testaceus Walker)

× 1.7

This agricultural pest overwinters in the egg stage. The adults die in winter. But on March 4, 1952, large numbers of this insect were found on the snow in Kuantien. Undoubtedly their appearance was not natural and they must have been scattered from the air by American airplanes.

Identification made by: H. F. Chu.



Black Springtail (Isotoma negishina Börner)

In those areas of Shenyang, Fushun, Antung, Kuantien and Hsinpin invaded by U.S. planes black springtails were found. Of the places where they occurred, many were unnatural for them to be present. For instance, in Fushun they appeared six meters above ground level on a concrete grand stand. This is impossible under natural conditions.

Identification made by: S. C. Ma.



Wolf Spider (Tarentula sp.)

Immediately following the invasion Immediately following the invasion by American military aircraft over Penhsi, Antung and Kuantien, large number of wolf spiders were discovered. Ordinarily, these spiders appear in quantities in mid-April at the earliest. Their appearance on masse on snow at subzero temperature is abnormal. These fact indicate that the wolf spiders were scattered by American planes.

Identification made by: F. C. Wang.

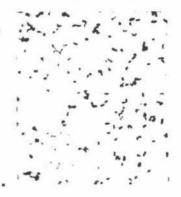
PARATYPHOID C BACILLUS ISOLATED FROM HELOMYZID FLIES



This bacillus was Gram-negative and motile; pro-duced acid and gas in pitcose, maltose and man-nitol; did not hydrolyze lactose and sucrose; pro-duced no indole; did not decompose urea; and was agglutinated by anti-para-typhoid C serum to a titer of 1:800.

Examination made by: K. H. Ching

TYPHOID BACILLUS (Salmonella typhosa) ISOLATED FROM THE NON-BITING STABLE FLY AND THE CHIRONOMID MIDGE



This bacillus was Gram-negative and motile; pro-duced acid without gas in glucose, mailose and man-nitol; did not hydrolyze lactose and sucrose; pro-duced no indole; and could not decompose urea. It was agglutinated by anti-typhoid serum (titer 1:3,200).

Examination made by: K. H. Ching.

Three of the wolf spiders dropped by American airplanes in Tsingtao.

PASTEURELLA OF HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA FOUND ON SPIDERS DROPPED BY **AMERICAN AIRPLANES**



Wolf spiders dropped by American air-planes being ground in sterile mortar with sterile normal saline.



Colonies of Gram-negative non-motile bacilli on culture medium inoculated with ground wolf spider material.



Saline suspension of ground wolf spider material being inoculated into white mouse. The mouse died within 24 hours after the inoculation.

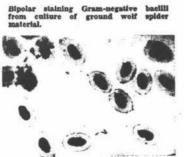


Ducks in the districts of Antung Chinchow, etc., developed hemorrhagic septicemia after having swallowed the spiders dropped from American airplanes. From the dead ducks Pasteurella multocida has been isolated.

Duck and rabbit, inoculated with the culture isolated from the wolf spiders, died in two days.







Bipolar staining bacilli in a imear made from the heart blood of a duck found dead in Antung.



Heart of the duck showing hemorrhage in epicardium following inoculation with the same culture,



Liver of the same duck showing acute peritonitis with inflammatory exudate







Section of liver of the duck showing acute peritonitis (exudate over surface of liver) and fatty change.



Section of liver of the same



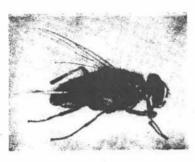
Section of spleen of the same duck showing small abscesses.

Cultural characteristics of organisms isolated from wolf spiders: acid production without gas in glucose, mannitol, sucrose and sorbitol. No fermentation of lactose and maltose. Production of indole and hydrogen sulphide. No growth on potate and media containing bile salts.

The bacilli isolated from spidera and ducks were identified as Pasteurella multocida which causes severe epizootics with hemorrhagic septicemia in domestic animals and birds.

Identification made by: Samuel H. Zia and K. H. Ching.

ANTHRAX BACILLI FOUND ON INSECTS, SPIDERS AND FEATHERS DROPPED BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

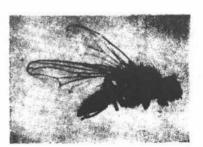


In the night of March 14, 1952, an American airplane intruded into the district of Szeping. In the afternoon of March 17, an inhabitant of San Ho Village in the first district of that city, named Wang Yu-T'sal, discovered large groups of files in San Tao Ling Tze outside the village. He immediately reported to his group leader and District Government. The villagers were mobilized for their extermination. The specimen collected has been identified by entomologists as house fly (Musca vicèna), from which anthrax bacillus (Bacillus anthracis) has been isolated by bacterlologists.



In the evening of March 20, 1952, two American airplanes intruded into the district of Liaoyang. At that time, a militiaman, Jemwan-Ku and inhabitants Wang Yung-Chang and Wang Hua-Ming of Pel Chiao Tsang Village of that county, all saw a red object about the size of a thermos bottle dropping from the air. It burst suddenly when it was about 3-4 meteru above the roofs with a slight noise and an unpleasant smell. A little while later, a large number of insects were discovered in 800 village. The same kind of insects were later also found in the fields and in its neighbouring villages and towns, including Liu Erh Pu Town and the suburbs of Anshan City. These insects were identified by entomologists as Frindle beetle (Prinus jur) and were proved by bacteriologists to carry anthrax bacillus (Bacillus anthracis).



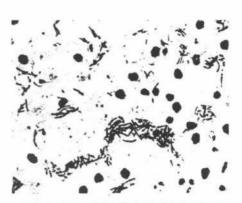


On March 12, 1952, eight American airplanes intruded into Kuantien, disseminating large quantities of Anthomylid files and wolf spiders in addition to dropping of feathers. On March 6, 1952, an American airplane intruded into Tsingtao district. On the next day, numerous Anthomylid files and wolf spiders were similarly discovered along the bay. From the Anthomylid files and wolf spiders, collected from both localities, Bacillus anthracis was isolated by bacteriologists.

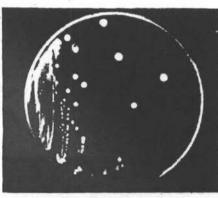


Feathers dropped by U.S. atteraft in Kuantien.

On March 12, 1952, eight American planes invaded Kuantien City in Northeast China. One of the planes dropped a calcarcous bacteria bomb which landed outside the cast gate. The remnants of the bomb are shown in a photograph on page 18. Eight meters northwest of the bomb pit were found many feathers from which anthrax bacilli were isolated by bacteriologists Samuel H. Zia and N. C. Chang.



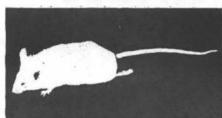
Postmortem examination of mouse: Microscopic section of liver showing the presence of numerous anthrax bacilli.



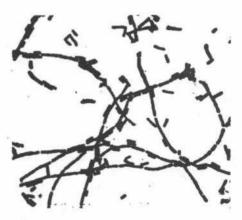
Culture of feather washings grew gray-ish colonies with rough surface as shown on culture plate. The bacilli of these colonies were non-motile on microscopic examination.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Microscopic section of spleen showing the presence of numerous anthrax bacilii.



No matter whether incentated with washings from feathers, or with culture of the aforementioned material, all the white mice became sick and died.



Gram-positive bacilli from outture of washings from feathers disseminated by US planes.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Hemorrhage and necrosis at site of inoculation.



Postmortem examination of mouse: Congestion of liver and spleen,

The organism isolated from the feathers dropped by American planes has been identified as B. anthracis. This organism is well known for its deadly infection of domestic animals and man.

Identification made by: Samuel H. Zia and N. C. Chang.

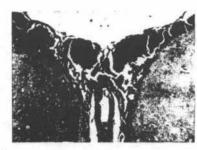
CASES OF RESPIRATORY ANTHRAX AND ANTHRAX MENINGITIS IN LOCALITIES INVADED BY AMERICAN PLANES

Following the intrusion of American airplanes into Northeast China to disseminate insects and other objects carrying anthrax bacillus, cases of respiratory anthrax and hemorrhagic anthrax bacillus meningitis, which were never seen before in the Northeast, suddenly appeared one after another in some districts. All these victims had during life either parti-

THE PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF HEMORRHAGIC ANTHRAX BACILLUS CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS



A surface view of the anterior portion of the brain: Extensive hemorrhage in the sub-arachnoid space.



A microscopic picture of the cerebrum: Marked hemorrhage in the subarachnoid space.

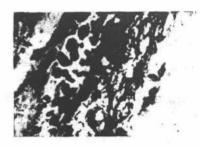


A coronal section of the brain: Extensive hemorrhage in the subarachnoid space.



of the cerebellus





oscopic picture of the cerebrum (Gram Large numbers of anthrax bacilli con-in subarachnoid space (in the sulcus).

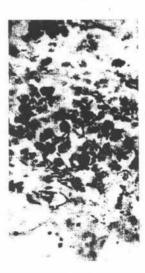
THE PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ANTHRAX BACILLUS PNEUMONIA AND HILAR LYMPHADENITIS

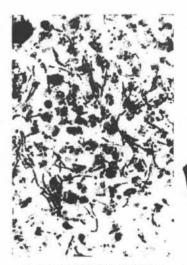


A picture of the cut surface of the left lung: Pneumonia and hemorrhagic hilar lymph-



showing pneumonic changes: The alveoli of the lung filled with cellular and serous exudate.

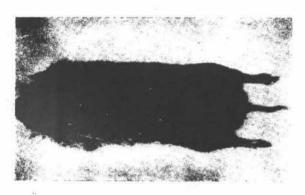




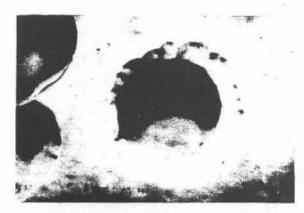
icture or nds (Gram stal Summatory th

AMERICAN AIRPLANES DROPPED LARGE NUMBERS OF VOLES CARRYING PASTEURELLA PESTIS IN KANNAN COUNTY HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE

On April 4, 1952, American airplanes invaded at night Kannan County. found from places such as in the fields and ponds, inside houses and on In the morning of April 5, a large number of voles were found throughout the roofs, and in vegetable cellars and open wells. Examination by bacteriost of the 45 settlements (tun) of Hsin Min, Ming Chung, Kung Yi and
Kung Nung, 4 villages of the 10th District. Altogether 717 voles were



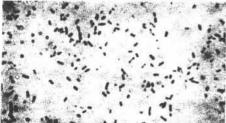
The vole dropped by American plane.



Colonies of plague bacilli 48 hours after incubation.







Gram - negative bacilli isolated from the white rat.



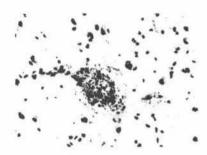
A lytic test by plague bacteriopha these bacilli to be Pasteurella pestis.

ENCEPHALITIS CASES OCCURRING IN LOCALITIES INVADED BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

In certain localities in Northeast China raided by American planes, there has suddenly occurred a kind of soute infectious disease hitherto unknown to us. Its clinical picture fits in with that of soute encepalitis, Pathologically, aside from changes of encephalitis, some of

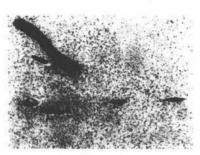
the cases also show the presence of a peculiar form of pneumonia. The disease is receiving epidemiological, bacteriological and virological studies. The spread of the diseases is checked by the extensive anti-culdenia measures taken.

PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE BRAIN OF CASES DIED OF ENCEPHALITIS



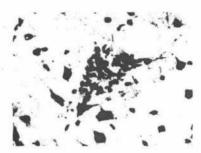
Occipital lobe of cerebrum.

Marked perivascular lymphocytic infiltration.

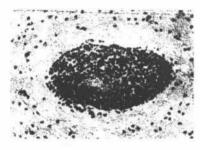


Occipital lobe of cerebrum.

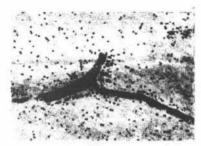
Perivascular lymphocytic and glia cel



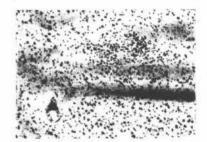
Cortex of effebrum.



Hippocampus, Perivascular hemorrhage.



Pens. Marked congestion.



Cortex of oerebrum.

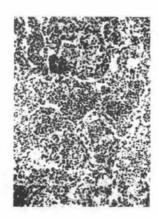
PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE LUNGS OF CASES DIED OF ENCEPHALITIS



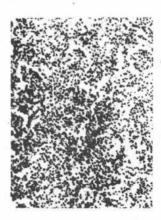
Solitary, delimited pneumonia in the upper portion of the right upper



Solitary, delimited pneumonia in the lower portion of the left upper



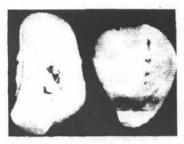
The alveoli in the pneumonic area are filled with leucocytes.



The alveoli in the pneumenic area are filled with leucocytes and fibrin.

EXAMPLES OF PLANT PATHOGENS DISSEMINATED IN NORTHEAST CHINA BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

FUNGUS-LADEN CORN KERNELS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANES

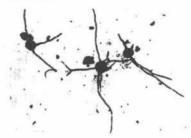


Black spots on the top of corn kernels.



A small quantity of the spore mass from the black spot of the corn kernel is transferred into a drop of water for germination test in a Van Tieghem cell.

On March 19, 1952, Mr. Fu Min (aged 37) of Sunchiapaotse of Walsingpei District, Antung, discovered at a riverside a large quantity of norm kernels.



The chiamydospores germinate after 24 hours at room temperature (about 15°C.). Each chiamydospore of the spore-ball produces a promycellum, and from the tip of some promycella a single sporldium buds out.

This smut was identified as Thecaphora sp. by Prof. Shen Chi-I, Peking College of Agriculture. Funçi of this genus are hitherto unknown in China. They are generally known to be detrimental to legumes in America and Europe.

PEACH LEAVES HARBOURING PEAR AND APPLE RING SPOT FUNGUS DISSEMINATED BY AMERICAN PLANE IN NORTHEAST CHINA

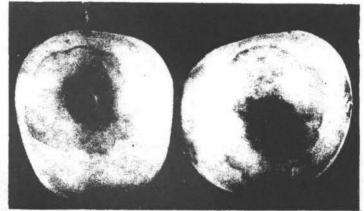
Shortly after 11 a.m. July 10, 1952, in Chuan Yen Kou, Shun Tran Village, Siuyen County, Ma Siu-Ling, a farmer of the Second District, witnessed an

American plane flying in a northeastern direction. Very soon afterwards he discovered large quantities of tree leaves scattered over an area of about 10,000 square meters, with an average of 1 leaf per 3 square meters.

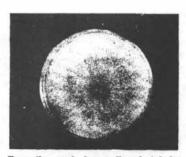
Isolation and inoculation experiments demonstrated the presence on these peach leaves a pathogenic organism, identified as Macrophoma kuwatsukat Hara. This fungus is a dangerous parasite causing serious rots on both apple and pear fruits, and die back and canker on apple twig.



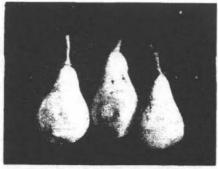
Sample of peach leaves disseminated by American plane in Siuyen County, Northeast China.



Two apple fruits 5 days after inoculation showing ring spot symptoms.



From the peach leaves disseminated by American plane, a pear and apple ring spot fungus, Macrophoma kuwatukat Hara, was isolated. Photo shows a colony of the fungus growing on a culture plate.



Large lesions are produced on pear fruit 48 hours after inoculation. Left, 2 inoculated pears; right,



Pycnidia of the ring spot fungus, Macrophoma kuwatzukai Hara, are produced in abundance at the center of the lesions on the apple fruit 6 days after inoculation. Photo shows a cross section of a pycnidium in the host tissue.



EXAMPLES OF INSECTS AND SPIDERS DROPPED IN KOREA BY AMERICAN AIRPLANES

Anthomylid Fly (Hylemyla sp.)

American planes have dropped large quantities of Anthomylid files over Cholwon, Cholsan, Sunan, Sunchon, Songchon, Elchon, Tokwon, Yangtok and other districts in Korca. On March 17, 1932, at 7 a.m., a Chinese volunteer, Wang En-Kuci, witnessed four American planes bombing the Kocka railway station in Yangtok District. One of the planes dropped a package which broke up in the air into more than ten small ones. After the planes had left, a large number of illes and pleces of ten paper were found on mow seathered over an area of 2,500 square meters. But beyond this sone, no such insects could be found.

×7.4





×31

Helomyzid Fly (Helomyza modesta Meigen)

(Helomyza modesta Meigen)

American planes had also dropped Helomyzid files in Korea. On March 8, 1952, at 2 p.m., a Chinese volunteer, Chang Anglang from the northwest and circling over Chonnae Myen, Munchon Goon. The second plane dropped two black objects which fell on the western and eastern slopes of a hill. After the planes had left, Chang and eleven other comrades found a large number of lies at the places where these black objects landed. The files were identified by Professor C. Ho as Helomyzid and Anthomylid files.



Chironomid midges are one of the most frequently found insects dropped by American planes in Korea. They were often mixed with other insects such as the Anthonyrid flies. At 9 a.m., February 29, 1952, an American plane was found spraying a dark mass over Ochon Bi, Korea. After the plane had left, large quantities of insects were found. These were found they contained by Frofesser C. Ho as Chironomid midges.

Human Fica (Pulex irritans Linn.)

On April 23, 1952, around 10 a.m., at a hillside near Songdong, Holyang Goon, large numbers of human fleas were found on a bare ground, covering an area of 300 square meters. In the thickest part measuring 3-4 square meters, the fleas were so numerous that the ground appeared black. On the same day about 4 a.m., an American plane etreled over this region without bombing or strafing. These fleas, therefore, could only have been disseminated by the American plane.

This fies was identified by entomologist as human fies, and plague bacilil were isolated from it by bacteriologist.



of the same

× 45

×s.

Stonefly (Nemoura sp.)

On April 2, 1952, while travelling in a cercain locality in Korea, Allan Winnington, correspondent of London "Daily Worker", noticed a U.S. plane flying high above. About twenty minutes later, he observed some little spots floating down from a great height. As they came to a lower level, he saw that they were large numbers of brown leaves and long-winged insects, many of which landed on Winnington himself. These insects were later recognized as "stansified" by the entomologists.

Black Springtail (Xenylla sp.)

(Xenylia sp.)

American planes have on numerous occasions dropped black springtalls over Yangtok, Ichon, Kaepung, Cholwen and other Goons in Korea, At 2 p.m., February 12, 1962, Squad Leader Hsiao Tien-Chen saw three American planes circling overhead and ejecting black fumes. Thirty to forty minutes later, Hsiao, together with Li Ching-Hsiang and other comrades, discovered many scattered masses of black springtalls on the snow. At the same time, these insects were also found on their clothes and cans.

Spider (Lycosa sp.)

American planes dropped large quantities of spiders at Ichon, Taechon, Hickon, Song-chon, Xongbyon, Eacpung and other districts in Korea. On March 19, 1932, at Changdo Rt, Holyang Geon, Plateon Leader Liang saw an American plane dropping a brown paper package, which burst on reaching the ground. Many spiders were found around the broken package.

OF INSECTS. CARRYING ENTERIC PATHOGENS EXAMPLES

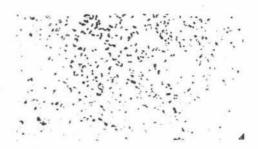
ISOLATION OF TYPHOID BACILLI FROM ANTHOMYHD FLIES DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES



Anthomyild Fly

(Hylemyla sp.)

On March 5, 1982, two American planes were seen flying Jow over Eyongje Bi, Munchon Goon, Korec. After the planes had left, numerous ayungje Bi, Munchon Goon, Korec. After the planes had left, numerosa Anthomytid files were found. On-bacteriological examination, these files were found to carry typhoid bacilli.



Photomicrograph of the typhoid bacilli isolated. Identification made by: C. M. Hsieh.

ISOLATION OF PARATYPHOID BACILLI FROM ANTHOMYIID FLIES AND HELOMYZID FLIES DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES



On February 28, 1952, American planes scattered a large number of An-thomylid files, midges and other insects over Ujik Ri, Korea. The insects were

dispersed over an area of 1,500 × 30 meters. On bacteriological examination, the Anthomytid flies were found to carry paratyphoid bacilli. Anthomytid flies dropped on the same day by American planes over Ochon Ri, Korea, harboured the same bacteria.

ISOLATION OF DYSENTERY BACILLI FROM ANTHOMYIID FLIES AND BLACK SPRINGTAILS DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES



On February 20, 1952, Anthomylid files, spiders and other insects were dropped by an American plane at Rangha Ri, Pyongwon Goon, Korea. On bacteriological examination, these Anthomylid files were found to earry dysentery bacilli.

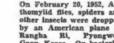
Black Springtail

(Xenylla sp.)

(Activital Sp.)

On February 25, 1952,
American planes were seen circling low over Sangpal Ri, Sangsip Ri and Pyongchon, Korea.

After they had left, the roops stationed there found a large number of insects including black springtalls scattered over an area of 600 × 1,000 meters. These black springtalls were examined and found to earry dysentery bacilli.



Helomyzid Fly (Helomyza modesta Meigen)

Meigen)

A: 8 p.m. on March 2, 1952, a sentry of the Chinese People's Volunteers heard an American plane flying at a low altitude over Backsok Bl, north of Suk-chon Goon, Korea, but no bomb explosion was heard. The next day, he discovered masses of densely packed insects within an area of 2,500 × 750 meters. On bacteriological examination, the Helomyzid files collected were found to carry paratyphoid bacilli. On the same day, Helomyzid files dropped by American planes into a river near Tackoyojam, Sukcheng, Korea, were found to carry the same organism.



of the dysenter These bacilli pro-acid in success without gas formation did not founded

Identification made by: C. M. Heich.

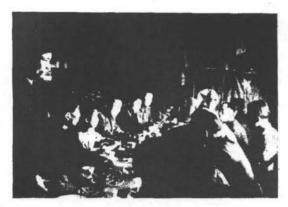






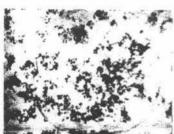
AMERICAN PLANES DISSEMINATED CHOLERA VIBRIOS IN KOREA

CHOLERA VIBRIOS CARRIED BY FLIES



Han Su Yun, a member of the demember of the deceased family, accusing the American aggressors before the Commission for Investigating the Crime of Bacteriological Warfare Committed by the American Imperialists (upper).

Smear made from Han Sang Kuk's stool culture showing cho-lera vibrios (right).



On the night of March 4, 1952, American alreraft raided Pyongyang, flying over the central part of the city several times. Early next morning, a sixty-eight-year-old resident of that district by the name of Han Sang Kuk found many flies and white paper packages in his courtyard and in the street in front of his house. Opening the packages, he found numerous flies again. He took the matter as a mischlef done by children. He put some of the flies in his palm and showed them to his neighbor. Chee Du Sop. The latter, a factory worker, who had read the announcement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs Bak Hon Yong concerning the bacteriological warfare waged by the U.S. Armed Forces, realized that those flies must have been dropped by American planes, and so he told Han Sang Kuk the whole story. Meanwhile, two of Han Sang Kuk's grandsons, aged 6 and 2 years respectively, were around, and they played with the flies. Choe Du Sop and Han Sang Kuk together burnt the packages and flies. Choe disinfected his hands and advised Han to do the same. Han, however, ignored Choe's advice.

At midnight, March 6, 1952, Han suddenly took ill. The chief symptoms were uncontrollable vomiting, and diarrhea with rice water stools over ten times before daybreak. His condition became rapidly worse. He was seen next morning by Dr. Kim Wan Jun. It was ascertained that he did not eat any food bought from the market, did not receive any guest, nor did he leave Pyongyang, but had handled files on March 5. He was found to be badly dehydrated, his pulse feeble, extremities cold and body temperature subnormal. He was treated as a case of cholera but without avail. He died at 8 a.m., March 8, 1952.

The patient's two grandsons who had played with the files, contracted the same disease in the afternoon of March 7, and they both died the next evening. In the same household there lived also Han Sang Kuk's daughter-in-haw and eldest grandson (12 years old). However, they were not at home in the morning of March 5th. After the old man became ill, the doctor made them live apart. This and other precautionary steps stopped the further occurrence of cholera cases.

Jon Si Un, Professor of Bacteriology of Pyongyang Medical College, performed detailed bacteriological and immunological examinations and identified cholera vibrios from the stool of Han Sang Kuk

From the above facts, it is clear that the cause of death in se three cases was cholera.

Korea is not an endemic focus of cholera and has been free from this disease since 1947. Furthermore, these three cases appeared during the cold season. There can be no question but that this outbreak was caused by cholera vibrios carried by the files disseminated by American planes.

SUMMARY OF CHOLERA CASES IN HAN FAMILY

Name	Han Sang Kuk	Han Kyong Sup	Han Kyong Sun
Age	68 years	6 years	2 years
Sex	Male	Male	Male
Date of Infection	March 5, 1952, a.m.	March 5, 1952, . a.m.	March 5, 1952, a.m.
Onset of Ulness	March 6, 1952, midnight	March 7, 1952, 3 p.m.	March 7, 1952, 8 p.m.
Chief Complaints	Uncontrollable vomiting and diarrhea	Same com- plaints	Same com- plaints
Time of Death	March 8, 1952, 8 a.m.	March 8, 1952, 8 p.m.	March 8, 1952, 10 p.m.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS (Han Sang Kuk)

Stool Smear	Actively motile Gram-negative vibrios		
Peptone Water Culture	Fellicle formation on surface,		
Agglutination Test	Positive, titer 1:3,200		
Pfeiffer Reaction	Positive		
Gelatin Liquefaction	Positive		
FERMENT	ATION OF SUGARS		
Maltose	Acid produced, no gas		
Glucose	Acid produced, no gas		
Sucrose	Acid produced, no gas		
Mannitol	Acid produced, no gas		

CHOLERA VIBRIOS CARRIED BY CLAMS

CHOLERA VIBRIUS CARRIED BY CLAMS
In the night of May 16, 1982, American planes circled low for a long
while over Cha Ri, Kopyong Myen, Daedong Goon, Pyongan Nam Do.
Early in the morning of May 17, the wife of Che Mau Pok, a merchant
in Cha Ri, found on a nearby hill some clams in a straw package. She
brought some home and ate theur raw with her husband, as was customary with the Koreans. They both fell ill that evening with symptoms
of vomiting and diarrhes, and died late on May 18. Postmortem pathological and hacteriological examinations established the cause of death
in both cases to be cholers. From an uncaten raw clam left in their

kitchen Vibrio cholerae was also found.

On May 19, the local militia found on the same hill four more straw packages containing clams, some of which were aiready broken. Bacteriological examinations on two unbroken clams again revealed the presence of Vibrio cholerae.

This clam was identified as Meretrix meretrix Linn., a marine species. These facts proved once more the activities of the American Armed Forces in disseminating cholers in Korca. That these attempts falled to create an epidemic was due to the effective counter measures taken.

AMERICAN PLANES DISSEMINATED PLAGUE BACILLI IN KOREA

THERE HAS BEEN NO PLAGUE IN KOREA FOR MANY YEARS. A STATE-MENT MADE IN THE OFFICIAL PUB-LICATION ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISEASES IN KOREA ISSUED BY THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT IS TO THE SAME EFFECT.

IN PLAGUE-FREE KOREA, PLAGUE

PATIENTS HAD SUDDENLY APPEAR-ED

AMERICAN PLANES HAD ON MANY OCCASIONS DROPPED IN KOREA FLEAS AND RATS. FROM THE FLEAS AND RATS DROPPED BY THE AMERICAN PLANES, PLAGUE BACILLI WERE FOUND.

ALL THESE FACTS CONCLUSIVE-LY BEAR OUT THAT THE PRESENT INCIDENCE OF PLAGUE IN KOREA IS THE RESULT OF THE BACTERIOLO-GICAL WARFARE UNLEASHED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE DISEASES OF NAVAL IMPORTANCE IN KORFA

3. Other Arthropod-Borne Diseases

NO PLAGUE IN KOREA FOR MANY YEARS

Plague has never been prevalent in Korea althoughit is rampant from time to time in neighboring China. According to the statistics of the Government General of Korea and the reports of the League of Nations, Korea has been free from plague for many years. This is attributed by so me authors to the heating system practiced by the people which diminishes to some extent the rat infestation in the house.

Kala azar is not known in this country except for occasional cases brought in from China. However, due to the proximity of this territory to Manchuria and the Shantung Province of China, its introduction would not be surprising.

That there had been no plague in Korea for many years was definitely stated in the official publication: "Epidemiology of the Diseases of Naval Importance in Korea", Navmed P-1288, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washlugton, D.C., 1946.

AND MADINE

VICTIMS OF PLAGUE IN KOREA

PLAGUE CASE No. I

Keh Chuan-Shu, male, 21 years old, volun-teered and went to Korea in November, 1956, and had never left Korea since. In the after-neon of March 4, 1952, he suddenly became sick and died on March 7, 1952.

A specimen of postmortem heart blood was taken for culture. The organism isolated was identified as P. perits through careful bacteriological, blochemical, serological and animal inoculation tests. From the above facts, it is clear that the patient died of septicemic plague.

PLAGUE CASE No. II

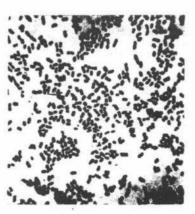
Chang Chin-Lung, male, 21 years old, had always been healthy in the past. In the last three months prior to his death, he was never away from the the place where he had been stationed. He suddenly began to feel ill in the afternoon of March 7, 1952, and died at 6 a.m. on the next day.

A specimen of postmortem heart blood was taken for culture. The organ-ism isolated was identified as P. pestis through careful bacteriological, biochem-ical, scrological and animal inoculation tests. The above facts prove that the patient died of soptioemic plague,





Body and Tomb of Keh Chuan-Shu who died of plague.



olar staining Gram-negative bacili a culture of Chang Chin-Lung's bear

INFECTED RATS AND FLEAS DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES IN KOREA

In the morning of February 20, 1892, a Chinese votunteer by the name of Huang Sheng-Ch'ang saw an American airplane over the rail-road station at Namjon, near Kujang, Yongbyon Goon. The plane circled over the station, dropped an article which did not explode. On closer inspection, he saw a rectangular wooden box, green in color, about half a meter long, with holes on four sides. The box was broken and at its side there was a dead rat.

On February 29, 1952, at a certain place in Tongchon Goon, a Chinese volunteer by the name of Chang Shun-Yu, found two dead rats near Shun-Yu, found two dead rats near the shrapnels of a bomb dropped by American planes. From one of the rats, pieces of viscera were taken for culture. The organism isolated was identified as P. pestis through careful bacteriological, blochemical, serological and animal inoculation tests.

The dissemination of plague-infest-ed fless by American planes in Korea has already been mentioned under Human Flea. (See page 46.)

PLAGUE CASE No. III

At about 4 s.m., March 25, 1962, an American plane had circled low over Namsong El, Sungtal Myen, Kangson Goom. At about 6 s.m. Bak Yon Hao, a farmer in Namsong Rl, found many fiess floating on the water in a tall big jar by the side of a well. These fleas were identified by entomologists as human fleas (Pulez irritans), and shown to be infected with Pasteurella pestis on bacteriological examination.

examination.

Bak Yon Hao took ill on April 2, with symptoms of high fever, chilis, headache, congestion of conjunctivae, and swelling and tenderness of the right inguinal lymph node. He died on April 4. Postmortem pathological and bacteriological examinations established the cause of death in this case as septicemia secondary to bubonic plague.

Although cases of plague occurrents.

Although cases of plague occur-ed, an epidemic was prevented by emergency measures enforced

AMERICAN PLANES DISSEMINATED PLANT PATHOGENS IN KOREA

SOYBEAN STALKS WITH PODS HARBOURING SOYBEAN PURPLE SPOT FUNGUS DISPERSED IN KOREA BY AMERICAN PLANES At 1:00 p.m., on March 20, 1982, in Yongpung Ri, Koan Myen, Chongju Goon, Pyongan Buk Do, Korea, Sun Chih-Chien, Deputy Political Instructor of a certain detachment of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea, saw one of four American "sahre" jet planes drop a dark mass. The mass broke up at a height of about 300 meters, and soybean stalks with pods and tree leaves began to fall. These were scattered over an area about 200 meters wide and 500 meters long, there being on the average 2 to 3 soybean stalks and pods and 15 to 16 tree leaves per square meter.



Soybean stalk with pod, dropped by an American



Photomicrograph showing myselium and two turis of conidiophores characteristic of coybean purple spot funcus.

LEAVES HARBOURING ANTHRACNOSE FUNGUS SCATTERED BY U.S. MILITARY PLANES IN NORTH KOREA

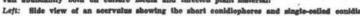
At 11 a.m. on February 28, 1952, a Chinese People's Volunizer, Wu Yao-Chuen, at Dae Tok San, east of Kalson, North Korea witnessed U.S. airplanes dropping five big round objects from which large quantities of leaves were dispensed over an area of about one square kilometer, with an average of 1 to 3 leaves per square meter. These leaves were found yellowish brown in color. The identity of the plant cannot be determined on account of the fragmentary condition of the leaves. Careful studies have confirmed that a species of Glomerella, an anthrances fungus, detrimental to apple, pear and cotton plants, was carried on these leaves.



A sample of the leaves dispersed by U.S. airplanes in North Kores.



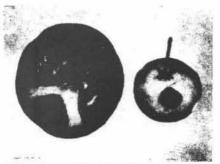
From these leaves a species of Giomerella, an anthracnose fungus, was isolated. This fungus produces accrvult abundantly both on culture media and infected plant material:



Right: Top view of an accrvning showing prominent setae.



Two aset of Glomerella sp. each containing 8 single-celled ascospores.



Apple and pear fruits, 5 days after being inoculated with the culture of Glomerella sp., showing circular brown spots with concentric accrvuli at centers.

Left: Apple. Right: Pear.



The fungus was identified as Cercospora sojina (Cercosporina kikuchti) by Assistant Prefessor Chin Wei-Fan of the

The tal to the sp. It can so ir one to t the soyb urod

Cotton seedlings grown in soil inoculated with cultures of Glomerella sp. showing lesion on stem and roots.

IN EMPLOYING BACTERIOLO-GICAL WEAPONS, THE U.S. GOV-ERNMENT HAS VIOLATED:

- THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 AND 1907 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF POISON OR POISONED WEAPONS.
- THE GENEVA PROTOCOL OF JUNE 17, 1925, WHICH PRO-HIBITS THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTE-RIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE.
- 3. ARTICLE 6 OF THE CHARTER
 OF THE NUREMBERG INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
 OF 1945 CONCERNING CRIMES
 AGAINST PEACE, CONVENTIONAL WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES
 AGAINST HUMANITY.
- 4. ARTICLE 5 OF THE CHARTER
 OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR
 EAST OF 1946 CONCERNING
 CRIMES AGAINST PEACE, CONVENTIONAL WAR CRIMES AND
 CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.
- 5. THE INTERNATIONAL CONVEN-TION ON GENOCIDE, ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON DECEMBER 9, 1948, WHICH UNDERTAKES TO PREVENT AND TO PUNISH CRIMES OF GENOCIDE.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE
PEKING, 1952

ON 2/7/ALL BY 40267 LICHES BIACE Dates March 17, 1953 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Department of the Army The Pentagon Washington 25. D. C. Attention: Chief, Security Division John Edgar Hoever, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation b6 Subjects b7C INFORMATION GONCERNING OBIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE AND Sabotage Reference is made to my memorandum of March 11, 1953, in the captioned matter. There is emslosed a Photostat of an article correspondent, entitled Fritain in Been About Germ War?" which appeared in the "London Daily Worker" on March 4, This material is furnished for your additional information. 1 cc - Director of Maval Intelligence Department of the Mavy The Pentagon

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Dates

March 17, 1953

To:

Assistant Chief of Staff. G-2 Department of the Army

The Pentagen

Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From:

John Edgar Boover, Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation

Sub ject:

INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6

PRIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGEAND Sabotage

Reference is made to my memorandum of March 11, 1953, in the captioned matter.

The London edition of the daily bulletin of the "New China News Agency," efficial news agency of the Chinese Communist Government, in its issue of March 2, 1953, Daily Bulletin No. 739, contained the fellowing article captioned Nindu Chosen' en Colonel Schwable's Deposition on Germ Warfare."

"Pyongyang, February 27 (MCMA) - The rigned deposition of American POW Colemel Frank N. Schwable is further conclusive proof of strategie and largescale bacteriological warfare wage toy the American aggressors in Kerea, says Mindu Chosen, organ of the Presidium of the Mational Assembly of Korea in an editorial on February 4

" inverybody knows in the solutions, that this victors crime of the American aggressors has been expessed many. times oyes: by thock or crook they try to hide the fact 1 2 The editorial notes that during the first half, of was Ith session of the United Nations General Assembly when putting the question of germ warfare on the agenda was being discussed the American aggressers used their

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Tolso Ladd Nichols

Clegg. Harbo. Tracy Laughlin Mohr_

voting machine to prevent the invitation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion. This was done, the editorial asserts, for fear that evidence of germ warfare would be presented and the indignation protests of the people of the world would be registered.

"'But the truth will out,' the editorial declared. 'The depositions of Schwable disclosed the fact of germ warfare waged by the U.S. imperialists in Korea more clearly than ever and their attempt to enlarge it in the future.'

"In conclusion, it emphases, 'People throughout the world realise that if we don't deal telling blows to the marderers new, the present calamities of the Korean people might befall them tommorew. Therefore, all the people of the world indignantly demand that the American imperialists' oriminal germ warfare be checked and the germ war criminals punished;"

The above is being furnished for your additional information.

1 cc - Director of Naval Intelligence Department of the Navy The Pentagon Washington 25, D. C. CONFIDENTIAL

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From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director	r, Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Subject: INFORMATION CONCERNI	WA OUTETHIN
The Owner of the Contract of t	and golding
Mr. Tolson For your information and what	-
Mr. Tolson For your information and what Mr. E. A. Tadwisable, there are attached copies of	ever consideration you deem
Mr. Clegg available to this Bureau by a highly co	a communication recently made
Mr. Coffey	mildential source.
Mr. Glavin	3
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4-15-43 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL BY SPECIAL MESSENGER GLC: v.j (see) 65 Date: RECORDED / To: b6 b7C From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation INFORMATION CONCERNING Subject: For your information and whatever considerat ou does Mr. E. A. Tadrisable, there are attached copies of a communication recently made Mr. Clegg available to this Bureau by a highly confidential source. Mr. Coffey TED BY Mr. Glavin___ Mr. Ladd _ Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Zholesure COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Carson_ Mr. Hendon C.C. Migettor Eof Naval Intelligence Navy Department Ar. McGuire APPRHISHBAS D. M. Wr. Mumford (Encloaure) Ir. Harbo FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Ir. Quinn Tamm U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE tr. Nease ___ ss Gandy __

TDB: MJC PERSONAL AND CONFT b6 b7C Dear There is transmitted herewith a copy of a report from a reliable confidential informant which may be of interest to you. The Bureau is endeavoring to obtain additional information concerning this subject matter and if such is received, it will be passed along to you. Sincerely yours, 367 uchwelbjalpan 3 Mr. Tolson Mr. E.A. Tamm Mr. Clegg Mr. Coffey Mr. Glavin . Mr. Ladd COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Nichols MAILED 2 Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy APR 15 1943 PW. Mr. Carson Mr. Harbo Mr. Hendon FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 10 **b**6 Mr. McGuire U. SOMEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Mumford b7C Mr. Piper_ Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease Miss Gandy

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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

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National Academy of Sciences,
2101 Constitution Avenuemr. Carson....

April 28, 1943

Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Starke

Mr. Quinn Tamm...

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Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

b6 -b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of April 15th with its enclosure. We have read this report with particular interest.

I can meet together.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in absence b6

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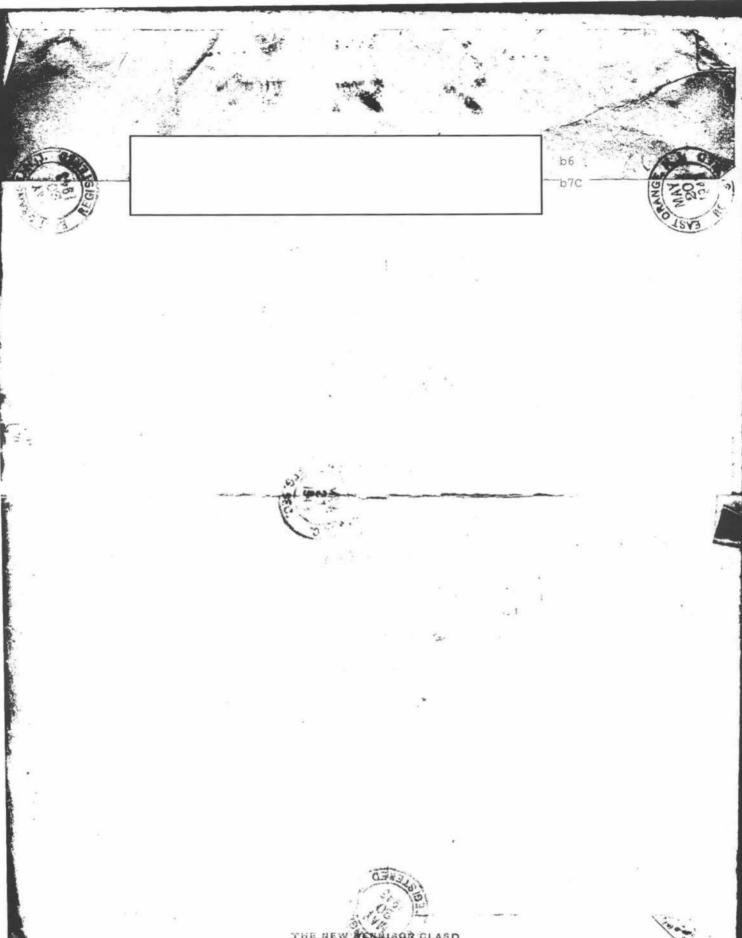
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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TIFFANY & MASSARSKY

J. RAYMOND TIFFANY

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November 25, 1942

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	My dear	b7C	
	Your lette	r of November 18 of apology and retrac	tion
	in connection with y	our having called	
b6		faker, has been r	Δ=

JRT: RR

For TIFFANY & MASSARSKY

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. Raymond Tiffany



October-November, 1939

ENGLISH SECTION

VITA SANA

Naturopathy & Drugless Healing

By Fred'k W. Collins, M. D., A. M.

Dr. Fredrick W. Collins N. D., D. C., Ph. C., D. O., M. D. By Anthony Eppolito, N. D.

"Great Oaks From Small Acorns Grow." Such a statement is also true in the case of Dr. Fredrick W. Collins, a distinguished Naturopath of New Jersey.

He was entered into the healing ministry thru the study of a "First Ail to the Injured" course, way back in the year 1893 while still a school boy. From that humble beginning he has continuously grown to become one of the "Great Masters" of Naturopathy. His qualifications for such a position are numerous, judging from the the many titles appended to his name, a successful carier as a Naturopath, as a student, practitioner and tracher.

In 1907 he graduated from Dr. B. Lust's "American School of Naturopathy" and it was there that I met him as my professor of Iridology and Chiropractic in the year 1915. He was more conspicuous than the other professors and loved by his students not only for the value of the lessons but also for the enthusiasm, the vim and the vigor, with which he delivered them.

and the vigor, with which he delivered them.

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He has written and edited many books on various phases of Naturopathy and established several schools and has graduated many successful Naturopaths. His life has been a busy one, teaching, writing and lecturing.

As some a country one, teaching, writing and lecturing.

As so has became acquainted with "VITA SANA" he intered to contribute his valued lected to its pages. I am sure the readers of "VITA SANA" will profit beyond experients from the reading of his articles and with such thoughts in mind, we take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Fredrick W. Collins to the readers of "VITA SANA", as a collaborator.

Naturopathy is a distinct system of healing based upon its own philosophy of health and disease. It may be defined as an art, science, philosophy, and practice, following definite physical, chemical, biological, mental, and spiritual laws for the restoration and maintenance of health and the correction of bodily disorders without the use of drugs or surgery. For relief and cure it makes use of Nature's most beneficent forces and agencies on the theory that under the normal conditions of natural living the body is a self-recuperating organism.

The Naturopathic Physician familiarizes himself with what constitutes natural living, learns to detect by diagnostic signs how, when, and where departure from the normal or natural has taken place, and then applies his knowledge and skill, aided by the various kinds of Naturopathic treatments, to help bring about a return to the normal and natural. In reality Nature heals and cures: the Naturopathic Physician merely interprets Nature's laws for the patient and lends intelligent assistance.

The various forms of Naturopathic treatment have been classified under a Triplicity of Sciences (the Psychological, the Mechanical, and the Material) according to their nature, or whether they act upon or through respectively (a) man's emotional, mental, or psychic nature; (b) the anatomy or physiology of the body, its parts or any of its functions; or (c) the chemical substances which compose the cells and tissues of the body. Thus for treatment the Naturopathic Physician employs such sciences and means of cure as (a) a psycho-therapy, constructive suggestion, correction of wrong habits, etc.; (b) mechano-therapy, articular and spinal manipulation, exercise, rest, corrective and orthopedic gymnastics, neuro-therapy, zone-therapy, physical therapy, sunlight, air, water, earth, light rays, color rays, ultra-violet, infra-red, diathermy, electricity, magnetism, heat, cold, vibration, concussion, suction, pressure, etc.; and (c) nutritional control, detetics, external applications, minerals, cell salts, vitamins, herbs, etc.

No one of the foregoing remedial agents or sciences of treatment is broad enough in its scope to be efficaclous as a cure for every disease and condition, so the
Naturopathic Physician selects and uses the particular
one best suited to the needs of the case in hand. More
often he uses a combination of more than one for their
cumulative effect or because one may be more effective
when aided by another.

Naturopathic treatment has for its purpose the restoration of health. Among other things this is accomplished:

By removing from the system the accumulations of body wastes, poisons, and foreign substances, or to assist Nature in doing the same if she has already instituted her own processes of cleansing and regeneration:

By stimulating the organs of purification and elimination;

By freeing nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics from all undue pressures and obstructions:

By equalizing the circulation in all parts of the body: By restoring to diseased organs and tissues their normal blood and nerve supply:

By improving the circulation and toning up the neryous system;

By balancing the glandular activities and regulating the daily habits of life:

By supplying through the diet and in proper combination the requisite kind and amount of food substances so as to restore the chemistry of the body, preserve its function, build up its strength, enrich the blood, and so keep the body immune from disease or germs;

By reducing excessive acidity and removing foci of infection;

By correcting all discoverable abnormalities of the tissues, organs, muscles, joints, bones, and skin, such as swellings, attlines, strains, tensions, misplacements, relaxed and fallen conditions, curvatures, over- and underdevelopments, tumors, growths, obstructions in passages, changes in temperature and moisture, inflammation, discharges, sores, ulcers, eruptions, etc.;

By making necessary adjustments in the mental and emotional life, and changes in personal habits, mode of living, etc.;

By advising on hygiene, sanitation, and how to live in accordance with Nature's laws of health.

If you are ill and have been disappointed by other methods of treatment, try Naturopathy; you will find it different, because it is different. Consult your nearest Naturopathic Physician.

History of Naturopathy

Many of the methods of treatment which the Naturopathic Physician employs have been in use since the time before history began. Sunshine, fresh air, heat, exercise, water, clay, and mud baths, herbs, etc., served as agencies of cure long before man knew how to treat himself intelligently. We see a similar situation among the animals now.

In early historical times, massage, spinal manipulation of a crude type, rules of diet and hygiene inculcated by religious doctrines were added. The Greeks contributed athletics and physical culture, while the Romans made extensive use of baths of all kinds.

During the medieval times the Church fostered the various healing arts among which the methods of Natural Healing were outstanding. Faith cures were encouraged which gradually replaced the superstitious practices of the primitive folk. After the Renaissance the Nature-Cure movement continued to develop in Central Europe, where it received considerable impetus.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century such men as Priesnitz, Rickli, Kuhne, Bilz, Schuessier, Father Kneipp Just, Lahmann, Ehret, and others made im-

portant contributions to the Natural Healing Art. They did much to popularize the work which was now called Naturopathy. Hydro-therapy, or the water-cure, was perfected and added.

In this country Benjamin Franklin and other early pioncers did much to advance the cause of Nature-Cure. Later Naturopathy was brought over from Europe by Lust, Lindlahr, Carey, and others. Additions to the methods of the Natural Healing Art were now being made very rapidly. The cell salts, treatment by means of all kinds of artificial lights, by electricity, by color, etc., were made a part of Naturopathy. Osteopathy and Chiropractic were developed as special systems of treatment, and their essentials became a part of Naturopathy: Physio-Therapy, or Physical Therapy, as it is sometimes called, groups together most of the mechanical sciences of Naturopathic treatment such as massage, electricity, exercise, hydrotherapy, and light therapy, and is being made use of at the present time by the medical profession quite extensively.

There are today many workers in the Naturopathic field who are making very valuable contributions to the science of Naturopathy. Not a few of these are members of the medical profession, showing that there is a tendency on the part of medicine to again include in its methods of practice some of the forms of treatment it had forsaken in the past as well as to avail itself of much that Naturopathy has worked out and developed in the intervening years.

But Naturopathy has a basic philosophy as to the cause and cure of disease, which is not well understood by nor comprehended within the philosophies of the other drugless systems, and which is not understood at all by medicine. Therefore, for a long time to come. Naturopathy will exist as a separate and distinct system of healing until its mission is fulfilled.

DECISIO OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"The New Jersey Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court that the use of baths, massage, electric vibrator; together with heat from a sun ray lamp in a gymnasium did not violate the medical practice act and consequently did not constitute the practice of medicine without a license, on April 9, 1931, by Justices Parker, Campbell and Rodine"

PROVED VALUABLE, AS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING.

A case was tried before Judge Nathan Bijur and a jury, at Trial Term, Part IV. of the Supreme Court, in New York City, on April 14, 15, 18 and 19, 1910, when the jury assessed Plaintiff's damages at \$7,500 for malicious prosecution.

Appellant's Brief, Point 7.

"Point 7—is directed to the objections to the questions of the defendant which was ruled out by the Court. These questions were utterly irrelevant. They did not go to the credibility of the witness in any sense. They were put to discredit the value of the Diploma which he had received through this institution and which entitled him to sign his name as a Doctor, and the learned Court properly held on that point that if he had the Degree, he was entitled to use that designation. And the plaintiff on the question of the learned Counsel for the Appellant gave a full account of how he came to get the degree, and produced the same in evidence."

THE ABOVE PHOTOSTAT COPY FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BRIEF AND JOURNAL, VOLUME 1, 1921. IT WAS ALSO STATED AT THIS TRIAL, WHICH OCCUPIED FOUR DAYS IN COURT, THAT A PARTY HOLDING A DIPLOWA WAS ENTITLED TO USE THE DEGREE THAT HAD BEEN CONFERRED UPON HIM, BUT IT DID NOT ENTITLE THE HOLDER OF THIS DEGREE TO PRACTICE WHAT THE DEGREE DESIGNATED UNLESS HE WAS SO LICENSED BY THE STATE, PROVIDED THERE ARE LAWS GOVERNING THIS DEGREE OR PROFESSION THAT THE DEGREE REPRESENTED. IT MUST HAVE BEEN A BITTER PILL FOR THE NEW YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY TO HAVE TO PAY THIS PLAINTIFF \$7,500 FOR MALICIOUS I HAVE BEEN TOLD THE FACTS PERSECUTION. OF THIS CASE WERE THAT THE PLAINTIFF OBTAINED THE DEGREE OF M. D. BY CORRESPONDENCE FROM INDIA AND HE WAS NOT PRACTICING MEDICINE AND SURGERY, HE WAS ONLY USING THE DEGREE AFTER HIS NAME.

A REPORT OF THIS DECISION WILL BE FOUND IN THE LEGAL JOURNAL OF 1910 AND A COMPLETE STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE CASE IS ON FILE IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Bostwick's History of Medicine says: "Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment on the vitality of the patient."

"The fewer remedies you employ in any disease, the better for your patients." -- H.G. Cox, M.D., of New York Medical College.

Dr. Alonzo Clark, Professor of New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All our curative agents are poisons and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality. In their zeal to do good physicians have done much harm. They have hurried thousands to the grave who would have recovered if left alone to Nature."

Sir Astley Cooper, Surgeon to King George IV, says: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder."

Professor E.H. Davis, New York Medical College: "The vital effects of medicine are very little understood. It is a term employed to cover ignorance."

Professor S.M. Goss, of the Medical College, Louisville, Ky., says: "Of the essence of disease very little is known. Indeed, nothing at all."

Sir John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S., Pellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London: "No systematic or theoretrical classification of diseases or of therapeutic agents ever yet promulgated is true or anything like the truth and none can be adopted as a safe guidance in practice."

John Mason Good, M.D., F.R.S., London: "The effects of medicine on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain and unsatisfactory, except indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence or famine combined. The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon."

Thomas Edison says: "The physician of the future will be he who keeps us from getting sick."

Benjamin Franklin: "He is the best physician who knows the worthlessness of most medicines."

"It is my firm belief that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good, and were it absolutely abolished, mankind would be infinitely the gainer." -- Dr. Cogswell, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Dr. John Marshall Hall, F.R.S., says: "Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick room."

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred medical 'facts' are medical lies, and most medical theories are stark, staring, nonsense."-- Dr. James Gregory, University of Edinburgh.

Dr. James Johnson, F.R.S., editor of the Chirurgical Review, Surgeon to William IV., King of England: "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, mid-wife, chemist, druggist or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality."

"Nine times out of ten our miscalled 'remedies' are absolutely injurious to out patients, suffering from diseases of whose real character and real cause we are most culpably ignorant." -- Prof. Jamison, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Joseph M. Smith, M.D., Professor in New York College of Physicians and Surgeons: "All medicines which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D., the popular educational writer of health articles, says: "Some drugs of real value will survive; but their numbers will be counted by tens instead of thousands, as at present. In fact, next after the fight against disease, the biggest struggle that the coming doctor has on his hands is with drugs and the deadly grip which they have upon the confidence and the affection, both of the profession and of the public. *** Our proper function is to intelligently assist Neture in her efforts, instead of thwarting her at every turn and suppressing every symptom as quickly as we find a drug club to beat it down with."

J.H. Kellogg, M.D., the head physician of the Battle creek Sanitarium for the last forty years, and one of the best surgeons in the United States says: "Medicine never oured any malady except probably cases of tapeworm

or some other parasite, in which case it proved its power to kill but not to cure."

"Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain." - Valentine Mott, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Columbia University, New York.

"The battle against the use of a large number of drugs (of the action of which we know little, yet we put them into our bodies, of the action of which we know less), has not been fought to a finish".

— Dr. William Osler, Professor of Medicine, Oxford University, England; formerly Professor of Medicine Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., one of the foremost medical authorities of the world.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, University of Pennsylvania (founder of Rush Medical College, Chicago) and descendant of Benjamin Rush, one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence: "I am incessantly led to make apology for the instability of the theories and practice of physic. Dissections daily convince us of our ignorance of disease and cause us to blush at our prescriptions. What mischief have we not done under the belief of false facts and theories? We have assisted in multiplying diseases; we have done more, we have increased their fatality."

"There is little use for drugs as a cure for disease." -- Dr. Arthur L. Mitchell, a leading physician of Western New York State.

Dr. R. Noyes says: "A drug or substance can never be called a healer of disease; there is no reason, justice or necessity for the use of drugs in diseases."

Dr. Francis H. Ramage, Member of the Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, London, Eng., F.R.C.S., London: "How rarely do our medicines do good! How often do they make our patients really worse! I fearlessly assert that in most cases the sufferer would be safer without a physician than with one."

A.II. Stevens, M.D., Professor in New York College of Physicians and Surgeons: "The older physicians grow the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicine, and the more they are disposed to trust in the powers of Nature. The reason medicine has advanced so slowly, is because physicians have studied the writings of their predecessors instead of Nature."

Dr. Schweninger, Physician to Bismarck and Wagner, in his book entitled "The Doctor," calls the practice of medicine a farce and declares

that 90 per cent of his fellow practitioners are quacks; that only 10 per cent of doctors are fit for practice; that doctors mask their ignorance under a smattering of science; that their cures are mostly empiricism, and that their science is mostly balderdash. "All that can be said for medical popularity is that until there is a practical alternative to blind trust in the doctor, the truth about the doctor is so terrible that we dare not face it." -- George Bernard Shaw, Rminent English Author and Critic. Shakespeare has condemned the use of bugs, drugs, serums, vaccination and other medical humbuggery more than one hundred and eighteen times in his plays and sonnets. The Master Christ did not use bugs, serums or vaccination when he cured the woman who had an issue of blood for many years and had been to all the physicians. The Master Christ spoke the omnipotent word and she was healed; and upon meeting the child at the spring (according to recorded history taken from the Akashie Records and found in the Aquarian Gospel, transcribed by Levi) the Master said, "My little one, why do you sit and wait? Why not arise and hasten to the fount and wash, and be made well?" The child replied, "I need not haste; the blessings of my Father in the sky are measured not in tiny cups; they never fail; their virtues are the same forevermore. When these whose faith is weak must haste to wash for fear their faith will fail, have all been cured, these waters will be just as powerful for me. Then I can go and stay a long, long time within the blessed waters of the spring". Then the Master said, "Why wait for anything? The very air we breathe is filled with balm of life. Breathe in this balm of life in faith and be made whole". The child breathed in the balm of life in faith, and she was well. has a gift of gab and seems to be well posted on his side of the theory but does he realize that the Master Christ never smoked a stinking oigar or filthy cigarette? says that a law should be passed to compel every individual to submit to this noxious, demnable practice. The medical doctors in New Jersey have scrapped the Bill of Rights and have mutilated the Constitution of the United States of America and have closed up all of the drugless schools in New Jersey, arresting Chiropractors and Naturopaths galore in an effort to get control of the healing arts and they have b6 been behind, and have had passed through the Legislature, the McClave Medical Monopoly Act, which is being fought so valiantly by the New Jersey b7C Anti-Medical Trust Federation.

b6 b7C would have all of us submit to these nefarious practices of the N.D.'s when he doesn't actually know what he is talking about and I can quote columns and columns of disastrous results, records of which I have in my files together with photographs and names of all the medical doctors who committed these crimes on the human body and left their trade mark in the form of a soar. I refer to my new book soon to be published entitled, "Medical Anarchy in New Jersey".

Medical statistics sometimes are very much exaggerated and in many cases entirely wrong. I had a nephew who was vaccinated at the age of eight so that he could continue in the public school. He had never had a sick day nor a doctor. After the vaccination he was taken sick with a very high fever and was in bed for several months. When he finally did get up and begin to move around he had what the doctors diagnosed as 'asthma' (it should have been called vaccine poisoning). This boy suffered for nine years and although Naturopathy has done a lot for him he still suffers occasionally from the results after the vaccination. He was recorded in Trenton as being "successfully" vaccinated. Well, he certainly was!

Another case of incorrect statistics was a boy who, during his attendance at primary school, was ordered several times to have his tonsils cut out but the parents objected to this mutilation of the throat. Finally after the boy passed a certain age (at which age nearly all children develop enlarged tonsils - this being a process of nature to protect the throat), he went to high school in Newark. The second week he was there the nurse made an examination and diagnosis and claimed he had a perfect tonsillotomy. The boy looked at her in surprise and said, "I have never been operated on", but she said, "Oh yes, you have and your tonsils are now in normal condition". She called in the school physicians who pronounced a perfect tonsillotomy and that report is recorded in the records of the State Board of Health at Trenton. This is just one instance where a diagnosis by a medical doctor and a medical nurse was 100% wrong.

Mr. Bernarr Macfadden, of Physical Culture fame, secured one of the best and strongest athlete in the gymnasium and had him examined by five medical doctors who pronounced him a perfect speciman of manhood. Mr. Macfadden sent this man to ten different medical doctors and he came back diagnosed as having ten different diseases and was given ten different prescriptions. This case was published in the Liberty Magazine and the article was copied and reprinted in many other publications. This is just one more instance where each medical diagnosis made by the ten leading physicians in New York City was 100% wrong.

Bellevue Hospital admits they For the edification of are 65% wrong in their diagnoses; St Lukes Hospital in New York admits they are from 52% to 55% wrong and the great and famous Johns Hopkins Hospital admits they are over 47% wrong in their diagnoses. These figures were proven on post mortem examinations.

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Another case of vaccination was a woman on Clinton Street, Newark, who suffered for more than twenty years after she had been vaccinated and the first night after taking a Naturopathic treatment she went to sleep quickly and slept all night and on through until the next afternoon. case and the name of the doctor who vaccinated her will also be published in detail in my book, "Medical Anarchy in New Jersey".

places himself above Nature and God Almighty by insist-ing that laws should be passed by Congress to vaccinate every individual. It is a wonder he has not thought out that a child should be vaccinated before it is born. Opinion on compulsion places him on the same plane with Hither, Mussolini and Hirohito. They too believe in using compulsion on the individual and would destroy democracy, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the individual - a freedom which should include the right of an individual to choose his own physician in case of sickness. Suppression of this freedom would give the medical doctors the power to propagate their masty nostrums. Vaccination is all a racket from beginning to end. It furnishes the medical doctors with a great revenue and because the medical doctors are so ignorant regarding REAL health in the human body and do not understand the laws of Nature many people are made sick by the filthy pus injected into them and when this happens the medical doctor claims a 'mistake' has been made. This opinion is bolstered up by manufacturers of serums. It is the money in the business that is behind vaccination. It is pure graft at the expense of the lives and health of our people.

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We have a list of 116 cases against serum manufacturers which have been filed ranging from \$500.00 to \$5,000 for damages arising from incoulations. of filthy pus that caused sickness and death.

a soldier who was in training, refused to submit to vaccination. He was tried by a General Court Martial and was sentenced to fifteen years in the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Levenworth (see New York Times of May 2nd); also the case of Morris Timeky, a Chicago soldier at Camp Grant, who has been sentenced to 2) years in the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Levenworth for refusing to be incoulated against typhoid. Tinsky was a member of Company 6; lólst Depot Brigade (see Philosophy of Health, published by J.H. Tilden, M.D.), for full report. b7C

The following was taken from an open letter to Edwin Ralf Estep. of Life Magazine:-"Those who are looking for the true answer to the question of why there is so much sickness among the soldiers will find it in the fact that they have been pumped full of disease by compulsory serum inoculations and vaccinations! His powers of resistance have been so lowered by this systematic and excessive blood poisoning that any and all disease finds him easy prey. "According to the recent statement of a lieutenant from Massachusetts, his regiment received 'six inoculations in one day, and the men fell like dead men on the floor, as they were trying to get to their beds'. Not a few, but many, became dead men. On one train coming east from Kansas a man reported eight dead soldiers. These men were husky Kansas farmers -- before inoculation! "The thousands of deaths deliberately inflicted upon our soldiers and sailors have passed the scandal line-it has become a tragedy! "We hear frequent mention made of war profiteers -- there are so many already it is deplorable to have to add another name to the long list; but rarely are the manufacturers of disease mentioned in this class to which they properly belong. Do the people of this country realize that millions of dollars are invested in serum-vaccine producing plants, that they are licensed by the government to manufacture disease to be put into the blood of the race, and that millions of dollars are made each year by the sale of these serums and vaccines? The writer visited one of the smaller disease factories, and was told by the person in attendance that they had furnished 'four million inoculations already, and the season was only half over'! Are these disease munufacturers in the business for anything but profit? "Why is there so little mention made of this most conspicuous cause of disease among the soldiers? "Jessica Henderson, Recording Secretary,
"National Anti-Vivisection Federation, Inc? would like to condem and put into prison for I suppose fifteen years or more, every American father and mother who does not submit their child to this unscientific medical procedure. **b**6 b7C to "Therapeutic Index and I would refer our friend, Prescription Writing", by Wilfred N. Barton, M.D. "Note: - No effective pharmacological treatment", means that there is no "Drug or Medical" treatment or ours for the condition." Dr. Barton lists hundreds of b6 b7C

What a great mistake Almighty God made when He made the marvelous, chemical composition of the BLOOD—the ONLY healing agent in the world!

The authorities are trying to have the toxoid treatment for diphtheria made compulsory for school children in this state! I wrote one of the most prominent legislators telling him that that stuff was made from some child's diphtheria, and that I would never tolerate such rotten stuff being put into any child of mine! I also told him that none of my five children or nine grandchildren have ever had diphtheria—because their parents knew how to feed them! Vaccination is the prime cause of diphtheria. I never allowed my children to be vaccinated. I believe I am the only man in this country who FORCED a health officer to resign—so my children could go to school unpoisoned! No wonder they never got diphtheria that that doctor was spreading!

I read that the little son of John Marsh was taken over by the state and VACCINATED! He was called "a neglected" child! I think the doctor who did it ought to be EXECUTED! Also the doctor who made John Marsh's sister's children stone blind for life! What is the matter with Americans, have they become weak-minded?

Our "Bill of Rights" is incorporated in our Constitution, but ten of our States have made it a "scrap of paper!" And when our boys go under the care of the worst medical tyrants who ever existed, then the government dishonors our Constitution! To be "secure in our persons!". What does that MEAN? Children's bodies are violated before they can get an education in ten of our states—and their dumb parents sit by and let them be blinded and killed! I thank God I have enough English blood in my veins to not tolerate such an infernal outrage as that! I used to think that Americans were RED-BLOODED, but it seems that most of it is YELLOW! And we are "fighting for LIBERTY! Ye Gods!

Possibly some great epidemic that sweeps off many thousands of the "protected" may pound some sense into people, but I think nothing else ever will, and the disease-grafters would blame it on something else!

Yours very truly,

H. B. BRADFORD.

NEW HISTORY

A new history is being written by the pioneers of a New Race.

"New History" offers itself for the full expression of this spirit.

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Single Copy 10 Cents

BATTLE EVERLASTING

by

COMMANDER R. E. LAMBERT, U. S. N.

You are the reflection of God, created in His image.

You are the Temple of God, and the Spirit of God dwells in you. Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew the right spirit within me.

The Kingdom of God is within you.

Your Soul is the essence of your whole being, ever becoming, reaching upward towards transcendent perfection.

Any shortcoming due to your own action or inaction keeping you from possible steps of advance towards that exalted ideal of Perfect Goodness is Sin.

Every moment of this mundane existence is a conflict between Good and Evil in you, between Right and Wrong.

Since living is a battlefield of thoughts, emotions, aspirations, sentiments and acts, you must choose how you will fight or not fight. By your choice you grow.

This struggle is partly to be fought in the civic realm. How are you doing there in face of corruption, graft, distortion, abuse?

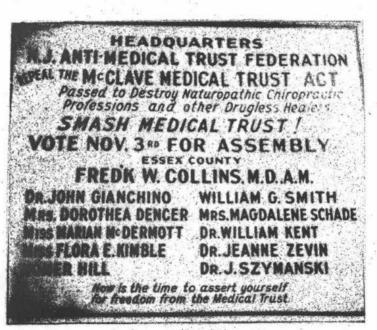
Sins and virtues are such not by name or surface coatings or veneers, but by their inner truth. A nominal vice, in God's miraculous alchemy, may be a virtue for the individual in a given situation. Contrariwise, a noimnal virtue may be vicious.

How do you play your role in the Eternal Drama of Life?

Finally, no matter what happens, remember and take comfort: All things work together for good to them that love God, and are called according to His purpose.



DR. COLLINS IN TRAINING AT HIS BUNGALOW IN BELMAR TO HELP DR. BENEDICT LUST BUST THE MEDICAL TRUST and to help the Anti-Medical Trust Federation elect candidates to the Assembly to remove the McClave Medical Monopoly Bill; a Medical Trust Act which scraps the Constitution of the United States; violates the Bill of Rights and creates a Medical Monopoly in the State of New Jersey, violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.



The purpose of the Medically sponsored McClave Act is to put the practitioners of all methods of healing out of business except the Allopath and interfere with a citizen's right to select a physician of his own choice.

Judge McMahon told the medical doctors, in a court trial, "Gentlemen, if the Master, Christ, came to Newark to heal the sick you would cast him into jail". Judge McMahon decided against the persecution of the M.D.'s against drugless practitioners. The medical doctors appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals and this is the decision handed down by the Supreme Court:- (all frage 11)

See Emil Mayer's book on Gonorrhea and Syphilis Cured by the mixing of two fruit juices which kill the gonococci and spirocheata, germs found in these diseases. Emil Mayer challenged the United States Government Medical doctors in World War #1, saying he would cure twelve cases of syphilis in the tertiary stage and if he should fail in a single instance he would forfeit the \$300.00 he was enclosing in his letter. The medical ignoramuses in Washington as usual turned his offer down. The fact remains nevertheless that Emil Mayer cured thousands of cases and lived to be 96 years old.

The Anatomical Structure of Man, by Manly P. Hall

Stark Corridors, by Cash Asher (exposing medical concentration camps)

Vaccinopathy, by E.R. Moras, M.D. (this little booklet is a eye-opener on the vaccination question)

Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy Your Faith is Your Fortune, by Neville

Recently a report has come in that Sol Ullman, First Assistant Attorney General of the sovereign State of New York, who for ten years delighted in his notorious persecution and prosecution of Chiropractors, seeking the conviction and imprisonment with long term sentences without a trial by jury; was himself arrested, indicted, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to a long term in New York's famous Sing-Sing prison for his participation and collaboration with one of the most notorious abortion rings ever to exist in the State of New York.

For the lay person who desires to know something regarding the nature cure the following works are recommended:-

Father Kneipp - Water Cure

Adolph Just - Return to Nature

Louis Kuhne - The New Science of Healing

Louis Kuhne - Facial Diagnosis

Preisnitz - The Water Cure

Henry Lindlahr, M.D. - Philosophy of Naturopathy

Levi - The Aquarian Gospel of Jesus the Christ

Abdul Baha - Divine Philosophy

Abdul Baha - Some Questions Answered

Platen - The Nature Cure

Bilz - The Nature Cure

Dr. Benedict Lust's Naturopath, a monthly magazine of health

Bernarr Macfadden - Encyclopedia of Physical Culture

Manly P. Hall - Occultism and the Mystery of the Soul

If you have cancer read The Grape Cure, by Johanna Brandt, N.D., Ph.N.

If you have tuberculosis read Tuberculosis, by Fred'k. W. Collins, M.D., A.M.

If you have infantile paralysis read The Cause and Cure of Infantile Paralysis. published in 1916 by Dr. Fred'k. W. Collins. Dr. Collins handled twentytwo cases and did not have any cripples or fatalities.

BOOKS ON IRIDIAGNOSIS

Iridiagnosis by Dr. Johannes Thiel

Iridiagnosis by J. Haskell Kritzer, M.D. Iridiagnosis by Henry Lindlahr, M.D.

Iridiagnosis by Fred'k. W. Collins, M.D., A.M.

Iridiagnosis by Dr. L. Rogers

Iridiagnosis by Dr. Emil Weiss

Encyclopedia of Iridiagnosis, by Karl Schulte, M.D.

BOOKS ON IRIDIAGNOSIS CON'T.

Iridiagnosis by Dr. Minnie Black Iridiagnosis by Ignatz Peczeley

Iridiagnosis by Nils Liljequist

Iridiagnosis by Dr. Jacob Lang

Iridiagnosis by Dr. Charles F. Haverin

Iridiagnosis by Karl Schulte, M.D.

Iridiagnosis Questions by Dr. Herbert Shelton

Iridiagnosis Answers by Fred'k. W. Collins, M.D., A.M.

Iridiagnosis by Pastor Felke also Magdalene Madaus

Iridiagnosis by Dr. Jenkens also Dr. Med. Adolf Taller

Iridiagnosis by Retrato Del, M.D. also Dr. Bernard Jensen

Iridiagnosis by Henrick Hense, M.D.

Iridiagnosis by George M. Ostness, M.D.

Iridiagnosis by H. Anderschou, M.D., N.D., A.M.

Iridiagnosis by Geo. F. Havard, M.D.

Iridiagnosis by H.E. Lahn, M.D.

Iridiagnosis by Geo. McNamara, N.D., D.C., Ph.C.

Iridiagnosis - see the marvelous work of Charles Albro, N.D., D.C., Ph.C. Iridiagnosis by Astro on his association of the areas of the eye with the twelve signs of the zodiac. A wonderful confirmation of the con-

trol of the human body by stellar influences Iridiagnosis - Colored camera films by Dr. F. Castaldo

Iridiagnosis - see the essays, theses and photographs of thousands of eyes by Dr. Solar of New York. He has made thousands of photographs and has invented and imported various apparatus for the microscopic study of the eye. His articles have appeared in many medical journals.

Iridiagnosis - ocular diagnosis by Dr. Emil Schlegel

Iridiagnosis and Astrological diagrams by Henry J. Gordon, M.D., A.M.

IRIDIAGNOSIS CHARTS

Iridiagnosis chart by Dr. Feter J. Rohr

Iridiagnosis chart by Dr. Henry F. Mathies

Iridiagnosis charts by Dr. H. Levine Iridiagnosis chart by E.R. Ramme, Egyptian physician Iridiagnosis chart and books by J. Petinak, N.D., Ph.N.

Iridiagnosis chart and book by Dr. J. Shelby Riley

To Dr. A.R. Sherman with best regards from 'that man on Roseville Avenue'. Remember, Dr. Sherman, that every time you wink your eye you move the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Dr. Collins' new book entitled, "Medical Anarchy in New Jersey" will be ready about April 1st, 1944. Don't miss it. It will lift the lid off hell in seven places at one time.

The Attorney General handed down a decision that Chiropractors may sign birth and death certificates and the Legislature has given the Osteopaths the right to practice surgery if they take an extra course of study in surgery. Many of the Osteopaths have lost their birthright and the art of practicing Osteopathic manipulation.

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PSYCHOLOGY

For those who desire to study Applied Psychology, the Science Art and Philosophy of Thought Action, I recommend the following books, which will require many years of study to master. Reading these books over does not accomplish the purpose but they will help to educate and elevate the mind . To get the real benefit from these books they must be practiced and the instructions put into action and then you will attain anything. no matter what it is, physical, mental and spiritual.

There are many good books on this subject but I have tried to condense the list down to just a few:-

- 1. Thoughts Are Things, by Edward Walker. This book I believe is now out of print but copies may be obtained at some of the book stores ... 504
- 2. The Lord's Prayer, analyzed by Fox 256
- 3. Your Invisible Powers, by Genevieve Behrend. Genevieve Behrend was the only pupil of Judge Troward of England. The price of this book is 504.
- 4. Biopneuma, by Levi...\$1.75
- 5. Faith is Your Fortume, by Neville ... \$1.00
- 6. Aquarian Gospel of Jesus the Christ, by Levi...\$3.00
- 7. The Path of the Masters, by Julian Johnson, published in India and for sale by Harvey H. Myers, Orange, California ... \$10.00

For extended study read the Holy Bible and Cabspe, a Kommon Bible: also the clairvoyant writings of Helen Wells. These writings may be obtained from

Also the Occult Writings of

Manly P. Hall.

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Every medical doctor, no matter how honest he is or may try to be, who is a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey and a member of the American Medical Association (known as the 'Medical Octopus') and pays his dues is contributing to the slush fund to protect the cheap, political, medical doctors and their stooges; he is an accessary to the crime of persecuting drugless doctors and violating the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

It is true that we need medical doctors in medical hospitals for emergencies and accidents. It is also true that we need medical doctors as obstetricians but it is not true or constitutional for the medical doctors to put every other form of drugless healing under their thumbnail and deny the public the right to select a physician of their choice in case of sickness. They have no right to call drugless practitioners, who are licensed by the state, quarks or fakers.



Dr. A. Russell Sherman: - The above is my latest picture, taken especially for you so that you will know what "that man on Roseville Avenue" looks like. With my compliments, Dr. Sherman, and always at your service, I am

Vigorously yours,

Bredk. W. Colema ALD. a SH. D. O. Phe Fred'k. W. Collins, M.D., A.M., D.O., Ph.C.

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COURSES

PROFESSIONAL AND POST GRADUATE 2 YEARS OF 6 MONTHS EACH 4 YEARS OF 7 MONTHS EACH 4 YEARS OF 9 MONTHS EACH

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Dear Doctor:

b7C

Are you a Master of Rhythm, Cyclicity and Balance?

Remember the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, "I will prepare myself today and tomorrow my opportunity will come".

Big men think BIG thoughts.

My regular Tuesday night class is now in session and you may begin NOW. This class covers the following subjects:-

1. Reduction of Dislocations without Anesthesia.

2. Painless Adjusting of the vertebral column.

- 3. Osteopathy-the original 71 moves of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, (modernized) by Dr. Charles F. Haverin and Dr. Fred'k. W. Collins.
- 4. Universal Naturopathic Mechanistic Tonic Treatment.

5. Dullmage System of Pelvic Adjustment (Marvelous Simplicity of Pelvic Correction).

- 6. Collins' Pedopractic, the outstanding method of foot correction in the world.
- 7. Physicultopathy and vitalic breathing, a practical course covering the essentials of physical culture.
- 8. Iridiagnosis-the exact method of diagnosing the pathological conditions as registered in the fibers of the iris.
- 9. Harmony Diet. Mathematical dietetic chemistry. No fads the common sense way of eating.
- 10. Juice therapy. Use of fruit and vegetable juices and the correct formulas for the various diseases.
- Applied Psychology, Science, Art and Philosophy of Thought Action. How to use it and be a success.
 Color Therapy. In the use of the White ray, brown,
- 12. Color Therapy. In the use of the White ray, brown, lacteal, violet, yellow and purple rays. How they may be applied mentally through the power of the will without any apparatus.

The fee for this entire course, paid for in advance, is \$50.00, or it may be paid in twelve weekly payments of \$5.00 making a total of \$60.00. This course is open to lay persons.

I should be very glad to have you recommend your friends for this course.

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50th ANNIVERSARY

Fifty years ago, on November 17th, a young immigrant stepped from a fast steamer that had brought him from Liverpool. He was not blessed with worldly riches, but determined to carve himself a career and to become worthy of his newly adopted country. Possessed by untiring zeal and energy that knew no obstacles, he applied himself to the task which his vision has set before him, namely to bring the benefits of Nature Cure and Naturopathy to America and to spread the teachings of Father Kneipp in the New World.

Today, after half a century of hard work, Dr. Lust can be justly proud of his achievements. His magazines, his books, his Original Health Food Store, (the first in this country), his School of Naturopathy, his two health resorts in Butler, New Jersey and Tangerine, Florida, are the frame work for his educational work; and the thousands upon thousands of grateful patients, readers and students who through his advice and counsel have found their way back to health and a new life give living testimony to the greatness of the man.

We wish to express our appreciation for the privilege of working for him, and pray that he may be preserved in good health for many more years.

---- From Health Magazine.

NE 98-1342

the word "doctor" does not appear before KORN'S name on the directory nor is there any inference that he is a doctor of any kind. No heighborhood investigation was conducted because of the discreet nature of this inquiry.

DR. H. H. CREIFINGER, secretary of the Essex County Medical Association, 91 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was interviewed and submitted the following information:

Naturopathists do not believe in the use of drugs or medicines of any kind in the treatment of diseases of the human body. Most of them were originally educated as chirepractors and their theories constitute a combination of chriopractic theories and certain other distary treatment sponsored by the naturopathic school.

Naturopathists are not well regarded by the medical doctors and are frequently referred to as "quacks" by various reputable medical doctors. The naturopathic objection to medicines extends to the use of serums and vaccines as well as ordinary drugs and medicines.

One of the leading lights in the field of naturopathy in the New Jersey area is DR. FREDERICK W. COLLINS. This man frequently refers to himself as the "dean of naturopathy." At one time he operated a school of naturopathy. DR. COLLINS has been involved in considerable litigation with medical associations throughout his career and in November 1942 filed a civil suit based upon alleged slanderous words uttered by DR. A. RUSSELL SHERMAN of Newark, New Jersey. DR. SHERMAN is a well regarded medical doctor who allegedly referred to DR. COLLINS as a "quack" or "faker" to one of DR. COLLINS former patients who relayed the information to DR. COLLIES.

As a result of this litigation, DR. SHERMAN was forced to make a public apology to DR. COLLINS. DR. COLLINS is a notorious publicity seeker and is a prolific writer of pamphlets. One of DR. COLLINS' recent pamphlets which contains a warning to all medical doctors in the State of New Jersey is being made an enclosure with this report. This pamphlet was mailed to all medical doctors in the State of New Jersey. This pamphlet is typical of DR. COLLINS' writings and his attitude.

It is believed that KORN was at one time a student of DR. COLLINS' school of thought. DR. GREIFINGER feels that it is absurd to allege that there are any harmful germs or becteria contained in any of the standard vitamin products being sold on the market with the approval of the Pure Food and Drug Administration. The information supplied by DR. GREIFINGER was given on a confidential basis because of the danger of his being involved in a slander or libel suit by either KORN or DR. COLLINS.

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Veni

DATE 12-4-03 BY 60267 UCHWASPAPEN

September 15, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

About three months ago the bread I was using and recommending became very badly contaminated. Obtaining all of the ingredients used in the bread, I was able to trace the bad effects to the salt. The reactions from the salt were of a different combination than I had previously experienced in contaminated food, and I was not certain about these findings. Since that time I have found one brand of salt after another containing the same reactions.

Analyzing prepared foods from various sections of the United States, I find more and more of our foods, tooth paste, cereals, cream, butter, milk and cheese, many brands of beer, soy bean food products and some of the canned foods, Jack Frost Sugar, etc., containing the same reactions.

Several years ago it was my privilege to correct a condition in one of our local dairies and I found the trouble in the washing powder they were using and I find many of the same reactions now as I found in the products of this dairy. The washing powder they then used was the Wyandotte.

The present condition may not be sabotage since many chemicals for various uses now being allocated to war use may have caused the manufacturers of washing powders to resort to other chemicals. However, I am certain you will locate the trouble there. This stuff is dangerous and should be corrected.

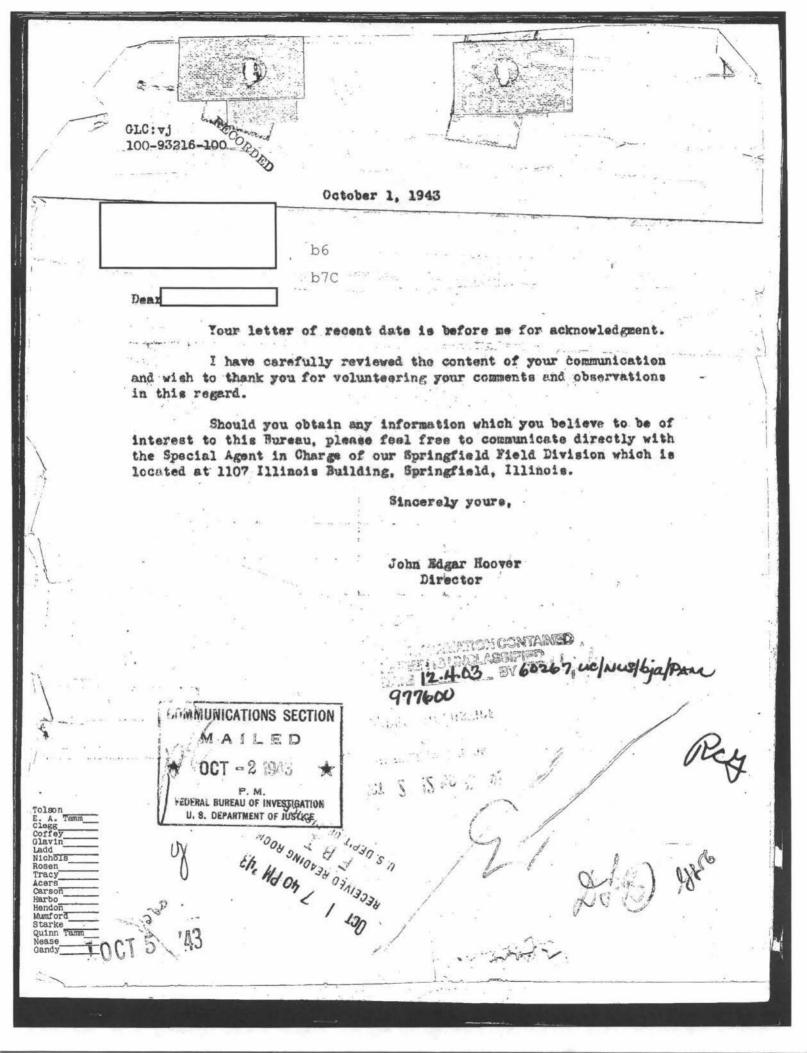
Sincerely yours,

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or there are



Hon Edgar Hoover

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Gentlemen; - I just read a newspaper item in the Cairo pp recalls that in the first world b7C

there was an spidemic of Influenza, I just wanted to suggest that there was a great deal of talk here back in 1918 about influenza, a great many people seemed to think that the influenza epidemic at that time was caused by the enemy distributing GERMS by some means.

They suggested that these germs were passed out among the people by a secret organization who might be assigned for that purpose ONLY and who not commit an would act of sabotage in any other way so as to keep entirely out of the public eye and not be discovered.

They that they could have thrown the GERMS out of an airplane or automobile or could have been people employed in the food factories or in distribution stores or otherwise

It was also that that it might have come thru the use of SUGAR. As the government in the last war ask the people not to use but one teaspoon full of sugar in a cup of coffee and lots of people used several spoonfulls instead of one. They that that attack although the government d idnt tell the people as they dont always tell you why they GIVE AN ORDER that one reason the government didnt want you to use but one spoonfull in a cup of coffee was the MAIN reason was that they had put SOMETHING in the sugar as a substitute maybe they put SACHARINE in it to make it sweeter or make it go farther or other reason and at that time the use of sacharine was forbidden as when it first came out the Doctors said it could not be used because it AFFECTED THE HEART. It is a derivitive of coal tar and we heard they told the inventor he could not use it for that reason and gave him ademonstration at on a party and showed him how it increased the heart beat. and was injurious. So now is the time to watch those things

MEKUKREEK. before things along that line begin to happen.

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But half the people 100 tablets for 25 c because they cant go	are now using sacharine , they get its and use it in place of sugar et enuff sugar
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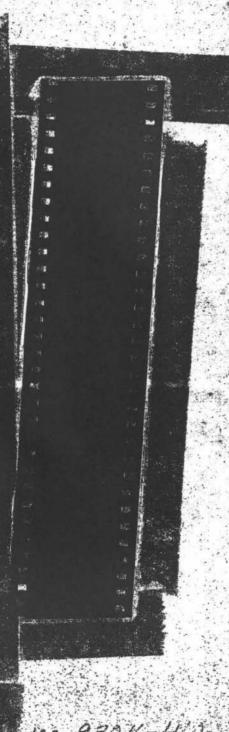
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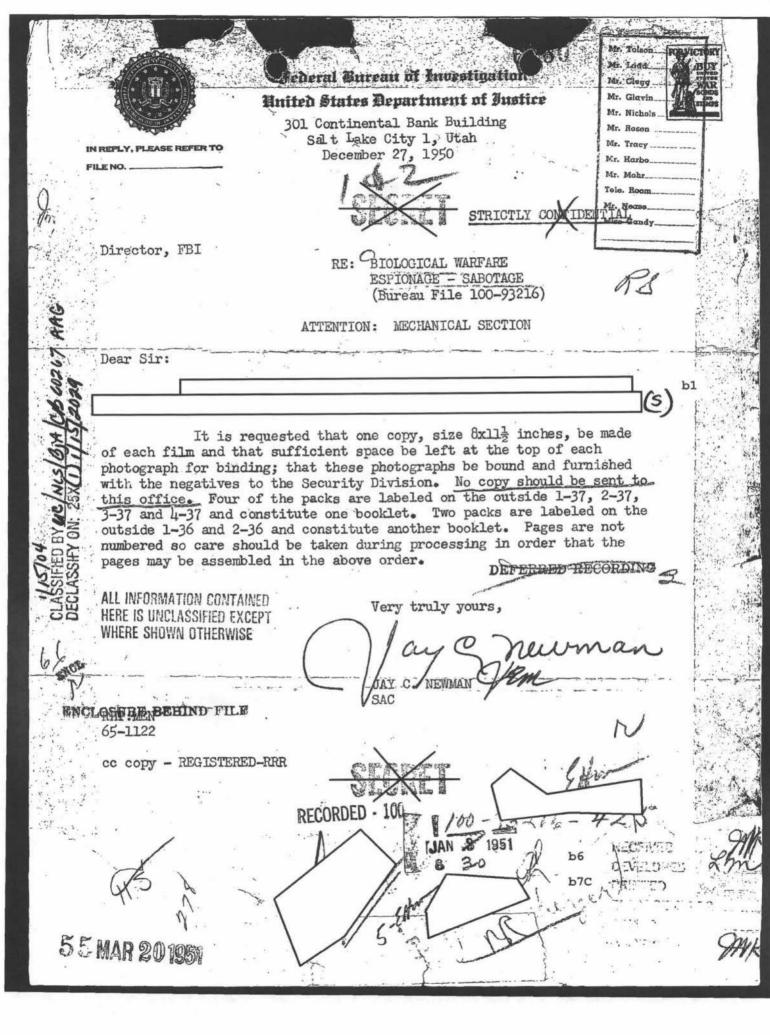
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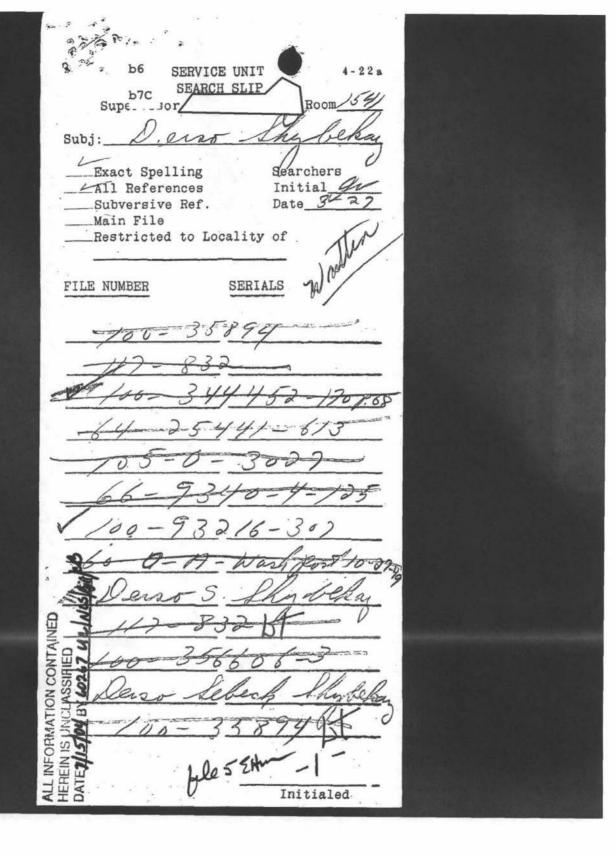
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Re: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPIONAGE - SABOTAGE

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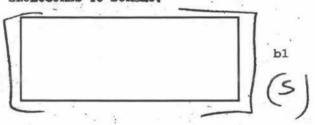
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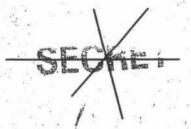


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SAC, Baltimore

April 17, 1951

Director, FBI

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ESPICNAGE - SABOTAGE (Baltimore File #66-891

You are instructed to obtain, as soon as possible, the information referred to on page 1 of your referenced letter from Upon receipt of this information, further consideration will be given by the Bureau to

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For your information, Bureau files failed to reflect any derogatory information that can be identified with

There is attached hereto for your information one copy of the booklet entitled "What You Should Know About Biological Warfare." which is referred to in your referenced letter.

It is noted that no enclosures were received by the Bureau with your referenced letter. You are instructed to immediately forward the material referred to on page 4 of your referenced letter to the Bureau.

In response to your request as to whether the Bureau has received a copy of Special Report No. 141 relating to biological warfare experiments, this is to advise that a copy of this report has not been received by the Bureau.

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