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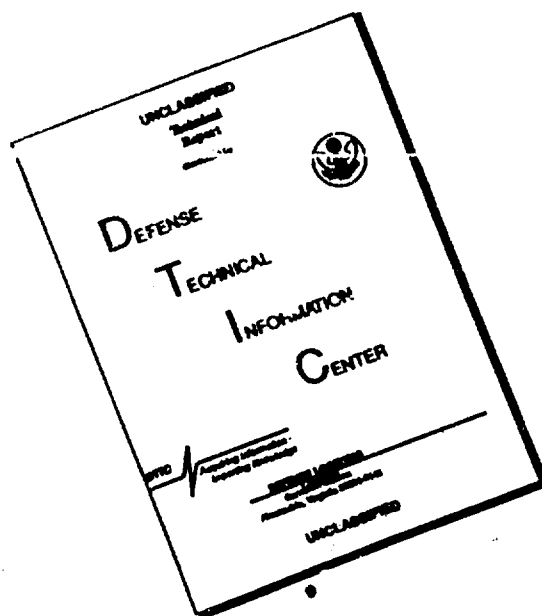
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9.1

Bacteriological Agents as Weapons of Imperialistic
Aggression
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The Anglo-american imperialists and instigators of the new world war are intensely developing war industry and multiplying their military forces in the race for arms precedence. The American imperialists, with-out restraint, are proclaiming military might as the basis of their politics, openly conducting remilitarization of Germany and re-establishing the military forces of Japan. For a year now the American aggressors have been conducting a predatory war in Korea.

The frantic war mongers do not disdain from using any means. They are threatening the whole world with atomic bombs and are now preparing to also use bacteriological weapons.

Material published in 1950 slightly opened the curtain which covers the preparations of the torturers toward a bacteriological war, all of whom are serving Wall-street.

Material from the Khabarovsk trials¹ explains how militaristic Japan prepared and used bacteriological war agents: the book is by three authors- M. U. Roginski, S. Y. Lorenblit and L. N. Smirnov², -apart from the conclusions of this meeting, they show how the Japanese monsters, through the American aggressors, are planning the application of agents

1. Material from the criminal trials of former Japanese military who were accused of the preparation and application of bacteriological weapons. Government Publishing House of Political Literature, Moscow 1950.
2. M. U. Roginski, S. Y. Lorenblit, L. N. Smirnov. Bacteriological war-- criminal weapons of the imperialistic aggressors. AS. USSR, 1950.

of bacteriology. The authors of the book, all lawyers, set their goal to be: "...to show that the application of bacteriological war agents, as well as other criminal agents used for the massive destruction of humans-atomic and chemical weapons-was and is the main component of the aggressive plans of the imperialistic governments".

By sighting irrefutable data the authors show that in the past, as in the present, the application of inhuman weapons of aggression-bacteriology-was constantly in the plans of the aggressive governments even though it has been veiled in every way. Works of the notable Soviet bacteriologist N. F. Gamale and the prominent French scientist Sharlya Nikola¹ indicate that in the 18 century the Anglo-saxon conquerors of America resorted to bacterial agents for the annihilation of the natives of that country. The predecessors of Mac Arthur spread a so called black (natural) pox among the indians. This was done with the aid of blankets which the conquerors 'gave' the unsuspecting indians. Along with the open annihilation of the natives the colonizers contributed to the support of the epidemic of pox, thus hoping to completely destroy the local population and thus clear themselves a path for the colonization of the land.

The American and Japanese imperialists had predecessors at various times and epochs. Even during the first world war the German Kaiser army tried to initiate an epidemic of glanders and anthrax among the horses of the governments against which they were fighting.²

Envoys sent by the German General Headquarters spread the bacilli of glanders and anthrax among the livestock which had been purchased by France from Argentina. In 1917 the German agents were able to infect approximately

1. N. F. Gamale. Pox-vaccination. 3rd Ed. Biomedgiz, M., 1934 and S. Nikola Evolution of infectious diseases. Biomedgiz, 1937.

2. M. U. Eraginski, S. Y. Rozenblit, L. N. Smirnov, . Page 7.

five-thousand mules which had been purchased by France for use in what was known as Mesopotamia.

But the German militarists used bacteriological weapons against not only horses and other animals during the first imperialistic war.

In 1915 a plot was discovered in Petrograd, the members of which wanted to start a plague epidemic. The bacteria which was to be used to infect rats was brought by a German agent, Gregersen, through the USA to the Archangelok.¹

German intelligence supplied their agents, who were working behind enemy lines, with substances for the infection and poisoning of food supplies, water supplies and also forage.

Fascist Germany and imperialistic Japan very diligently occupied themselves with the question of applying agents of biology for war use during the period between the first and second world wars.

The Hitlerites grasped some of the experience in using bacteriological agents from the Kaiser Germany and utilized the concepts of the originators of these weapons and the material basis and expanded on them from year to year.

The fascists, long before they began their war action, applied bacteriological agents against their potential enemy. The indications of this were the experiments on artificially infecting the subways of London and Paris and the infection of the air in several Paris suburbs. The Hitlerites also tried to spread infection in the French War Academy.

At the Nurnberg trials it was disclosed that the fascists Main Command, in 1943 after their defeat near Stalingrad, issued a special secret report in which was contained a decision of this Command to resort to the use of bacteriological agents as weapons.

I. I. U. Kargini, S. Y. Rozenblit, L. N. Smirnov. Page 7.

To strengthen the preparation of a bacteriological war against Russia an institute was started near Posen, in the laboratories of which was cultivated bacteria of plague and plant vermin. The institute was equipped to conduct tests with bacteria on humans. Also tested was the possibility of using a plane to spread an emulsion dust of bacteria.¹

But thanks to the headlong dash of the Soviet armies, the preparations were cut short.

German General Shraiber, at the Nurnberg trials, admitted that during the preparation of the bacteriological war; "...some of the German doctors used not only animals for the tests, as was done to this time, but also used the Slavs who were considered an inferior race".

The application of bacteriological weapons by the Japanese imperialists has been kept in mind for some time. One of the inspirers and organizers of the bacteriological war, Lieutenant General Isii Siro of the Medical Corps of the Japanese Army, studied this problem in 1930 when he was sent on a foreign mission. Returning from his mission he spread propaganda about the necessity of preparing Japan for a bacteriological war. One of the arguments which Isii Siro used was the contention that "...all the Great Powers are conducting conformable works in this field and Japan must not decline from this problem."²

The necessity of such a preparation by Japan was explained by Isii Siro as follows: "Japan does not have sufficient natural deposits of metal and other types of raw materials for the manufacture of weapons and therefore it is necessary that Japan search for some new type of weapon, which at that time was considered to be the bacteriological weapons."³

1. M. U. Haginski, S. Y. Rozenblit, L. M. Smirnov, Page 20-21.
2. Material of criminal trials, Pages 111-112.
3. See footnote 2.

The above plans of Isii Siro were supported.

A special cabinet, formed by the direction of Hirohito and receiving orders from the War Ministry and General Headquarters, began cultivation of large quantities of deadly bacteria of plague, cholera, typhus fever, anthrax and other dangerous epidemical infections. There were prepared shells and devices for the dissemination of the bacteria as well as special military commands for the massive infection of populated areas, water supply lines, quarters, crops and livestock.¹

After the capture of Manchuria the Japanese militarists organized a bacteriological laboratory which became part of the notorious Kwangtung Army. Isii Siro himself was at the head of this laboratory.

In Manchuria in 1935-1936, by secret order of Hirohito, there were established two secret commands which were appointed to the preparation and conduction of bacteriological warfare. To aid in the conspiracy one of the commands, located on the base of the Siro laboratory, was called "The Directorate of Water Supply and Prophylactics of Units of the Kwangtung Army", and the other--"The Hypo-epizootic Directorate of the Kwangtung Army". After Hitler's advance on Russia these units were renamed 'Detachment No. 731 and No. 100' respectively.

Isii Siro himself was appointed as head of Detachment 731 and Major General Wakamatsy of the Veterinary Corp was head of Detachment 100. The detachments were composed of Specialists-bacteriologists, among whom were scientists. Prominent Japanese bacteriologists directed the work. Detachment 731 alone had almost 300 scientific and technical personnel. The Japanese government did not lack means to expand their sections. For example: Detachment 731 built a special team with numerous laboratories

1. Note from Soviet government to Governments of USA, Great Britain and China, dated 1 February 1950.

20 km from Kharbin. Each section had its own air section and ordnance yard. Detachment 100 was located near Changchun and was expanded and equipped similar to Detachment 731. These detachments had at their disposal a dense net of affiliates which were assigned to the Kwangtung army and located on strategic points near the USSR border.

These affiliates were to put to practical use those weapons created by Detachments 731 and 100.

The bacteriological war was first projected against the Soviet Union, but its agents were also directed against China and Manchuria.

According to material revealed at the Khabarovsk trials about the actions of the Detachments 731 and 100 it was evident that Section 1 (one) of Detachment 731 was connected mainly with the study and cultivation of bacteria of plague, cholera, gas gangrene, anthrax, typhus fever, paratyphus and others. It was also revealed at the trials that the Japanese beasts used human prisoners for the tests. The prisoners, held in a special internal jail, numbered 300-400.

The second section of this Detachment developed special weapons for the dissemination of the bacteria; dusters in the form of fountain pens, walking sticks, porcelain air bombs, etc. Tables of armament for diversive units, found in Japanese archives, indicated that the Japanese had accepted the fountain-pen duster as standard equipment.

This unit tested the bacteriological weapons in battle and ordnance conditions. The unit was assigned an air wing which based at Ando.

The production (fourth) section had an especially important significance. This was an actual production plant for the production of the deadly bacteria. The division had a high power apparatus which was divided into two sections, each capable of independently producing the

bacteria. The first section had the following basic equipment: 4 boilers for the preparation of the culture medium for the bacteria, each with a one ton capacity; 14 autoclaves for the sterilization of the culture medium, each 3 meters long and 1.5 meters in diameter. Up to 30 cultivators of a special system, invented by the head of the detachment Isii, could be placed into these autoclaves. There were two rooms of the first section which were used for cooling the culture medium. It was possible to cool 100 cultivators simultaneously into each room. This section also had five thermostats with a general capacity of 600 cultivators of the Isii system.

The second section had two boilers, each with a two ton capacity, 2 autoclaves with capacities which would hold 60 cultivators each and also other equipment".¹

The court evaluation, directed by an active member of the Academy of Medical Science USSR, Prof. N. N. Shukov-Vereshnikov, came to the conclusion that: "...While obtaining the huge masses of bacteria for the preparation of a bacteriological war, the workers of the detachments measured the masses by kilograms and weights of thick cream-like masses of bacteria were removed from the surface of the hard(solid) culture medium".

The detachment could prepare 800-900 kg of anthrax microbe and 1000 kg of cholera microbe in one month. In accordance with the equipment that was in the detachment, it would have been possible to simultaneously accomplish several production cycles. This means that the monthly productivity of the detachment could factually consist of many tens of millions of milliards of bacteria. The ability of the production section to cultivate fleas was also very significant. There were 4500 flea incubators which made possible the cultivation of tens of millions of fleas in a short time and these fleas would later be infected with plague and used

1. Material from criminal trials, Pages 10-11.

as bacteriological weapons. Factually the productivity of Detachment No. 731 was about 45 kg of fleas in 3-4 months. But this was not sufficient and in 1945 Isii Siro requested an increase in the output of fleas to 60 kg and later to 200 kg for this same period of time.

Conditions were about the same in the other detachment. There were 6 sections in the production department, each of these could prepare and cultivate any predetermined type of bacteria.

Besides the above detachments, there were two secret organizations in the army. These units operated in Central and Southern China. These units were called 'Aya (Look here!, I say!)' and 'By us (with us)'.

The Khabarovsk process revealed many Japanese militarist who had been protecting the secrets of their country. The material of the inquiry and trial broke through the curtain which had been concealing the inhuman acts of the Japanese monsters. During the conduction of their experiments in Detachments No. 731 and 100 "...the Japanese fanatics put to death thousands of victims by inhuman methods, victims who had fallen into their hands...The majority of the infected victims died in dreadful pain. Those who survived the first test were repeatedly infected and eventually put to death.¹

The victims were Chinese patriots and Soviet citizens who had fallen into the bloody hands of the Japanese gendarmes. The yearly demands of Detachment No. 731 were for 600 people, and from the year 1940 to the day of capitulation of the Japanese army the figure runs near 3000 prisoners according to Chinese data.

The court examination revealed the methods of testing the bacteriological mediums which were used in Detachment 731. The people were tied to metal poles set in a field. Then shells containing bacteria of plague.

1. Material from criminal trials. Pages 529.

gas, gangrene and other serious infections were exploded at a reasonable distance from the victims. Detachment 100 also conducted inhuman tests with live people. Along with the above experiments on infecting humans, Detachment 731 conducted cruel tests on the freezing of the extremities which caused death from gangrene and amputation most often.

The bacteriological weapons were applied by the Japanese in the war against China and in diversionary excursions against the USSR.

In 1939 during the treacherous advance of Japan on the Mongolian Peoples Republic the diversionists infected the water of the Khalkhin-gol river with bacteria of acute intestinal diseases. Here it is important to mention that the Isii detachment received a citation for this and Isii himself was promoted in rank.

In 1940 a special expedition, under the direction of Isii Siro, was conducted to the battle area of Central China where, through the use of flies infected with plague and thrown from planes by special apparatuses, there was started an epidemic of plague. Thousands of peaceful Chinese perished.

In 1942 another expedition organized an infection of the city of Chengteh with plague. Bacteriological weapons were used once more in 1942 against China. They infected a territory with acute infectious diseases but were forced to retreat under the onslaught of the Chinese Army.

Numerous bacteriological groups were specially organized for bacteriological diversion against the USSR, this was accomplished by the infection of water sources near the USSR border.

The Japanese used the most various means for the spreading of the bacteria. Isii Siro, during the expedition into China, gave the Chinese prisoners biscuits which had been infected with bacteria of typhus fever.

The plague fleas were packed into specially built apparatuses on planes from which they were disseminated by air. As the Viennese paper 'Der Abend' of 4 January 1950 stated "...in December 1941, after a Japanese fighter plane flew over Changteh, small packets of cotton and rice grains were found on the ground. The cotton contained fleas and the rice (through microscopic examination) was found to be infected with bacilli of plague.

A wide practical application of spreading the bacteria was done through the distribution of products containing bacteria: biscuits, chocolate bars, cookies, etc.

Bacteriological-pistol-dusters resembling an automatic were supplied to diversion groups.¹

In conformation with an order from the Japanese General Staff to the Headquarters of the Kwangtung Army, the following decision was made by the latter: "With the start of war with the Soviet Union we will bombard their Far-eastern cities with shells loaded with plague fleas and attempt to infect the rear areas of the Soviets by dusting the bacteria from a plane."²

The utilization of bacteriological weapons "...should bring innumerable plagues and suffering to the whole peaceable humanity, entailing the destruction of millions of people and the devastation of vast areas."³

The people of the world welcomed with great satisfaction the report on the suggestion by the Soviet government to try all the instigators of the bacteriological war--Japanese Emperor Hirohito, Generals Isii Siro, Hatanaka Masadso, Wakamatsy, Udziro and others; the main role of this trial

1. Material from criminal trials. Page 391.
2. As above, Page 423.
3. As above, Page 463.

An 'important' Scientific Research Institute was constructed near Tokyo shortly after the end of the war with Japan by order of the Headquarters of General MacArthur. It is the Center of all scientific research work in the field of bacteriological weapons; Japanese experts on bacteriological weapons work here and it is headed by Isii Siro.

All the material on the methods and results of the scientific research work, as well as the plans and programs, are transferred through MacArthur's Headquarters to the Central American Scientific Research Station at Camp Detrick (Maryland).²

The book by N. U. Laginski, S. K. Rosenblit and L. T. Smirnov indicates that after the Second World War the USA feverishly began research in preparation for bacteriological war. The most eloquent from this point of view is the statement of the former head of the Chemical Branch of the American Army G. ^{2:17}White; 'that the USA is utilizing the best scientific-bacteriologists for the development of bacteriological warfare.'

-Towards the end of the second world war this cannibal boastfully stated:-..We have significantly outdistanced any of our enemies."

Johnson, while Minister of Defense under Truman, praised the 'advance' of the American aggressors and their scientific servants in the development of the atomic and bacteriological weapons.

A factor which indicates how intensely this work is being conducted is the fact that the Minister of Defense last year demanded 6 million more dollars for the expansion of Camp Detrick and for testing of biological war methods.

The servants of Wall-street, Vent, Truman and others, scientists if this word can be applied to monsters, hungering for the death of millions of

1. Newspaper Pravda, 7 January 1951.

people, are the bases for the interest in bacteriological weapons. A new toxin, one ounce of which would kill 100 million people, is being greatly talked about by these pseudo-scientists.¹

The American imperialists selected the eskimos of Canada, because they are considered an inferior race, for the objectives of their criminal research and experiments. As early as 1949 one progressive Canadian Statesman sent a telegram to the Minister of Defense of Canada demanding that there be an immediate inquiry into the tragic occurrences which were taking place in the North where America had war bases. There, among the Eskimos, was a plague epidemic, a direct result of the heinous inhuman tests of the Americans.

One more fact of this nature appears in the No. 2 issue of the Izvestia Akademia Nauk SSSR (Report of the Academy of Science USSR)² where the book by our three authors was reviewed. It seems that during the Second World War the Americans poisoned the crops on New Guinea and other islands of the Pacific Ocean, this caused an epidemic among the inhabitants of these territories. Analogical activity is being conducted by the Americans in Egypt.

The statement of one A. Zimmern, director of the Scientific Center, that the bacteriological weapons are "...ready for use and can be instantly put into operation" also sounds sinister.

Several American scientists openly invoke the application of the mediums of bacteriology with-out revealing their intentions. G. Rozberi (Roseberry) calling himself a professor in the USA and working at Camp Detrick, in his book "Peace or ^{Pestilence} Plague", calls for the application of bacteriological measures and praises their advantages.

1. Report published in Journal "Army Ordnance" III-IV 1947.

2. Izvestia Akademia Nauk SSSR. Department of Economics and Control. Mar. and Apr. No. 2 (1951) Page 157.

The criminal activity of the American imperialists, seeking means to destroy the human race, is supported by new facts. A statement of the Chinese society of the Red Cross, which was published 7 May 1951 in the Newspaper Pravda, writes that the Americans "... are testing bacteriological weapons on captured Chinese volunteers." The American journal News Week writes that the American Naval landing forces "... captured several Chinese heads on some small islands near a port and delivered them to a ship where, in order to clarify the symptoms of an infection there were tested deadly bacteria of bubonic plague."

Statements by the government of the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic (K.P.D.R.) reveal new criminal activities by the American barbarians. As was determined by medical authorities, the American forces resorted to dissemination of bacteria of black pox among the population of cities of North Korea which they were leaving in order to start an epidemic among the troops of the Peoples Army and the Chinese volunteers.

The resistance of the American imperialists to any suggestion aimed at the non-application of bacteriological weapons becomes quite clear in the light of all the facts.

Material of the Khabarovsk trials and the book "Bacteriological War - The criminal weapon of the imperialistic aggressors", while exposing the crimes of the Japanese imperialists, exposes the plots of the American reaction which not only is shielding the war criminals from all angles, but also using them for the preparation of another world war.

In their letter to the American Microbiologists the Soviet Scientists wrote: "The heads of the United States still continue the black works of Irisi Siro despite the interest of the people. The Khabarovsk trials of
1. Pravda, 10 May 1951.

the Japanese fascists, organizers of the bacteriological war, again showed that mankind is always stronger than gangs of conspirators and that criminals inevitably always end up where they should— in the chaff. These trials are a stern warning to all war mongers."¹

No matter how the American imperialists whet their teeth, no matter what means they prepare for the destruction of the peaceful people, they are coming to a shameful end. Mankind can conquer the war mongers and save the world.

Tovarisht I. U. Stalin, in a session with correspondents from Pravda, underlined that ".the wide campaign for the preservation of the world, as a means of disclosing the criminal plots of the war mongers, now has a first class priority."

Review books serve as the means for disclosing the criminal plots of the war mongers. They reveal the criminal preparations of the imperialists to use the most inhuman weapon of aggression—properties of bacteriological warfare.

1. Literary Gazette, 27 June 1950, No. 61 (2652).