ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR

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BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE—A CRIMINAL WEAPON OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

(The Khabarovsk Trial of Japanese War Criminals)

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE ACADEMY
OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR
1950

This is a publication of STC — SPC — DD(CP).
September 2026

Source: ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR, INSTITUTE OF LAW, M. Y. RAGINSKY, S. Y. ROZENBLIT, L. N. SMIRNOV, BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE—A CRIMINALWEAPON OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION, *(The Khabarovsk Trial of Japanese War Criminals),* PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR, MOSCOW — 1950

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СОЮЗА ССР ИНСТИТУТ ПРАВА М. Ю. РАГИНСКИЙ, С. Я. РОЗЕНБЛИТ, Л. Н. СМИРНОВ БАКТЕРИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ВОЙНА—ПРЕСТУПНОЕ ОРУДИЕ ИМПЕРИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ АГРЕССИИ (Хабаровский процесс японских военных преступников) ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР МОСКВА — 1950

Language: Russian

Produced by transcription, manually edited and prepared as an e-book.

This is a publication of STC — SPC — DD(CP).
September 2026.

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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР
1950

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(Хабаровский процесс японских военных преступников)

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР
МОСКВА
1950

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR
INSTITUTE OF LAW

M. Y. RAGINSKY, S. Y. ROZENBLIT, L. N. SMIRNOV

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MOSCOW — 1950

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor F. I. Kozhevnikov

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FROM THE AUTHORS

In this work, the authors aim to expose the criminal preparations for bacteriological warfare by the reactionary circles of the USA and to demonstrate that the use of biological agents, as well as other criminal means of mass destruction—namely atomic and chemical weapons—was and remains an integral part of the aggressive plans of imperialist states. Alongside this, the work highlights the leading role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

The work is primarily based on the materials of the Khabarovsk judicial trial in the case of former Japanese servicemen accused of preparing and employing bacteriological weapons. It outlines certain legal issues regarding the responsibility and jurisdiction of war criminals for the preparation and use of biological weapons. The book consists of an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion. Chapter Two and the Conclusion were written by L. N. Smirnov. The Introduction and Chapters One, Three, Four, and Five were written jointly by M. Y. Raginsky and S. Y. Rozenblit. In writing certain chapters, articles by the authors previously published in the journals *Soviet State and Law* and *New Times* were utilised.

INTRODUCTION

The Second World War, unleashed by Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan with the active support of the ruling circles of the USA, Britain, and France, ended in the complete defeat of the Axis powers.

By unleashing World War II, the German and Japanese fascists expected to establish world domination. Hitler and his accomplices, supported by international reaction, succeeded at first in enslaving many nations. A mortal threat of fascist barbarism hung over freedom-loving humanity.

This threat was eliminated only thanks to the heroic efforts of the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet Union and its glorious Armed Forces played a decisive role in the defeat of Nazi Germany. The Soviet people defended the freedom and independence of their socialist Motherland and saved the peoples of Europe from the yoke of fascism.

On May 9, 1945, the day of victory over Nazi Germany, Comrade Stalin stated:

"The great sacrifices we have made in the name of the freedom and independence of our Motherland, the countless hardships and sufferings experienced by our people in the course of the war, the intensive labour in the rear and at the front, laid upon the altar of the fatherland, have not been in vain and have been crowned with complete victory over the enemy." [1] As a result of the defeat of German fascism and Japanese imperialism, the balance of power on the world stage between the two systems—socialist and capitalist—changed drastically in favour of socialism. The might of the Soviet Union was strengthened, and its international influence grew. A number of countries in Europe and Southeast Asia broke away from the imperialist system; the anti-imperialist, democratic movement grew stronger worldwide. The victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War provided the opportunity to establish people's democratic regimes in several countries. The most

[1] J. Stalin. On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. Ed. V, p. 193.

important result of the defeat of Japanese-German fascism was the triumph of the national liberation movement in China, which led the workers and peasants of China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to a complete victory over the hated regime of Chiang Kai-shek and his masters—the American imperialists.

In the postwar period, two camps formed on the world stage: the imperialist, anti-democratic camp, led by the ruling clique of the USA, and the anti-imperialist, democratic camp, headed by the Soviet Union.

Even during World War II, the Anglo-American imperialists—pursuing their own specific goals in the war, which were not to fight fascism but to eliminate competitors in markets and assert their own dominant position—calculated that German fascism and Japanese imperialism would bleed the Soviet Union dry while simultaneously weakening themselves, allowing the imperialist circles of the USA and Britain to dictate their will to both. However, the insidious calculations of the Anglo-American imperialists suffered a total collapse.

Despite their despicable machinations, the Soviet Union, having smashed the Hitlerite military machine and routed the main forces of Japanese imperialism, emerged from the war even stronger and more powerful.

The strengthening of the Soviet Union's might and the outstanding successes of the people's democracies arouse furious malice in the camp of imperialism and reaction. The aggravation of old contradictions in the capitalist world, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, and the fear of the growth of the democratic movement drive the Anglo-American imperialists to incite war, forge aggressive alliances and blocks, pursue an unbridled arms race, inflate military budgets, and commit acts of aggression against peace-loving peoples.

"The Anglo-American imperialists," as noted in the resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties, "calculate that through war they can alter the course of historical development, resolve their external and internal contradictions and difficulties, consolidate the positions of monopoly capital, and achieve world domination. Feeling that time is working against them,

the imperialists are frantically cobbling together various blocs and alliances of reactionary forces to realise their aggressive plans." [1]

The imperialists of the USA and Britain do not shrink from any means to plunge humanity into the abyss of a new war, stopping at nothing, even the use of the most barbaric weapons of mass destruction. One of these barbaric means of imperialist aggression is bacteriological warfare.

It is no coincidence that criminal research in the field of bacteriological weapons was carried out most actively and extensively during World War II by Nazi Germany in the West and imperialist Japan in the Far East. Nor is it a coincidence that today, preparations for bacteriological warfare are being conducted most actively in the secret biological centres of the increasingly fascist United States of America.

Following in the footsteps of their predecessors, the German and Japanese fascists, the American imperialist bourgeoisie, dreaming of world domination, is preparing to use the most barbaric means of mass destruction—including bacteriological weapons—to realize its delusional plans.

[1] "Meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties in Hungary in the Second Half of November 1949." Gospolitizdat, 1949, p. 6.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS OF BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Having entered the imperialist stage of development, capitalism placed science and technology at the service of aggression, using their achievements on a large scale to manufacture new means of mass destruction. Research in the field of preparing for bacteriological warfare received widespread development.

The use of infectious disease bacteria as a weapon of war has been known for a long time. Capitalist invaders resorted to this method to suppress the resistance of the peoples they attacked.

Nearly two hundred years ago, the predecessors of today's Anglo-American imperialists artificially spread a smallpox epidemic among Native American tribes during their colonial wars. In the work of the prominent Soviet scientist N. F. Gamaleya, correspondence from 1763 is cited between the Governor of Nova Scotia, General Amherst, and his subordinate, Colonel Bouquet.

"Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must use every stratagem in our power to reduce them," writes the general.

"I will try," the colonel replies, "to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets that may fall in their hands."

"You will do well," the general approves; "try to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets, as well as to try every other method that can serve to extirpate this execrable race." [1] The German Imperial Army attempted to cause epidemics of glanders and anthrax among the horses of the armies fighting against Germany. In 1914–1918, German agents infected horses with glanders in the artillery and cavalry units of the French army. In France in 1917, authorities detained a saboteur who carried stiff-bristled brushes, vials of glanders cultures, and written instructions on how to infect horses.

[1] Prof. N. F. Gamaleya. Smallpox Vaccination. State Publishing House of Biological and Medical Literature, Moscow—Leningrad, 1934, p. 129. See also Charles Nicole. Evolution of Infectious Diseases. Biomedgiz, 1937, p. 98.

During the same period, specially dispatched individuals acting on behalf of the Kaiser's staff spread glanders and anthrax epidemics among cattle purchased by France in Latin American countries. In 1918, as a result, the export of livestock from Argentina to France completely ceased. In 1917, German saboteurs managed to infect 4,500 mules sent to the Allied armies from Mesopotamia, resulting in the death of all the animals.

In 1916, Romanian authorities in Bucharest intercepted a package of German origin containing ampoules of glanders and anthrax cultures. The instructions enclosed in the package made it perfectly clear that the contents of the ampoules were intended for sabotage purposes.

However, German militarists during the first imperialist war used bacteriological weapons not only against horses and other animals. In 1915, a plot was uncovered in Petrograd whose participants intended to cause a plague epidemic among the population. The plague bacteria, with which the conspirators intended to infect rats, were brought by a German agent named Gregersen through the USA to Arkhangelsk.

In 1916, a German spy was detained in Russia, carrying a blueprint of measures to contaminate and poison food, water sources, and forage supplies. [1] A German author, Dr. Helmut Klotz, published a book in Paris in 1937 titled *The New German War*. In the chapter "Bacteriological Weapons," Klotz hints at a bacteriological attack being prepared by the Germans in 1918 against Allied troops on the Western Front.

"We recall," Klotz wrote, "the experiment undertaken by the army of the former German Crown Prince on the Western Front. This experiment, the consequences of which would have been incalculable, was interrupted on November 10, 1918. The Armistice put an end to this abominable atrocity."[2] ([2] Dr. Helmut Klotz. The New German War. Paris, 1937, pp. 179–197.)

[1] See G. Filonov. Bacteriological Warfare. Krasnoflotets, 1939, no. 12, pp. 29–32.

Following the end of the First World War, research into the use of bacteriological weapons was intensified in all imperialist states. Neither declarations regarding the criminality of aggressive war nor the special international agreement (the Geneva Protocol) prohibiting biological weapons put an end to this research. Shortly after the signing of this protocol, the head of the British government, Baldwin, declared: "Research work in the field of bacteriological warfare must continue."

Research into new biological weapons and methods of their application was widely established in Nazi Germany at the moment when plans for aggressive wars aimed at conquering new territories and enslaving entire nations began to mature.

INTERWAR EXPERIMENTS AND THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN THREAT

Just one year after the Nazis seized power in Germany, an article by the former editor-in-chief of *The Times*, Wickham Steed, was published in a British journal, bringing accusations against Nazi Germany for preparing biological warfare. Steed's article reported data on extensive experiments involving the use of biological weapons carried out by the Nazis on the territory of other states. Thus, Steed claimed that agents of the Nazi armed forces organized experiments to artificially contaminate the subways of London and Paris with bacteria, utilizing the air currents drawn into the subway tunnels by ventilation. Steed wrote that the Place de la Concorde and the Place de la République in Paris were contaminated with bacteria by pouring microbial cultures onto the ground. Similar experiments were carried out in several Paris suburbs. The Nazis even made an attempt to spread an infection inside the French military academy.

All these experiments were carried out at the time using harmless or mildly harmful microbes, as it was still only experimentation; however, it already bore the ominous character of rehearsals for future biological attacks, and the targets selected left no room for doubt that the experimenters were preparing for aggressive war and the use of deadly bacteria as a weapon of attack and aggression.[1] (1 See B. L. Shura-Bura and V. Ya. Korostelev. "The Use of Bacteria for Military Purposes." "Proceedings of the Vladivostok Naval Hospital," Leningrad, 1941, pp. 123-139.)

During this same period, imperialist Japan also began preparing for bacteriological warfare. Subsequent developments demonstrated how far the Axis powers progressed along the path of preparing biological weapons during the Second World War. This issue is detailed further in this work.

Today, the ruling clique of the USA—having inherited from Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan the delusional idea of world domination and repeating fascist slogans about establishing a "New Order" or the "American Way of Life" across the globe, which signifies the enslavement of entire peoples by American imperialism and the deprivation of political independence for all states caught in

American bondage—is fully reproducing the weapons program of its predecessors.

American instigators of a new war, in their criminal arms race, are hastily "refining" and "perfecting" those means of mass destruction over which the Nazis and Japanese militarists "laboured." For this purpose, German and Japanese patents are widely used, and German and Japanese scientists, designers, and engineers are enlisted. The "invention" of the Nazi cannibals—the V-2 rocket—is being modernized; it has become twice the size of the German original, and instead of conventional explosives, it is intended to be equipped with an atomic payload to multiply the destructive power of this weapon many times over. In US factories, flying fortresses, tanks, and self-propelled guns are being built that are nothing other than improved models of Nazi Junkers, Tigers, and Panthers. Huge biological laboratories have been erected across various US states, where intense research into biological weapons is carried out and, with the help of Nazi and Japanese bacteriologists, cultures of deadly bacteria are being "perfected," designed to exterminate the civilian population of those states that resist American aggression.

In the service of American monopolists, who view the production of weapons for a new war as a source of massive profit, are many businesses of science that sell themselves and their knowledge to the manufacturers of death, praising their "merchandise" as if it were a new brand of tooth powder or safety razor blades. The recently published US book *Peace or Pestilence* [1] by Columbia University "professor" Theodor Rosebury, who is concurrently a "research associate" at the largest military biological centre in Camp Detrick (Maryland), serves as a vivid example of advertising bacteriological means of warfare. There is hardly any need to detail the contents of this book—it has been analysed in sufficient depth by the Soviet press. [2] It should only be noted that Rosebury, while praising biological weapons as an ideal means for a

[1] Theodor Rosebury. Peace or Pestilence. 1949.

[2] See L. Krementsov. Revelations of an American Cannibal. Pravda, June 7, 1950.

new “total” war, lets slip the secrets of his masters and betrays their predatory plans for the mass extermination of millions of people.

“In my view,” Rosebury writes, “singling out biological agents or any other types of weapons as particularly ‘horrible’ or ‘worse’ from a moral standpoint serves no useful purpose and is completely unjustified.”

Such is the “morality” of American cannibal scientists.

The scientific lackeys of American monopolists bend over backward to “theoretically” substantiate the “legitimacy” of aggressive US policy, justify the violation of elementary norms of international law, and sanction the use of prohibited means of warfare by American imperialists. Gangsters of science work hand in hand with gangsters of capitalist monopolies. Utilizing the services of their scientific servants, American imperialists commit monstrous crimes. They have transitioned from developing bacteriological weapons to testing and applying them.

In 1949, they tested biological warfare agents on the Eskimos of Canada, causing a plague epidemic among them. In 1950, they used biological weapons against the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak People’s Republic, dropping massive quantities of the Colorado potato beetle from aircraft and through ground sabotage to destroy crops.

These facts irrefutably demonstrate that American aggressors, with the assistance of war criminals Blome and Ishii, Kitano and Wakamatsu, have revived the practice of using monstrous biological weapons, which before them were used by Nazi and Japanese fanatics.

On June 25, 1950, American imperialists transitioned from preparing for war to direct acts of aggression against peace-loving peoples by attacking the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The American aggressors intended, through armed intervention, to seize the whole of Korea in the shortest possible time and turn it into a strategic military bridgehead for attacking the Chinese People’s Republic and the Soviet Union, and for stifling the national liberation movement of the peoples of Southeast Asia. It was precisely for this purpose that they sent their ground forces, aviation, and navy against the Korean people.

As the direct successor to the Nazi bandits and Japanese samurai, the American military in its aggressive war against the Korean people employs the same despicable and criminal methods used in their time by the Nazis and Japanese militarists. Just like those fascist fanatics, the Americans subject peaceful cities and villages to brutal bombardment, ruthlessly exterminate women, children, and old men, barbarically destroy schools, theatres, hospitals, and clubs, destroy and plunder the property of private citizens and public organizations, and treat prisoners of war inhumanely.

The heroic struggle of the Korean people against the American invaders disrupted the interventionists' plans. They failed to crush the resistance of the freedom-loving Korean people. When their plans for a "blitzkrieg" in Korea collapsed completely, the American cannibals began to intimidate the Korean people with the use of the atomic bomb. US Secretary of State Acheson cynically stated that in the fight against Korea, the choice of weapons does not matter, while former US Commander-in-Chief Eisenhower brazenly demanded that atomic bombs be dropped on the vital centres of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The criminal US aggression in Korea is merely part of a general, misanthropic plan to ignite a new world war.

The American imperialists, however, fail to heed the lessons of history. No matter how much they rage, and no matter what means of human extermination they devise, the fate of their predecessors—Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan—inevitably awaits them.

Events in Korea convince ordinary people worldwide that the threat of a new world war is growing. The awareness of this danger compels nations to increase vigilance and strengthen the struggle for a firm and lasting peace. The front of peace advocates, in the vanguard of which stands the Soviet people, grows and strengthens every day. The forces of peace are countless. They will shatter the monstrous conspiracy of the aggressors against peace and the freedom of nations.

The peoples of the world will succeed in curbing the newly emerged pretenders to world domination.

"It is necessary to bear in mind that between the desire of the imperialists to unleash a new war and the possibility of organizing such a war, there is a vast distance. The peoples of the world do not want war. The forces standing for peace are so significant and large that if these forces remain steadfast and firm in the defence of peace, if they display endurance and resolve, the plans of the aggressors will suffer a total collapse. It should not be forgotten that the noise raised by imperialist agents around the danger of war aims to intimidate the faint-hearted and unstable, and to extract concessions for the aggressor through blackmail" (Zhdanov). [1]

[1] A. Zhdanov. On the International Situation. Report at an information meeting of representatives of some communist parties in Poland at the end of September 1947. Gospolitizdat, 1948, p. 47.

CHAPTER ONE: BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE—ONE OF THE INHUMANE WEAPONS OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

"War," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is the continuation of policy by other, namely violent, means. This is the policy which the ruling classes of the belligerent powers carried on long before the war." [1] With the transition of capitalism into the imperialist stage of development, the character of war and the means and methods of its conduct change fundamentally.

"The methods of warfare, the forms of war," Comrade Stalin teaches, "are not always the same. They change depending on the conditions of development, above all depending on the development of production. Under Genghis Khan, war was waged differently than under Napoleon III; in the 20th century, it is waged differently than in the 19th century." [2]

The goal of imperialist war becomes the redivision of the world, the extermination, and the enslavement of entire nations. To achieve this goal, imperialist states utilize the latest discoveries in science and technology, deploying the most destructive means of warfare.

Under these conditions, laws and customs establishing specific limitations on the choice of means of war are viewed by capitalist states as obstacles to carrying out aggression. Therefore, the laws and customs of war, previously established by the bourgeoisie itself, are unceremoniously trampled upon by it.

As early as 1910, V. I. Lenin exposed the process of the destruction of bourgeois legality, showing that the closer capitalism approaches its decline, the more frequently the bourgeoisie begins to abandon the very "legality" it created.

"The era of utilising the legality created by the bourgeoisie," Lenin wrote in the article *Two Worlds*, "is being replaced by an era of the greatest revolutionary battles, and these battles will essentially be the destruction of all bourgeois legality, the entire bourgeois

[1] V. I. Lenin. Works, vol. 22, p. 152.
[2] J. Stalin. Works, vol. 5, p. 168.

order; in form, however, they must begin (and are beginning) with the panicked efforts of the bourgeoisie to rid itself of the very legality it created and which has become intolerable to it." [1] The principles of the law of war, formulated as early as the French Bourgeois Revolution, required that war be waged only by armed forces and only against armed forces, without resorting to violence against the civilian population. This fundamental principle of international law was subsequently recorded in several international conventions, particularly in the IV Hague Convention of 1907, signed by almost all capitalist states.

However, the changing character of war in the era of imperialism and the drive during war to achieve the complete annihilation of the enemy led capitalist states to abandon compliance with this basic rule of warfare. The destruction of the enemy's civilian population has become one of the policy goals of imperialist states in war. This is sufficiently demonstrated by the practice of wars in the era of imperialism and the current aggressive plans of the Anglo-American imperialists.

As established at the international trial of the main German war criminals in Nuremberg, the Nazis, while planning and unleashing World War II, targeted the extermination of 30 million Slavs.

The Anglo-American imperialists, who are the bitterest enemies of all peoples, are preparing a new war of extermination in order to establish their domination over the world. They plan to use means and methods of warfare that exceed the bloody crimes of German fascism in their cruelty. It is no coincidence that the ruling circles of the USA already openly reject a number of universally recognized laws and customs of war, especially those protecting the interests of the civilian population.

Throughout its existence, the Soviet Union has consistently and persistently fought against war, seeking the reduction and limitation of armaments, demanding that any aggression be declared criminal, and calling for war criminals to be brought to severe accountability.

Particular efforts are made by the Soviet Union to prevent the use of such devastating and inhumane means of extermination that

[1] V. I. Lenin. Works, vol. 16, p. 284.

primarily threaten the civilian population—specifically the atomic bomb, chemical weapons, and bacteriological weapons—should the criminal policy of the imperialist powers make war inevitable.

At the Genoa Conference of 1922, the Soviet delegation introduced a proposal to ban such barbaric means of warfare as asphyxiating gases.

On June 17, 1925, a protocol was signed in Geneva, which remains to this day the primary international agreement prohibiting chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The preamble of the protocol states that 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 that "the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties." On this basis, "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," the parties to the protocol declare that, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, they "accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration."

The Soviet Union adhered to this protocol and ratified it. The Soviet government demanded the establishment of the "shortest possible timeframe for its ratification by all states" and a system of control to ensure its enforcement.

The Geneva Protocol was signed by representatives of 28 countries. Subsequently, another 11 states adhered to it. However, not all governments ratified this protocol. Among the governments that evaded its ratification was the government of the United States of America.

For the USA, the refusal to ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 was not an accidental occurrence. For many years, the United States of America has evaded participation in international agreements prohibiting criminal means of human extermination. An example of this is the American government's refusal to ratify the Hague

Convention of 1899, which prohibited the use of expanding "dum-dum" bullets that cause severe suffering to the wounded.

It is highly indicative that the Geneva Protocol was also not ratified by other aggressive states, particularly imperialist Japan, since the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons—which are weapons of aggressive war—was part of their plans.

In 1928, at the 5th session of the Disarmament Commission, the Soviet Government presented a draft convention for immediate, complete, and universal disarmament, which listed the prohibition of the most destructive means of mass destruction as a priority task. However, the imperialist states rejected the Soviet draft.

At the Disarmament Conference of 1932, the Soviet Government once again demanded the prohibition of the most aggressive types of weaponry. But once more, the imperialist states succeeded in rejecting the Soviet proposals.

Subsequently, both within the framework of the League of Nations (of sad memory) and in the United Nations, the Soviet Union, leading the struggle for peace, persistently and consistently sought the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

The position of the Soviet Union on the issue of atomic energy is well known. The Soviet Union has steadily and resolutely insisted on the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control over the enforcement of this ban.

As early as the second session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 18, 1947, the head of the Soviet delegation, A. Y. Vyshinsky, stated:

"The unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding the prohibition of atomic and other major types of weapons of mass destruction causes particular alarm among millions of ordinary people. This alarm is all the more justified because atomic weapons represent an instrument of attack, an instrument of aggression. As a result of a year and a half of work by the Atomic Energy Commission, not a single one of the tasks set before it by the General Assembly resolution of January 24, 1946, has been fulfilled; moreover, no progress whatsoever has been achieved in their fulfilment.

The Soviet Government, for its part, has taken a number of steps to facilitate a positive resolution of this issue. In addition to and in development of its proposal concerning the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of atomic and other major types of weapons of mass destruction, the Soviet Government submitted for the consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission a proposal on the core provisions of international control over atomic energy. However, this proposal met with opposition, principally from the United States." [1] At the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1949, the Soviet delegation once again declared the readiness of the Soviet Union to fight for the demand to ban atomic weapons and establish strict international control, "which truly bring salvation to humanity from the threat of a new, inhumane atomic war." [2] The position of the Soviet Union on this issue enjoys the support of multi-million masses of people in all countries. The best people throughout the world warmly welcome the USSR's proposal to ban the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

At the third session of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace, held on March 15–19, 1950, in Stockholm, the following appeal was unanimously adopted:

"We demand the absolute ban on atomic weapons as weapons of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this decision.

We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first uses atomic weapons against any country.

We call upon all people of goodwill throughout the world to sign this appeal." [3]

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[1] Academician A. Ya. Vyshinsky. Questions of International Law and International Politics. Moscow, 1949, p. 163.

[2] Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky on November 10, 1949, at the Special Political Committee. Supplement to the journal Novoye Vremya, 1949, no. 48, p. 13.

[3] Novoye Vremya, 1950, no. 12, p. 1.

The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which corresponds to the interests of the working people of the whole world, meets stubborn resistance from the bloc of imperialist states, which—principally at the initiative of the USA—systematically reject the USSR's proposals to limit armaments and prohibit the use of the most cruel and inhumane types of weapons of mass destruction.

American imperialists, pursuing goals related to their aggressive plans, oppose the prohibition of atomic weapons, which they already deployed in 1945 against the Japanese people by dropping atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an action that could not even be explained by military necessity. By the admission of the British press, the organizers of the bombings of Nagasaki and Hiroshima did not intend to destroy the military installations of these cities. It is perfectly obvious that the goals of the bombardment in both cases were limited to the pre-planned, mass, brutal extermination of the civilian population. The American aggressors needed this to intimidate nations with the atomic bomb, blackmail governments, and impose their will upon them.

Exposing the policy of atomic blackmail, Comrade Stalin stated back in 1946:

"I do not consider the atomic bomb to be such a serious force as certain political figures are inclined to regard it. Atomic bombs are intended to intimidate the faint-hearted, but they cannot decide the outcome of a war, as atomic bombs are completely insufficient for this purpose. Of course, monopolistic possession of the secret of the atomic bomb creates a threat, but against this, there exist at least two remedies: a) monopolistic possession of the atomic bomb cannot last long; b) the use of the atomic bomb will be prohibited." [1] "Comrade

Life has brilliantly confirmed the wise foresight of the leader.

Not long afterward, the USA ceased to be the sole monopoly possessors of the secret of producing atomic energy and atomic weapons. However, the American instigators of war continue to engage in an atomic arms race, and as a new method of blackmail,

[1] I. V. Stalin's Answers to Questions Asked by Mr. Alexander Werth, Moscow Correspondent of the Sunday Times, in His Note to Comrade Stalin, Date September 17, 1946." Izvestia, September 24, 1946.

they have chosen another means: at the end of January 1950, US President Truman published an official announcement stating that he had directed the Atomic Energy Commission to begin work on the hydrogen bomb, the so-called "atomic super-bomb." [2] There is no doubt that the policy of atomic blackmail is doomed to failure. Comrade V. M. Molotov, in a speech at a meeting of voters of the Molotov electoral district of the city of Moscow on March 10, 1950, pointed out:

"Blackmailers of all kinds... yesterday tried to intimidate us with the atomic bomb. Today they are trying to intimidate us with the so-called 'hydrogen bomb,' which does not even exist in reality. They ought not to boast so much, and it would do them no harm to note down once and for all that while they were engaged in blackmail regarding the monopoly possession of the atomic bomb, Soviet people, as is well known, did not waste time, but mastered the secret of producing atomic energy and atomic weapons." [3]

The adventurous nature of the policy of the US ruling circles, who are betting on the "atomic super-bomb," is currently understood even by some American political figures. The chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Senator McMahon—who can by no means be suspected of harbouring sympathies toward the Soviet Union—stated: "Russia destroyed our atomic monopoly faster than we expected, and she will destroy any monopoly we have in the field of the 'super-bomb' just as quickly or even faster." [1]

Bacteriological weapons are also an exceptionally cruel and criminal means of aggressive war.

The scope of action of bacteriological weapons is not limited by the front line, nor by the enemy's armed forces, nor even by the territory of the country under attack. The very nature of bacteriological weapons is such that they serve as a means of aggressive imperialist war, and moreover, one of the most inhumane. Bacteriological weapons are weapons of mass destruction, targeting

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[2] See Novoye Vremya, 1950, No. 10, p. 13.

[3] V. M. Molotov. Speech at a Meeting of Voters of the Molotov Electoral District of Moscow, March 10, 1950. Moscow, 1950, tr. 27.

[1] "New Time", 1950, No. 10, p. 14.

not so much the personnel of the armed forces—where it is easier to organize sanitary defence—but rather the civilian population. The victims of this weapon are primarily peaceful citizens: women, children, and old men. The use of bacteriological weapons by any given imperialist clique is a crime against its own people as well as against the peoples of neutral countries because, due to the property of infections to spread widely, this weapon poses a danger not only to the country against which it is deployed.

Bacteriological weapons have been utilised whenever it was deemed advantageous by powers aspiring to world domination.

It is characteristic that criminal research in the field of employing bacteriological weapons was conducted most actively precisely by Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan—that is, in the two main centres of aggression that existed on the eve of and during the Second World War. Following its conclusion, the centre of world reaction and the preparation of a new war shifted to the United States of America, and it is precisely there that research in the field of preparing biological means of warfare is currently being feverishly carried out.

At the Nuremberg Trial, from the testimony of German General Walter Schreiber and other materials, it was established that the Nazis were preparing the use of bacteriological weapons on a large scale.

Interrogated before the International Military Tribunal, General Schreiber testified:

"Despite repeated and clear conclusions from the sanitary inspection of the high command of the land forces—based on reports from the 'Abwehr' [1] and communications from medical personnel on the Eastern Front—that the use of bacteria as a weapon by the Soviet Union was not to be feared, the Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW), Field Marshal Keitel, issued an order to prepare for bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union...

In July 1943, the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) convened a secret meeting, to which Major of the Medical Service Professor Kliewe and I were invited as representatives of the sanitary

[1] Abwehr —German counterintelligence.

inspection of the land forces. The meeting took place in the premises of the General Affairs Administration of the OKW staff in Berlin on Bendlerstraße."

Schreiber testified that representatives of the "science department" of the Nazi party, as well as officers of the administration for new types of weapons of the OKW, the high command of the air forces, the armaments administration of the OKW, and a number of other departments took part in this meeting.

"At this meeting," Schreiber testified, "the chief of staff of the General Affairs Administration of the OKW, on behalf of Field Marshal Keitel and General Reinecke, [2] stated that Adolf Hitler had entrusted Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring with carrying out all measures to prepare for bacteriological warfare and had granted him special powers. The chief of staff began by stating that the military situation required the immediate development of the issue regarding the possibility of using bacteria as a weapon in this war. He explained that the defeat of German troops at Moscow and Stalingrad brought such heavy losses to the Germans that it was urgently necessary to find new means by which the outcome of the war could be decided in Germany's favour. The German High Command saw this way out in bacteriological warfare.

At this meeting, a commission named 'Bacteriological Warfare' was created... Hermann Göring, for his part, entrusted the deputy head of the Reich Physicians' Chamber, Professor Blome, with the direct practical leadership of all special medical measures to prepare for bacteriological warfare. In order to intensify preparations for bacteriological warfare against Russia, an institute was established in the vicinity of Posen, in whose laboratories bacteria were cultivated, including plague cultures, as well as plant pests. The director of the institute was Blome. The institute possessed equipment for conducting experiments with bacteria on human beings. Experiments were also carried out on spraying bacterial emulsions from an aircraft...

[2] Reinecke—Chief of the General Affairs Directorate of the OKW during the Nazi-Soviet War.)

At the end of March 1945, I was visited in Berlin by Professor Blome, who told me that due to the rapid advance of the Red Army, he was forced to flee hastily from Posen. He was worried that the equipment of the institute, intended for experiments on humans, might fall into the hands of the Russians. During this conversation, I learned from Blome that the plan to use bacteria as a weapon against the advancing Red Army, despite the loss of Polish territory, still remained in force. Blome evacuated his plague cultures from the Posen institute. As he told me a few days later, he intended to continue work with them in a new, hastily constructed, temporary institute in Thuringia. He asked me to arrange for the plague cultures he brought from Posen to be placed in the bacteriological institute in Saxenburg. The following day, I learned from Lieutenant General Professor Handloser over the telephone that Blome had presented him with Himmler's order to place the cultures in Saxenburg."

Concluding his testimony before the Nuremberg Tribunal, Schreiber stated:

"In preparing for bacteriological warfare, a certain portion of German doctors utilised not only animals for medical experiments, as had been done until now, but turned Slavs, as 'representatives of an inferior race,' into objects of medical experiments..." [1] Schreiber admitted before the Tribunal that only the rapid advance of the Soviet Army saved Europe and humanity from a horrific catastrophe.

Materials were also presented to the Nuremberg Tribunal indicating active preparation for bacteriological warfare at the bacteriological institute near the town of Saxenburg. These works were directed by the president of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, Professor Eugen Gildemeister. The institute was engaged, in particular, in the mass cultivation of plague bacteria for bacteriological warfare.

[1] Transcript of the Nuremberg Tribunal, August 26, 1916, pp. 19078–19104.

NAZI ATROCITIES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Preparing for the widespread use of bacteriological weapons, Nazi war criminals employed them against Soviet prisoners of war and the civilian population in temporarily occupied territories. This is evidenced by documentary proof presented to the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, and specifically, the report of the Extraordinary State Commission of April 29, 1944, on the extermination of Soviet citizens through infecting them with typhus.[1] ([1] See "Collection of reports of the Extraordinary State Commission on the atrocities of the German-fascist invaders." Gospolitizdat, 1946, pp. 183-193.)

The Extraordinary State Commission established the following:

On March 19, 1944, advancing units of the Soviet Army in the area of the town of Ozarichi in the Polessia region of the BSSR discovered three concentration camps on the front line of the German defence, containing over 33,000 children, disabled women, and old men.

The camps consisted of an open area enclosed by barbed wire. The approaches to them were mined; there were no buildings, even of a temporary type, on the territory of the camps. The prisoners were positioned directly on the ground; many of them, having lost the ability to move, lay unconscious in the mud. The prisoners were forbidden to light fires or gather brushwood for bedding, and for the slightest attempt to violate this regime, the Nazis shot them.

The investigation established that by creating these camps, the Nazis pursued the goal of spreading a typhus epidemic among the Soviet population and units of the Soviet Army. The Nazis deliberately chose locations for these camps where they did not hope to hold their positions. Concentrating large masses of Soviet people in the camps, they kept predominantly children, disabled women, and old men there. Together with the emaciated and disabled population held in the camps under unsanitary conditions, German military epidemiologists placed thousands of typhus patients, deliberately transported here from various temporarily occupied districts of the Polessia, Minsk, Gomel, and other regions of the Byelorussian SSR.

In total, the Nazis gathered up to seven thousand typhus patients in these camps.

The premeditated transportation of typhus patients to the camps by the Nazis for the purpose of spreading a typhus epidemic among the Soviet population was irrefutably proven by numerous testimonies from Soviet citizens who were forcibly sent to the concentration camps by German authorities several days after contracting typhus.

The deliberate spread of the typhus epidemic among the civilian Soviet population was also confirmed by forensic medical expertise.

A special forensic medical examination, carried out by decree of the Extraordinary State Commission, established that, in order to infect Soviet people with typhus:

"a) German authorities placed healthy and typhus-afflicted Soviet citizens in concentration camps...;

b) for a more rapid spread of typhus in the camps, the Germans practiced transferring typhus patients from some camps to others..., moved typhus patients out of hospitals and mixed them with the healthy population in the camps."

By creating the camp of typhus patients in the town of Ozarichi, Nazi epidemiologists calculated that after the liberation of the Polessia region by the Soviet Army, the sick would be transferred to the rear regions of the Soviet Union and become sources of epidemics there.

The command of the Nazi army specially sent its agents to the front-line camps, tasking them with monitoring the spread of the typhus epidemic among the population, as well as among units of the Soviet Army.

A German agent of reconnaissance group 308 (Abwehrgruppe 308) detained by Soviet investigative authorities testified:

"On March 11, 1944, accompanied by an Oberleutnant of the German army, the chief of group 308, Kerst, I was delivered by car to a railway station located 40–45 kilometres south of the town of Glusk. In the evening, he told me that I was being sent for some time to a camp for the civilian population located 30 kilometres from this station. Kerst explained to me that there were up to 40 thousand peaceful Soviet citizens in this camp, of whom up to 7 thousand were

sick with typhus... Right there, I was given an anti-typhus vaccination.

The assignment given to me by the chief of group 308 consisted of the following: to arrive at the camp located west of the village of Ozarichi, and to remain there, staying unnoticed among the masses. I had to establish what the units of the Red Army would do with the civilian population when the camps fell into the disposition of the Red Army units, where they would direct the women and children, and how they would handle the sick. After I fulfilled the assignment given to me, I was to return to the German side and report on the information I collected."

In the report of the Extraordinary State Commission of August 2, 1944, titled "The Extermination of Soviet Prisoners of War by the Nazis in the 'Gross-Lazarett' of Slavuta, Kamenets-Podolsky Region," numerous facts were presented regarding the deliberate infection of Soviet prisoners of war with various infectious diseases. The investigation established that Nazi doctors deliberately spread typhus, dysentery, and tuberculosis among Soviet prisoners of war. Outbreaks of a disease of an unknown character, referred to by German doctors as "paracholera," were periodically noted among the prisoners.

Criminal biological experiments were systematically performed by the Nazis Birts, Mengele, Rhode, and others in the so-called "medical blocks" of Auschwitz. To test the effects of various anti-epidemic preparations manufactured by German firms, these firms specially purchased prisoners from the camp administration, who were infected with various infectious diseases, and then the preparations were tested on them.

The report of the Extraordinary State Commission noted, in particular, a case where a doctor named Glauber from Königshütte and a chemist named Goebel specially "bought" 150 women from the administration of the Auschwitz camp. The total number of victims slaughtered as a result of inhumane biological experiments in the Auschwitz camp is estimated in the thousands.

Thus, the Nazis tested bacteria of the most dangerous infectious diseases for the purpose of mass extermination of the Soviet

population and prisoners of war—meaning they effectively employed bacteriological weapons.

However, as is clear from the testimony of General Schreiber, the use of infectious disease bacteria against Soviet prisoners of war and peaceful citizens also pursued another goal—to find the most effective means for conducting bacteriological warfare on a wide scale.

The crushing blows of the Soviet Army shattered the plans of the Nazis and prevented them from deploying the biological weapons they had prepared.

THE KHABAROVSK TRIAL AND JAPANESE BIOWEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

Similar preparations for bacteriological warfare were conducted by the Japanese imperialists.

As established at the Khabarovsk Trial, biological warfare agents were viewed by the Japanese military as an effective weapon designed to ensure the achievement of the final goals set by the partners in the conspiracy—Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan—namely, the enslavement of peace-loving peoples and the conquest of entire states. This was a weapon of aggressive war, designed to implement the offensive plans developed by the Japanese General Staff over decades.

For more than half a century, Japan's foreign policy was extremely aggressive. During this period, Japan repeatedly attacked neighbouring states. It is sufficient to recall the treacherous attack without a declaration of war in 1904 on the Russian squadron in Port Arthur; the Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East in 1918–1920; the seizure of Manchuria in 1931, which opened a new stage of Japanese aggression against the USSR and China; the invasion of northern and central China in 1937; the attack on our country in the area of Lake Khasan in 1938; the invasion of the Mongolian People's Republic in the area of the Khalkhin Gol River in 1939, and so forth.

At the trial in Tokyo, the Anglo-American majority of the Tribunal, for quite obvious reasons, attempted to bypass the issue of

the Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East, since it would have been necessary to speak also about the crimes of the Anglo-American interventionists committed during that same period against the Soviet state. Precisely for this reason, the International Military Tribunal decided to limit its consideration to the crimes of the Japanese main war criminals starting from 1928.

The Tribunal indicated in the judgment that:

"...an aggressive war against the USSR was contemplated and planned by Japan during the period under consideration, that it was one of the principal elements of Japanese national policy, and that its object was the seizure of the territories of the USSR in the Far East." [1]

The anti-Soviet orientation of Japanese aggression was openly admitted by the former Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Oshima, in a conversation with Hitler's Foreign Minister, the notorious Ribbentrop. "For twenty years," Oshima stated, "all the plans of the General Staff were developed for an offensive against Russia and are all directed toward this offensive once again."

At the Khabarovsk Trial, it was established that the use of bacteriological weapons occupied a prominent place in the military-strategic plans of the Japanese General Staff. It was no coincidence that in 1942, when it seemed to the Japanese imperialists that a favourable moment had arrived for an attack on the USSR, Lieutenant General Kasahara Yukio—one of the main organizers of bacteriological warfare—was appointed to the post of Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, the main striking force of the Japanese imperialists. Ten years prior to his appointment, while serving as military attaché in Moscow, he wrote in one of his reports:

"We will need to wage a war of annihilation... Needless to say, we will need to carry out an advance at least to Lake Baikal. In the event that we stop at the Baikal line, Japan must view the occupied Far Eastern Territory as part of the empire's possessions."

It is known how the military adventures of the Japanese militarists ended: "...military adventures promise the imperialists

[1] Tokyo International Tribunal Judgment, p. 803.

nothing other than catastrophe." [1] Repeatedly attacking the Soviet Union, the Japanese military was beaten each time and experienced the crushing blows of the Soviet armed forces. Thus, in 1922, the Japanese were expelled beyond the borders of our Motherland. In 1938 at Lake Khasan and in 1939 at the Khalkhin Gol River, elite units of the Japanese army that dared to measure forces with the Soviet Army were completely routed.

However, the defeats suffered did not serve as a lesson for the Japanese imperialists. They continued to prepare for a criminal war of conquest against the USSR and other peace-loving nations. Obsessed with the delusional idea of creating a vast colonial Asian state in which Japan was assigned the role of master and the conquered peoples the role of slaves, they devised new types of weapons and means of warfare that would make possible the extermination of millions of innocent civilians and the devastation of boundless spaces.

Science and technology, intended to serve the progress of humanity, were used by the Japanese imperialists to implement their misanthropic plans. In the conclusion of the forensic medical expertise at the Khabarovsk Trial, it was specifically noted that:

"certain pathogens employed by the detachments possess the capability in a natural environment to cause, under certain conditions, more or less stable focuses of infectious diseases which have now been liquidated or limited by the progress of science, and which the defendants attempted to implant anew."[2] ([2] "Proceedings of the Trial of Former Japanese Army Servicemen Accused of Preparing and Using Bacteriological Weapons." Gospolitizdat, 1950, pp. 401-402. From here on, the book will be abbreviated as "Proceedings of the Khabarovsk Trial.")

At the trial in Khabarovsk, it was proven that bacteriological weapons had been adopted into the armament of the Japanese army. Defendant Yamada—former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army—admitted that the General Staff of Japan approved three main

[1] G. M. Malenkov. "The 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." Gospolitizdat, 1949, p. 16.

methods for using biological weapons in war, namely: spraying bacteria from aircraft, dropping special biological bombs, and, finally, ground contamination of water reservoirs, pastures, livestock, etc.

In accordance with the directives of the General Staff, the Kwantung Army developed a plan for a bacteriological attack on the Far Eastern Soviet cities of Khabarovsk, Voroshilov, Blagoveshchensk, and Chita—by dropping biological bombs and spraying bacteria from aircraft.

Understanding that the use of bacteriological weapons carried the danger of infecting their own troops in the event of an offensive into territory subjected to a biological attack, the General Staff of Japan provided for the organization of a special team of over 50 men in each battalion, equipped with everything necessary for the immunization of the advancing troops and the decontamination of the territory they occupied from pathogens of epidemic diseases. The presence of such teams in all battalions of the Japanese army is vivid proof of the offensive character of the war planned by the Japanese imperialists. These plans were disrupted only thanks to the heroic efforts of the Soviet Union and its armed forces. This had to be admitted also by Yamada, who testified that the biological weapons were intended to be used primarily against the USSR and that:

"bacteriological weapons would have been used against the USA, Britain, and other states in the event that the Soviet Union had not acted against Japan. The entry into the war against Japan by the Soviet Union and the rapid advance of the Soviet Army into the depth of Manchuria deprived us of the opportunity to use bacteriological weapons against the USSR and other countries." [1]

Thus, the Soviet Union for the second time saved humanity from the horrors of bacteriological warfare, which for a number of years had been prepared by the German and Japanese imperialists.

In July 1949, the delegation of the Soviet Union at the Geneva Conference for the Revision of the Conventions for the Protection of War Victims again came forward with a demand to prohibit the use

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial", p. 99.

of mass means of extermination and submitted the following draft resolution for consideration:

"The Conference resolves that:

a) the employment in a possible future war of bacteriological and chemical means of warfare, as well as of atomic weapons and any other weapon directed at the mass extermination of people, is incompatible with the elementary principles of international law and contradicts the honor and conscience of peoples;

b) it is the duty of the governments that have not yet ratified the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925, to ratify this Protocol in the very near future;

c) it is the duty of the governments of all countries to achieve the immediate conclusion of a convention prohibiting atomic weapons as an instrument of mass extermination of the population."[1] ([1] Pravda, July 8, 1949.)

The American government on this occasion as well opposed the humane proposals of the Soviet Union, thus continuing its "traditional" policy of refusing to ban inhumane weapons of mass extermination—a policy that the United States has pursued for half a century.

Under the pretext of the "incompetence" of the conference, the American delegation refused even to discuss the draft resolution introduced by the Soviet delegation, and, as usual, utilizing the obedient Anglo-American majority of conference participants, the USA achieved the rejection of the Soviet proposals.

Such a misanthropic position of the USA stems from the aggressive, predatory character of American imperialism, which strives for world domination. Characterizing the program of the American imperialists, Comrade Malenkov stated:

"This program contemplates the creation, by means of violence and new wars, of a worldwide American empire, which in its scale is intended to surpass all world empires of conquerors that have ever existed in history. It is a matter of nothing more nor less than turning the whole world into a colony of the American imperialists, reducing sovereign peoples to the status of slaves.

How do delusional designs of this kind of 'Americanization' of all countries and continents differ from the mad plan of Hitler and Göring regarding 'Germanization' first of Europe, and then of the whole world? How do these designs differ from the no less mad plans of Tanaka and Tojo regarding the subordination of all Asia and the Pacific basin to the Japanese imperialists? In essence, only in that the aggressive program of the instigators of a new war surpasses the combined plans of their German and Japanese predecessors."[2] ([2] G. M. Malenkov. 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Gospolitizdat, 1949, pp. 19–20.)

The ruling circles of the USA, just like their predecessors—the Hitlerite clique of Germany and the ruling clique of imperialist Japan—target the widespread use of bacteriological weapons, a barbaric weapon of aggressive war, in their aggressive plans.

No sooner had the salvos of the Second World War, unleashed by the bloc of aggressive states, fallen silent, than new aggressors began planning a new world war.

On April 22, 1946, in an article titled "How the Next War Will Be Fought," the American magazine *Newsweek* wrote:

"Long-range American aircraft are capable of unleashing upon any potential adversary the horrors of chemical and bacteriological warfare (we possessed these means during the past war as well, but they were not utilized by us) and the well-proven might of incendiary and atomic bombs. It will be possible to install the mechanism of the atomic bomb in the front section of a 'V-2,' the size of which is twice that of the German original."

In the United States, research into biological warfare agents and the preparation of the most destructive types of biological weapons unfolded on a wide scale. Former Secretary of National Defence Johnson stated that the US annually spends about 500 million dollars on military research. In reality, these expenditures are significantly larger. As reported in the February 1947 issue of the magazine *New Republic*, in 1938 about 270 million dollars were spent in the US on all types of scientific research work, whereas in 1947 this sum increased to 1,250 million.

In these "researches," a prominent place is occupied by investigations into biological, bacteriological, and chemical means of warfare.

Speaking on September 18, 1947, at a plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly against the instigators of a new war, A. Y. Vyshinsky exposed the extensive preparations being conducted by American imperialists in researching biological and chemical means of warfare. In this connection, Comrade Vyshinsky mentioned an article in the journal *Army Ordnance* concerning a new toxin, on the research of which, according to the journal, 50 million dollars had been spent. The expenditures, in the words of the author, were "fully justified," since one ounce of this toxin is sufficient to kill 180 million people. [1] American imperialists have mobilized representatives of corrupt bourgeois science to carry out their villainous plans.

The former chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the US Army, Major General Alden H. Waitt, in an interview with a correspondent of *The New York Times*, stated that he had "no doubt regarding the practicality of conducting bacteriological warfare."

"I think," Waitt said, "that we have the best scientists working on this problem. By the end of World War II, we had significantly outdistanced any of our adversaries." [1] In the American *Science Yearbook* for 1947, data was reported on the organization of research in the US in the field of biological warfare. These works are directed by the "Special Projects Division" of the Chemical Warfare Service of the American army, organized in 1944. The main research centre and pilot plant are located at Camp Detrick, in the state of Maryland. In the town of Vigo (Indiana), a plant has been established designed for the large-scale production of pathogenic agents. On Horn Island in the state of Mississippi, one of the field testing stations is located.

In Canada, there exist seven laboratories whose activities are directed toward researching biological weapons.[2] ([2] See "Microbiologists of America." Literaturnaya Gazeta, July 27, 1950)

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[1] See A. Ya. Vyshinsky. Questions of International Law and International Politics. Moscow, 1949, p. 182.

[1] Novoye Vremya, 1950, no. 2, p. 6.

The American "scientist" Gerald Wendt even "substantiated" the entire economic profitability of biological weapons. In the magazine *Science Illustrated* for October 1946, he wrote that with the help of bacteria:

"the population can be destroyed without visible damage to urban structures, port docks, and means of transport. They can fall to the enemy completely undamaged... During a future world war, it is possible, without declaring war, to successfully begin it with the help of biological agents... For this, giant factories are not needed, for the quantity of required deadly materials is insignificant compared to how many artillery shells would be required."

Another American "professor," Thimann, came forward in August 1947 in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* with proposals for methods of deploying biological weapons.

"Bacteria carrying death to people," he wrote, "can be dropped with the help of aircraft or guided missiles. The choice undoubtedly falls upon cholera, dysentery, and bubonic plague."

It should finally be noted that the former US Secretary of War, Forrestal, while still in his right mind, in a statement on March 12, 1948, officially admitted that research is being conducted in the US in the field of employing bacteriological weapons "on such a scale so that bacteriological weapons can be utilized in the future."

It is perfectly obvious that the plans of the American imperialists differ in no way from the plans of the ruling clique of Japan for unleashing bacteriological warfare, exposed at the judicial trial in Khabarovsk, and the methods for conducting this war proposed by American "scientists" fully coincide with those developed by the notorious Japanese General Ishii Shiro and approved by the General Staff of Japan, about which the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Yamada, spoke in his testimony at the trial.

Preparing for the realisation of their aggressive plans, the American imperialists have fully transferred into their internal and foreign policy the techniques and methods employed by their predecessors—the Nazis and the ruling clique of Japan. They not only conduct criminal preparations themselves for the wide use of biological warfare agents, but also utilize the "achievements" of bacteriologists of the type of Blome and Ishii.

According to a report by the Washington correspondent of the *Telepress* agency, 18 Japanese specialists-bacteriologists and leaders of the Japanese bacteriological detachment, as well as all Japanese materials on the preparation and production of biological weapons—including preparations and cultures of bacteria and a list of persons engaged in corresponding research—were sent by MacArthur's headquarters to the US as early as the beginning of 1946, where specialists in the field of bacteriological warfare are "working" over the Japanese materials. It is also noteworthy that, according to the correspondent, the materials on bacteriological weapons were gathered by Japanese war criminals—Generals Kasahara Yukio and Ishii Shiro. [1] The American aggressors, having turned Western Germany into an instrument of their imperialist policy, are conducting preparations for bacteriological warfare there as well. According to a report by a correspondent of the newspaper *De Waarheid*:

"a number of bacteriologists, biochemists, and chemists working in the research institutes of Western Germany are conducting special investigations on the assignment of the US Department of War.

In order to mask the true significance of this assignment, the Americans have applied truly Japanese methods, namely—this assignment emanates allegedly from the sanitary administration of the ministry...

The Americans provide the German bacteriologists with equipment, reagents, and money to conduct their criminal activity." [1]

For the criminal preparation of biological weapons, the American imperialists enlist not only their own "scientists" and the "scientists" of Adenauer's Germany and MacArthur's Japan, but also their accomplices in the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. Thus, according to a report by the newspaper *Berlingske Aftenavis*, a "special institute designed for conducting bacteriological warfare" is being established in Copenhagen. [2] Thus, for imperialists—who need

[1] See Izvestia, March 11, 1950.

[1] Pravda, March 27, 1950

[2] Krasnaya Zvezda, February 17, 1950

a war of conquest as “the only means for the redivision of the world, for the redivision of sales markets, sources of raw materials, spheres of capital investment” [3] —the use of means of mass human extermination, including bacteriological weapons, which is one of the inhumane instruments of imperialist aggression, is characteristic.

[3] J. Stalin. Works, Vol. 12, p. 249.

CHAPTER TWO: PREPARATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BY IMPERIALIST JAPAN

(The Khabarovsk Trial)

In 1945, when the Soviet Union put an end to the Second World War by routing the Kwantung Army, authentic secret Japanese documents fell into the hands of Soviet military personnel, testifying to the gravest crimes against humanity committed by Japanese imperialism. From these documents, it became known that secret military formations existed on the territory of Manchuria, preparing for bacteriological warfare in deep secrecy.

From the archives of the Kwantung gendarmerie captured by Soviet troops, it also became known that over a number of years, Japanese gendarmes dispatched thousands of people to the secret biological detachments of the Japanese army, who became objects of fanatical experiments. Documents were also captured testifying to special transportations, surrounded by deep secrecy, of expeditionary groups of biological detachments to central China. In this way, the first information was obtained concerning the crimes of the Japanese imperialists, who were preparing for the widespread deployment of bacteriological warfare. This information was confirmed by the testimony of Japanese prisoners of war and certain war criminals.

In the course of the further investigation, truly monstrous crimes committed in the secret biological detachments of the Kwantung Army in social Manchuria were fully established. Similar crimes were committed in other secret biological formations of the Japanese army (in particular, in the Nanking detachment “Ei” No. 1644). These facts served as the subject of judicial consideration at the trial held from December 25 to 30, 1949, in the city of Khabarovsk, in the case of former servicemen of the Japanese army accused of preparing and employing bacteriological weapons.

At the trial, the criminal activity of two secret biological formations created by the Japanese military in Manchuria was

investigated in detail—Detachment No. 731, headed by Lieutenant General of the Medical Service of the Japanese Army Ishii Shiro, and Detachment No. 100, headed by Major General of the Veterinary Service of the Japanese Army Wakamatsu Yujiro.

Twelve Japanese war criminals were committed to trial, among them the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, who was also the Ambassador of Japan to the puppet state of Manchukuo and a member of the Supreme War Council of Japan, General Yamada Otozoo. Besides him, from the higher officer corps of the Kwantung Army, the former Chief of the Sanitary Administration of the Army, Lieutenant General of the Medical Service Kadzitsuka Ryuji, and the Chief of the Veterinary Administration of the same army, Lieutenant General of the Veterinary Service Takahashi Takaatsu, were on the defendants' bench.

The remaining defendants were personnel of Detachments No. 731 and No. 100.

Committed to trial were: the former Chief of a Division of Biological Detachment No. 731, Major General of the Medical Service Kawashima Kiyoshi; the former Chief of a Branch of Detachment No. 731, Major of the Medical Service Karasawa Tomio; the former Chief of a Division of Detachment No. 731, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service Nishi Toshihide; the former Chief of a Branch of Detachment No. 731, Major of the Medical Service Onoue Masao; the former medical orderly of one of the branches of Detachment No. 731, Corporal Kikuchi Norimitsu; and another medical orderly, Kurushima Yuji.

From among the former personnel of Biological Detachment No. 100, on the defendants' bench were the former "research worker" of the detachment, Lieutenant Hirazakura Zensaku, and a former employee of the same detachment—Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Mitomo Kazuo.

In addition, General Major of the Medical Service of the Japanese Army Sato Shunji, who in his time rendered active assistance to Detachment No. 731 and headed the Nanking biological detachment "Ei" No. 1644, was committed to trial.

EXPERIMENTS ON "LOGS": ATROCITIES IN DETACHMENT 731

In the course of the judicial consideration, it was established that shortly after the seizure of Manchuria, the Japanese General Staff and the Ministry of War created a secret biological laboratory on the territory of Manchuria, at the head of which was placed the well-known ideologist of bacteriological warfare in Japan, subsequently Lieutenant General of the Medical Service, Ishii Shiro. All activity of this laboratory was strictly secret. Since the single name of Ishii Shiro could decode the orientation of the laboratory's work, Ishii changed his name to Togo, and the laboratory began to be called the "Togo Detachment."

At the trial, it was established that from the very first days of the existence of the "Togo Detachment," inhumane experiments upon living people began to be performed in it. The action of bacteria was tested on captured Manchurian partisans and Chinese communists. At the trial, defendant Kawashima Kiyoshi, former Chief of a Division of Detachment No. 731, testified that Ishii Shiro unfolded his activity in Manchuria due to the fact that precisely there he could obtain the "human material" necessary for his fanatical investigations in the field of preparing biological warfare.

The scales of these criminal experiments, as well as the scales of all criminal activity of Detachment No. 731, increased with every year. If in the first years several dozen people were slaughtered annually in the "Togo Detachment," from 1939 onward, no fewer than 500–600 people were slaughtered per year in the internal prison of Detachment No. 731, delivered there in the order of the so-called "special transfers" ("tokui-atsukai") carried out by the Kwantung gendarmerie and military missions of Japan in Manchuria.

All people delivered to Detachment No. 731 in the order of "special transfers" were doomed to death. The lives of some of the victims were cut short after a few days; the tormenting existence of others dragged on for months, and in certain cases, even years. In Detachment No. 731, people intended for experiments were not considered human beings; with blasphemous mockery, a conventional designation was devised for them—"logs"

("maruta")—and the experiments performed upon them were distinguished by particular cruelty.

In 1936, by a secret decree of Emperor Hirohito, the activity of the "Togo Detachment"—this secret formation of the Japanese army—was significantly expanded, and the number of its personnel was increased to 1,300 men. Appropriations for Detachment No. 731 reached 10 million yen annually, with a significant part of these appropriations being spent for experimental purposes. In 1938, a special military cantonment was constructed for the detachment near Pingfan station, 25 kilometres from Harbin. The fact of the creation near Pingfan station of a specially guarded secret zone and the strict secrecy of all works performed in Detachment No. 731 were established on the basis of authentic documents and confirmed by the testimony of the defendants.

At the trial, a circular of the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army (No. 1539 of June 30, 1938) concerning the establishment of a special military zone in the area of Pingfan station was presented. According to § 1 of this circular, even aircraft did not have the right to fly over Pingfan station, where, as recorded in the circular, buildings of the Ishii Detachment "having special military significance" were located.

All activity of Detachment No. 731 was surrounded by the strictest secrecy. From the outside world, the premises of the Ishii Detachment were fenced off by a high earthen rampart and barbed wire. Behind this rampart was located the main building of the detachment, constructed in the form of a closed quadrangle. Inside the three-story quadrangular building was a courtyard where the prison of the detachment was located.

The prisoners were kept in two blocks of this prison, and a special underground passage connected the prison with the place to which closed police cars brought the people doomed to death, delivered to Detachment No. 731 in the order of "special transfers."

As can be seen from a secret circular of the headquarters of the Kwantung gendarmerie captured by the Soviet Army in Manchuria and presented to the court, the population of nearby villages was carefully checked by gendarmes.

With the aim of concealing the true character of Detachment No. 731's activity, the officer corps of this detachment did not wear the insignia of the medical service, but dressed in general army uniform. Only its employees could penetrate onto the territory of the detachment by official passes. All outside persons, including even higher officers of the Japanese army, were permitted to enter the official territory only by special passes signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. Former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army General Yamada, just like Kawashima Kiyoshi, confirmed at the trial that even staff officers of the Kwantung Army could enter the territory of Detachment No. 731 only with the written permission of Yamada.

Detachment No. 731 represented a powerful military biological combine. In 1940, there followed a second secret decree of Emperor Hirohito, by which the number of personnel of Detachment No. 731 was increased to 3,000 men. By this same secret decree, four branches of Detachment No. 731 were created in the cities of Linkou, Hailin, Sunwu, and Hailar.

Officially, Detachment No. 731 was called the "Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration" of the Kwantung Army. In fact, as was established at the judicial investigation, the activity of this detachment and, in particular, of all divisions of the detachment located in the area of Pingfan station, had nothing in common with water supply or prophylaxis.

Only one division of Detachment No. 731—namely, the third—engaged in prophylaxis and water supply. However, as was established at the trial, even this division, located for the sake of appearances in a prominent place in the centre of the city of Harbin, served the purposes of preparing biological warfare.

In the production workshops of the third division, alongside "filters of the Ishii system," shells for biological "bombs of the Ishii system" were manufactured from porcelain—those bombs that were to be filled with plague fleas and, in accordance with the operational plans of the Kwantung Army headquarters, as established at the trial, dropped on Soviet Far Eastern cities.

The remaining divisions of the detachment, as well as its branches, were completely occupied with criminal investigations in

the field of preparing and employing biological weapons. For this purpose, the laboratories and production premises of the detachment at Pingfan station were equipped with powerful modern technology and perfected apparatus.

The detachment possessed a special aviation unit, in which were aircraft of all types: transport machines, reconnaissance planes, bombers, and several fighters.

FACTORIES OF DEATH: MASS PRODUCTION OF PLAGUE AND FLEAS

The production division of the detachment was a real factory for manufacturing bacteria and cultivating a colossal quantity of parasites serving as vectors of the plague.

Giving testimony to the court, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, defendant Yamada, stated that after an inspection review of the Ishii Detachment, he particularly remembered the powerful equipment for manufacturing bacteria and special glass boxes containing "in a huge quantity," as Yamada spoke of it, living fleas, which, after infecting them, were to be utilized for exciting a plague epidemic.

According to the testimony of Yamada, he "was extremely struck by the scale of the research and production activity of the detachment for manufacturing biological warfare agents."[1] ([1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial", p. 87.)

Witness and former Chief of the Personnel Division of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, Colonel Tamura Tadashi—who performed an examination of the work of Detachment No. 731 in May 1945 by order of General Yamada—spoke of this same matter in his testimony at the preliminary investigation and at the trial.

Tamura testified: "I expressed to General Yamada my admiration for that rich equipment and excellent apparatus which Detachment No. 731 possesses." Tamura also reported to General Yamada that "Detachment No. 731 is in a state of combat readiness

and can fulfil an assignment to begin biological warfare at any time." [1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial", pp. 151-152.

This conclusion of witness Tamura found full confirmation in the course of the judicial investigation. It was established that already by 1938, the development of the main methods of bacteriological warfare was completed in Detachment No. 731, the chief types of biological weapons were established, and bacteria were chosen that were to become the principal biological weapon in a future war.

The greatest attention in the work of Detachment No. 731 was paid to plague bacteria. Like the Nazi bacteriologists who prepared the weapons of biological warfare in the Posen Biological Institute, the bacteriologists from the Japanese Detachment No. 731 considered plague bacteria to be the primary weapon of biological warfare, although this did not exclude criminal experiments performed on a wide scale with other bacteria as well, including bacteria of cholera, anthrax, glanders, various typhus fevers, and acute intestinal diseases.

However, precisely the plague was chosen as the chief weapon of bacteriological warfare, attracting the Japanese bacteriologists, just like the Nazis, primarily by its high percentage of mortality. It is known that in bourgeois medical literature to the present day, not a single authentic case of recovery from pneumonic plague has been described. Another form of plague—namely, bubonic plague—gives up to 60–80% mortality, and moreover, in Manchuria in certain cases, bubonic plague gave the same percentage of mortality as pneumonic—that is, all people who contracted it died.

The second reason compelling the Nazi and Japanese bacteriologists to choose the plague as the chief type of biological weapon was its capability to form stable focuses of an epidemic—as bacteriologists say, to "smoulder"—giving new outbreaks of the disease from time to time. The spread of a plague epidemic is always connected with the presence of rodents, which are vectors of the plague, and parasites—fleas—living upon them.

1

As the former Chief of the Sanitary Administration of the Kwantung Army Headquarters and a personal friend of the chief of Detachment No. 731 Ishii, Kadzitsuka Ryuji, testified, as a result of investigations conducted in the detachment:

"it was established that the dropping of bacteria enclosed in aviation bombs is little effective, because from the strong resistance of the air and too high a temperature, un-hardy bacteria—such as are bacteria of dysentery, typhus, paratyphus, cholera, and plague—perish almost to 100%." [1] Ishii also told Kadzitsuka that bacteria must be dropped from a height not exceeding 500 meters, otherwise they perish, but at a low height, the area of spraying bacteria turns out to be too insignificant.

Therefore, as Ishii reported to Kadzitsuka:

"the dropping of bacteria not in a 'bare' form, but together with intermediaries—insects, and in particular, with fleas—is much more effective. Fleas, being the most hardy insects, were infected with plague and dropped from aircraft, and the plague bacteria, remaining in the fleas, safely descended together with them to the earth. This circumstance decreased the vulnerability of the aircraft from the enemy's anti-aircraft artillery." [2]

At the judicial trial, the abominable activity of Detachment No. 731 for the mass cultivation of parasites serving as vectors of the plague was fully established.

Already by 1938, Ishii Shiro—having come to the conviction that in biological warfare, plague bacteria should be applied not in a "bare" form, but in parasites serving as vectors of the infection—began to devise a method for cultivating fleas on a mass scale. Ishii considered the development of this method to be a special merit of Detachment No. 731. The parasites were placed in special incubator boxes and multiplied there, feeding on the blood of rodents placed into the box.

From the testimony of Kawashima given at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, it is seen that during one so-called "production cycle," 10–15 grams of fleas—that is, approximately 30

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 100.

[2] Ibid., p. 101.

thousand parasites—were harvested from each incubator. In only one special branch of the second division of Detachment No. 731, located at Pingfan station and headed by a certain engineer named Tanaka, were 4,500 such incubators located, in which the cultivation of fleas took place. This meant that Detachment No. 731 directly, without its branches, could by minimal calculations produce 45 kilograms of parasites in "one production cycle."

The forensic medical expert commission, headed by Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov, came to the conclusion that special equipment for the mass cultivation of parasites had been created in Detachment No. 731, providing the opportunity:

"to obtain tens of kilograms of fleas over short periods, which corresponds to many tens of millions of fleas, subsequently infected with plague with the aim of applying them as a biological weapon.

The factual 'productivity' of Detachment No. 731 equalled 45 kilograms of fleas in 3–4 months... on average, 45 kilograms of fleas could contain about 145,000,000 specimens of these parasites." [1]

However, as the expertise further noted, the potential capacity of Detachment No. 731 for the mass cultivation of parasites was significantly greater. As was established at the trial, the chief of Detachment No. 731, Ishii Shiro, returning to the detachment in 1945, planned an output of up to 200 kilograms of fleas in 3–4 months from the special branch of the second division of the detachment.

The mass cultivation of fleas was conducted not only in Detachment No. 731 itself, but also in all its branches. Concerning this matter, witness Saito, a clerical worker of branch No. 643 of Detachment No. 731, gave testimony. Special courses for workers of the branches were created in Detachment No. 731, where methods of mass flea cultivation were studied. After the workers of the branches finished these courses, Ishii Shiro gave a special coded telegram to all branches, obligating them to proceed to the mass cultivation of fleas. In addition, the catching of rodents was performed in all branches.

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial", pp. 398–399.

Witness Saito testified that in June–July 1945, in branch No. 643, almost all the rank-and-file personnel were mobilised for catching rats. Since the catching of rats was performed most successfully, according to Saito, in the city of Mudanjiang, special teams of rat-catchers were directed there. These teams were dressed in civilian clothing to conceal the affiliation of the rat-catchers to military service. A certain quantity of the caught rodents was utilized for cultivating fleas and for various experiments in the branch itself, but the greater part was directed to Detachment No. 731 at Pingfan station.

All the remaining branches of the detachment were occupied with a similar "activity" of cultivating fleas and catching rats. It is sufficient to indicate that in the Hailar branch of Detachment No. 731 alone, about 13 thousand rats were simultaneously kept in the summer of 1945.

The former quartermaster of the detachment, Hotta Ryoichiro, testified at the trial that in 1945, Ishii calculated to utilize about 3 million rats for breeding fleas. As Hotta testified, by order of the detachment chief Ishii:

"the chief of the quartermaster branch, Major Sato, ordered me to calculate what quantity of forage and nutrients would be required for 3,000,000 specimens of rodents, which were to be raised by the month of September." [1] Fulfilling the order, Hotta performed the corresponding calculations.

The activation of Detachment No. 731's activity for the mass cultivation of parasites and the catching of rodents was also fully confirmed by the defendant, former Major General of the Medical Service of the Japanese Army Kawashima Kiyoshi. From the testimony of Kawashima, it is seen that this work of Detachment No. 731 was especially activated in 1941 in connection with the introduction into effect in the Kwantung Army of the so-called plan "Kan-Toku-En"[2] ([2] The "Kan-Toku-En" plan, which means "Special Manoeuvres of the Kwantung Army," is known as the plan for Japan's aggressive war against the Soviet Union, developed by the

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 370.

Japanese military in 1941, after Nazi Germany's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union.) and the preparation for war against the Soviet Union. Referencing direct instructions of the Japanese General Staff, Ishii already in 1941 set before the detachment the task—on a immense scale to reinforce the work for cultivating parasites, which were to represent the chief type of biological weapon.

Kawashima testified on this matter:

"Ishii communicated to us that in the General Staff they highly evaluated the results of the detachment's works and gave an instruction to turn special attention to the perfecting and further development of biological warfare agents. After this information, General Ishii called us to still more intensive labour to increase the productivity of the detachment for multiplying fleas in a still greater quantity. Right there, Ishii noted that the detachment succeeded in the most successful cases to bring the multiplication of fleas up to 60 kilograms in 3–4 months, but now this quantity must be brought up to 200 kilograms over the same period. General Ishii explained to us that all these measures for expanding the production of biological weapons are necessary in connection with the changed international situation—that is, the beginning of Germany's war against the Soviet Union, and the introduction into the Kwantung Army of the plan 'Kan-Toku-En,' which provided for the preparation of military measures against the USSR..." [1]

The testimony of Kawashima was fully confirmed at the trial by another defendant, the former chief of the so-called "educational division" of Detachment No. 731, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service Nishi Toshihide.

The criminal activity of Detachment No. 731 was activated anew in 1945, and at this time, as is clear from the statements of Ishii at operational meetings of the leadership personnel of the detachment, the biological weapon was being prepared for application not only against the Soviet Union, but also against the United States of America and Great Britain.

As Nishi testified at the judicial investigation:

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," pp. 113–114.

"once Ishii said that in 1945 between June and September a decisive final battle is foreseen, when a landing operation of America on the territory of Japan proper is expected, and he said that it is necessary for us to prepare in the most careful manner for war against America and against the Soviet Union."

Ishii said then to the officers subordinate to him:

"The military situation on the fronts is worsening... we will have to apply the final means at the end of spring or in the summer of 1945, including also the biological weapon, in order to achieve a turnaround in favour of Japan."

At the same time, "in the presence of the chiefs of divisions and a number of officers, Ishii stated that if in the future it is necessary to utilize a biological weapon, then plague fleas will be the best and most effective weapon. He said that the headquarters and branches must apply all efforts for the mass production of plague fleas. It was after this that that training about which I have already spoken was introduced, for multiplying plague fleas. In this connection, the number of personnel of the Tanaka branch in the headquarters of the detachment was increased." [2] Preparing for the employment of biological weapons against the Allied powers, Detachment No. 731 performed a special investigation of the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to infectious diseases. On this matter at the Khabarovsk Trial, detailed testimony was given by defendant Karasawa, former chief of the fourth, so-called "production" division of Detachment No. 731. Karasawa testified to the court that research worker of the detachment Minata was specially commissioned to camps of Allied prisoners of war for investigating the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to contagious illnesses. Similar investigations in the field of studying immunity to contagious illnesses among Mongolians were engaged in by research worker of the detachment Uchimi. [1] The feverish work for preparing for biological warfare, unfolded from the beginning of 1945 by Detachment No. 731 and its branches, was also confirmed by the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army Yamada,

[2] Ibid., p. 288.

[1] See "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial", p. 265.

defendants Kadzitsuka, Onoue, witness and former Chief of the Operational Division of the Kwantung Army Headquarters General Major Matsumura, and a number of other persons.

At the trial, it was fully established that this activation of preparing for biological warfare in 1945 was performed by direct directives of the General Staff and the Ministry of War of Japan. The former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, defendant Yamada, testified at the trial that in March 1945, he received an instruction from the Ministry of War of Japan concerning an increase in the production of biological weapons and, in connection with this, ordered the Chief of the Operational-Strategic Division of the Headquarters, Matsumura, to take measures to increase the production of bacteria.

Matsumura confirmed this testimony of Yamada, testifying that in 1945, the following were approved as the chief types of biological weapons: the biological bomb (of the Ishii system), the method of spraying bacteria from aircraft (the so-called "bacterial rain"), as well as the dissemination from an aircraft of plague fleas, and the ground method—biological sabotage. Yamada fully confirmed this testimony of Matsumura.

By interrogation of Yamada and other persons at the trial, it was established that the General Staff of Japan had approved three main methods for applying bacteria for the purposes of war:

Spraying bacteria from combat aircraft, as well as disseminating fleas infected with plague from aircraft with the help of special devices;

Dropping special biological bombs from aircraft ("of the Ishii system");

Ground contamination of inhabited localities, water reservoirs, pastures, etc., by the method of so-called "biological sabotage."

In connection with the third method of bacteriological warfare, it is necessary to note that, as was established at the trial, the Japanese army generally applied bacteria widely for committing sabotage. With this aim, a special branch of the second division in Detachment No. 731 developed designs for special "walking sticks" and "fountain pens" for spraying bacteria and applying plague fleas for sabotage purposes. The Chief of a Division of the 731st Detachment,

Colonel Oota Akira, by order of Ishii, manufactured special candies for sabotage purposes, infected with bacteria of anthrax.

An authentic secret directive concerning the actions of sabotage detachments, compiled by the second division of the ground forces of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters on January 20, 1944, was presented to the court. From this directive, it is seen that biological "pistols-sprayers of the fountain-pen type" had been adopted into the armament of sabotage detachments. [1] In this same directive, bacteria were recommended as one of the chief means "for destroying the enemy's human personnel during operations for a secret attack..." [2]

On a very wide scale, the third method of biological warfare—biological sabotage—was utilised against China. The facts of inhumanly cruel biological sabotages performed against the Chinese population by the Ishii Detachment are cited below. [3] Matsumura, fulfilling the order of General Yamada, developed a plan for employing biological weapons against the Soviet Union. According to this plan, developed by Matsumura and approved by the former Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army Kasahara Yukio and the former Commander-in-Chief of the Army Yamada, with the beginning of war against the Soviet Union, the biological weapon was to be applied against the Soviet Far Eastern cities of Voroshilov, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, and Chita, as well as against the rear regions of the Soviet Union.

In the criminal plans of the Japanese military, the wide utilization of biological bombs "of the Ishii system" was contemplated, as well as the utilisation of aviation for contaminating water reservoirs, pastures, and inhabited localities by applying "bacterial rain." From the very beginning of the war, biological attacks were to take on mass scales.

The second secret biological centre created by the Japanese military in Manchuria—Detachment No. 100—was also to proceed

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 391.
[2] Ibid., p. 187.
[3] pp. 57–61 of this work)

to wide biological attacks, contaminating livestock and useful plants with the help of aviation.

Questions connected with the employment of biological weapons, as was cleared up at the Khabarovsk Trial, were over a number of years in the centre of attention of the Kwantung Army Headquarters. The activity of the secret biological formations of Detachments No. 731 and No. 100 was personally directed by all the former Commanders-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army who were in this post after the creation of the biological detachments—Generals Ueda, Umezu, and Yamada. For liaison between the operational-strategic division of the Kwantung Army Headquarters and Detachment No. 731, a member of the imperial family, staff officer Lieutenant Colonel Miyata (Prince Takeda), was specially designated.

At meetings in the headquarters of the Kwantung Army, reports of the leaders of biological detachments and higher staff officers on questions of biological warfare were systematically heard. In particular, in the autumn of 1944, General Major Matsumura, by instruction of the former Chief of Staff, made a report concerning the action of the biological bomb of the Ishii system. Present at this report were the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army Yamada, the former Chief of Staff of the Army Lieutenant General Kasahara Yukio, the former Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ikeda, and Prince Takeda. According to the testimony of Matsumura, "Yamada approved this method as highly effective."

At the beginning of 1945, General Major of the Medical Service of the Japanese Army Kitano Masazo, who replaced Ishii Shiro in the post of chief of Detachment No. 731, "reported to Yamada about the latest achievements in the study of methods of applying fleas infected with plague as a combat weapon." Present at this report were also Yamada, Kasahara, the former Chief of the Sanitary Administration Kadzitsuka, Prince Takeda, Lieutenant General Ikeda, and Matsumura. After Kitano's report at the meeting, a special motion picture was demonstrated concerning experiments on infecting with plague with the help of plague fleas.

Interrogated at the trial, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army Yamada confirmed that he carefully observed the

activity of the biological detachments and approved the main types of biological weapons. At the trial, Yamada admitted that he was fully informed that the biological weapon was being tested in experiments upon living people. From the testimony of Yamada, it is seen that for studying the methods of employing biological weapons, special commissions were created under the headquarters of the Kwantung Army, whose composition included the chief of staff, the chief of the operational-strategic division, the corresponding chief of the detachment, and individual staff officers. In the event that the commission came to a conviction of the effectiveness of one or another new method of biological warfare, it reported on this to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and he, in his turn, informed the General Staff of Japan.

Yamada personally inspected Detachment No. 731. At the trial, he testified:

"Arriving at the detachment, I examined the entire location of this detachment, and the production of this detachment was especially impressed upon me—namely, the biological bombs that were to be dropped from aircraft, as well as the scale of production of the biological weapon, which exceeded all expectations. Next to the location of the 731st Detachment was an airfield, on which, as I remember, there were several light bombers, and from this I drew the conclusion that the preparation for biological warfare performed by this detachment is at a highly high level." [1] As was already noted above, the special attention of this former Commander-in-Chief of the predatory Kwantung Army was attracted by the plague fleas grown in Detachment No. 731. At the trial, Yamada again stressed: "I remember that it was a colossal quantity of fleas."

Defendant Yamada carefully studied the biological bomb "of the Ishii system" and approved it. At the Khabarovsk Trial, witness Segoshi, an officer of the detachment who personally manufactured the shells of biological bombs, was interrogated. The bomb was made of porcelain, its walls were fairly thin, and a comparatively small quantity of explosive substance was sufficient for bursting the

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial", p. 272.

bomb. Inside the bomb were placed thin-walled porcelain flasks filled with plague fleas. In certain models, the entire bomb inside was filled with plague fleas.

From the testimony of Yamada, it is seen that "these bombs were intended for disseminating plague fleas. The bombs burst at the necessary height, and the plague fleas poured out, contaminating the territory." [2] The testing of biological bombs was performed on a special proving ground of Detachment No. 731 at Anda station. But, as will be described in detail below, biological bombs and plague fleas were tested not only in the conditions of a proving ground, for from 1940 onward, Detachment No. 731—acting by instruction of the Japanese General Staff—began the wide application of biological weapons against the Chinese people.

In those cases when biological bombs were tested in the conditions of a proving ground, the tests were always performed upon living people infected with plague. The command of the Kwantung Army directed truly horrific experiments upon living people.

The interrogation of defendant Yamada established that the sending of living people to Detachment 731 for various experiments and for extermination using bacteria had been authorized by Yamada's predecessor as Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Umezu. Upon assuming the post of Commander-in-Chief, Yamada did not rescind Umezu's order, and the sending of people to Detachment 731 for extermination continued year after year on an ever-increasing scale.

The procedure for sending living people for extermination to the Ishii Shiro Detachment's internal prison was regulated by an authentic, top-secret instruction from the Kwantung Gendarmerie Headquarters, dated March 12, 1943, presented to the Military Tribunal. All defendants, including Yamada, were forced to acknowledge the authenticity of this document. According to this instruction, Ishii Shiro's detachment could be subject to extermination not only of individuals "with pro-Soviet or anti-

[2] Ibid., p. 273.

Japanese views," but also of anyone suspected by the Japanese gendarmerie of anti-government activity or sentiments, even in cases where, as the instruction stated, "the elements of the crime provide grounds for assuming that, upon transfer to court, the individual will be acquitted or sentenced to a short term..." [1] Extermination by "special dispatches" was subject not only to those suspected of anti-Japanese activity themselves, but also, as the instruction stated, to "like-minded individuals falling under the category of 'special dispatches'... if, despite the insignificance of the crime, their release is undesirable." In other words, according to this instruction, the best, most advanced people of Manchuria who fell into the hands of the gendarmerie were subject to destruction, all persons without exception connected with the national liberation movement, who were designated in the instruction under a special column—"ideological criminals."

(criminals associated with the national and communist movements)". [1] The "note" to the instruction emphasised that the commanders of the gendarmerie detachments could "with complete determination" petition the chief of the Kwantung Gendarmerie for the application of "tokui-atsukai" to all categories of detainees listed in the instruction.

Thus, according to the secret instruction of the Kwantung Gendarmerie, Detachment No. 731 eliminated not only individuals who actively fought against Japanese oppression, but even those suspected by the gendarmerie of anything whose cases could not be sent to a Japanese court due to a complete lack of evidence of guilt.

At the Khabarovsk Trial, former Soviet Union member Yuri Korolev was interrogated as a witness. The Japanese adviser to the Manchukuo Gendarmerie, Gendarmerie Colonel Tachibana, spoke in detail about the procedure for using "tokui-atsukai," in which a person's life or death was decided at the discretion of the head of the relevant gendarmerie station with a simple resolution on a gendarmerie certificate.

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[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 162.

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," pp. 162-163.

Tachibana's testimony was indignantly heard by numerous Khabarovsk workers' representatives present in the courtroom. Tachibana confirmed that the Kwantung Gendarmerie carried out "special dispatches" to Detachment No. 731 "in accordance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army." "Usually," stated Tachibana, "the gendarmerie would refer criminal cases to court or military tribunal, but in these cases, a special order superseded the law, and people were sent without trial." [2] Tachibana elaborated on the Gendarmes' technique for using "special dispatches." He demonstrated, in particular, that a gendarmerie detachment, having decided to apply a "special dispatch" to a suspect, would draw up a written report on the matter, which was sent to the Gendarme Headquarters. After the Gendarme Headquarters approved this report, the prisoner was transported to Harbin. There, at the train station, he was to be handed over to the gendarmerie officers of Detachment No. 731.

From the documentary evidence presented to the Military Tribunal, it is clear that "special dispatches" of people doomed to death to Detachment No. 731 were widespread; in particular, the tribunal was presented with the original operational order of the Kwantung Gendarmerie No. 224 of August 8, 1939, on the "special dispatch" of 90 prisoners. Point 4 of this order stated: "The Chief of the Harbin Gendarme Detachment is to establish close contact with the Chief of the Ishii Detachment and ensure that all measures of protection against foreign intelligence and the necessary surveillance measures are in place at the Harbin station and further along the route." [1]

Operational Order No. 1 of August 8, 1939, issued by the Chief of the Gendarme Detachment Hirano, who was escorting prisoners, presented to the Military Tribunal, deciphered the "necessary surveillance measures" outlined in Order No. 224. According to § 3 of Operational Order No. 1, gendarmes from the Hirano Detachment were to receive equipment for escorting arrested persons from the

[2] Ibid., p. 362.

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 180.

Kwantung Gendarmerie Headquarters, including leg and hand shackles, ropes for tying people up, etc. [2]

At the court hearing, a former gendarme sergeant major, witness Kurakazu, who served in Detachment No. 731 in 1940-1941, was questioned. His duties included "escorting prisoners sent from Harbin to Detachment No. 731. These prisoners were called 'logs' in the detachment and were used for experiments." [3] Kurakazu confirmed that among the people he brought to the detachment were not only men but also women. Kurakazu also confirmed that all people delivered to the detachment's internal prison were doomed to extermination.

The court investigation revealed in full detail the horrific crimes committed in Detachment 731 during its inhumane experiments on living people.

The victims of these heinous experiments included people of various nationalities, genders, and ages. Among those killed in the internal prison and at the detachment's testing grounds were the elderly, young men, women, and even children.

Upon arrival at the internal prison of Detachment 731, the experimental victims lost their names. They were assigned numbers that remained with them until their death. Experiments on living people were conducted in Detachment 731 under so-called "laboratory conditions," that is, in the internal prison, in the detachment's special laboratories, and at the detachment's special bacteriological testing ground at Anda Station.

In all cases, the experiments inflicted the most severe suffering on the victims. In laboratory conditions, test subjects were inoculated with the most dangerous bacteria—plague, anthrax, glanders, various typhus diseases, and other illnesses. The bodies of the deceased were subjected to post-mortem examination and then incinerated in the unit's special crematorium. All criminal experiments were meticulously recorded; in some cases, the results were photographed or filmed.

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[2] See ibid., p. 181.

[3] Ibid., p. 364.

All defendants and witnesses questioned at the trial confirmed that there was no chance of escape for those who joined the unit as "tokui-atsukai."

It is no coincidence that defendant Kawashima called the unit's internal prison a "death factory" during the trial. Kawashima testified: "...If a prisoner, despite being infected with deadly bacteria, recovered, this did not save him from repeated experiments, which continued until death from infection occurred. Those exposed to infection were treated, various treatment methods were explored, fed normally, and after they had fully recovered, they were used for the next experiment, infected with other types of bacteria. In any case, no one ever emerged alive from this death factory." [1] The same Kawashima recounted at the investigation and trial the tragic fate of one of the Russian women killed in the unit. This victim of these vile experiments was brought to the unit while pregnant and gave birth in prison. After the birth, the criminals began inhumane experiments on the mother and child, which continued for over two years. After agonizing suffering, the unfortunate mother was killed. Her child also perished with her. "During the detachment's five-year stay at Pingfan Station, that is, from 1940 to 1945," Kavaszma testified, "at least three thousand people were processed through this death factory, exterminated by infection with deadly bacteria. I don't know how many people died before 1940..." [2]

In Detachment No. 731, among other victims, those subjected to extermination were those captured by the Japanese gendarmerie or military missions for information, but who, even after enduring torture, refused to provide the gendarmes with the information they demanded or who refused to cooperate with Japanese intelligence agencies.

At the Khabarovsk trial, the court was presented with an authentic Japanese document — the so-called "Basic Principles for the Interrogation of Prisoners of War," drawn up by the Japanese General Staff — which shows how horrific the tortures were after

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," pp. 11.4.
[2] Ibid., p. 115.

which the people subjected to them ended up being sent to the Ishii detachment for extermination.

In its bestial cruelty, this document can be compared only to the Hitlerite rules of "special interrogation" that were presented to the Nuremberg Tribunal.

The Japanese General Staff specifically emphasized that the "basic principles" applied to interrogations conducted for the purpose of obtaining information, not to the interrogation of criminals. The document stated that with respect to border violators, aircrews who had made a forced landing, or ships that had been forced ashore, as well as escaped prisoners and the population of newly occupied areas —that is, people guilty of nothing—torture was to be applied "depending on the circumstances." An idea of the "methods of interrogation" is given by paragraphs 65 and 66 of the "Basic Principles." [1] § 65. "It must be borne in mind that the methods of torture should be such that they are easy to apply, that the suffering can be sustained without any feeling of pity, and that as a result no wounds or scars remain. However, in cases where it is necessary to instill a sense of fear for one's life, one need not be overly concerned about causing harm to the person being interrogated, but this must be done in such a way as not to lose the ability to continue the interrogation.

"The following examples of torture may be cited.

"1. Making the person sit upright and motionless.

"2. Placing a pencil between the fingers near the base of the fingers, tying the fingertips together with a rope, and moving them.

"3. Placing the person being interrogated on his back (it is recommended that the legs be raised slightly), and dripping water simultaneously into the nose and mouth.

"4. Placing the person being interrogated on his side and stamping on his ankle.

"5. Making him stand under a shelf set at such a height that he cannot stand upright beneath it."

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", pp. 232-233.

§ 66. “In the event that the person being interrogated is accidentally wounded, it is necessary, bearing in mind the general situation and the interests of the homeland, to take decisive measures, assuming responsibility for doing so.” [1] Victims of the Japanese torturers who retained their courage and did not become traitors even after being subjected to such torture were sent from Japan’s military missions to the Ishii detachment for extermination.

One such victim of the Japanese intelligence agents and inhuman experimenters of the Ishii detachment was described at the Khabarovsk trial by a witness — the former deputy commandant of “Hogoin,” a Japanese concentration camp for Soviet citizens captured by the Japanese — Yamagishi Kenji.

Yamagishi testified: “I do not remember the names of all the people sent to be exterminated at Detachment 731. What has stayed in my memory to this day is a soldier of the Soviet Army, Demchenko, who categorically refused to give any information about the Soviet Union. With my permission, physical measures were applied to him; his interrogators tortured him, hanging him by his arms and legs from a beam. Even so, Demchenko gave no testimony. I then decided to have him physically destroyed and, for this purpose, sent him to Detachment 731…” [1] Although the main work carried out at the Ishii detachment involved experiments connected with preparations for bacteriological warfare, it was established during the judicial investigation that the experimenters of Detachment No. 731 also repeated in Manchuria, with no direct connection to bacteriological warfare, the cruel experiments of the Hitlerite SS physician Dr. Rascher, who at the Dachau camp had carried out experiments on freezing and killing people in a decompression chamber.

It was established that freezing experiments were carried out by the Ishii detachment on a mass scale over the course of several years. These inhuman experiments were described in detail by the defendant Nishi and a number of witnesses.

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[1] “Materials of the Khabarovsk trial”, pp. 232-233.

[1] “Materials of the Khabarovsk trial”, p. 146.

In particular, the witness Kurakazu testified in court that when he "entered the prison laboratory, there on a long bench sat five Chinese test subjects; two of these Chinese had no fingers at all, their hands were black, while three others still had bones visible where fingers had been. There were fingers, but only bone remained. As I learned from Yoshimura, this was the result of the freezing experiments." [2]

The former head of the detachment's training section, defendant Nishi, told the court about a film shot within the detachment that documented the freezing experiments. It showed people who had been taken out into a field in the wind and cold, holding out their bare arms into the wind. The head of the section conducting these experiments, the so-called "research fellow" Yoshimura, determined the onset of complete freezing by tapping a wooden block against the exposed limbs of the experimental victims.

After freezing set in, the victims were placed in cells. Some were left without treatment and died of gangrene; for others, the frozen limbs were amputated, or various treatment methods were applied (immersing the limbs in warm liquid, various ointments, and so on). Regardless of the outcome of treatment, however, all those subjected to the experiments were subsequently killed.

In preparing for war against the Soviet Union under winter conditions, Japanese doctors carried out cruel freezing experiments on a large scale. It was proven at trial that a special facility was built for these experiments, in which low temperatures and a supply of freezing wind could be artificially created.

At Detachment No. 731, experiments similar to those of Dr. Rascher at Dachau were also carried out on living people in a decompression chamber. As is evident from Rascher's diary, which was presented to the Nuremberg Tribunal, this criminal considered the killing of people in a decompression chamber to be the most agonizing method of violent death and advised Hitler to use the decompression chamber as a form of qualified capital punishment for communists and Soviet prisoners of war.

[2] Ibid., p. 366.

A person placed in the decompression chamber would have his eyes pop from their sockets and the membranes of his eyes would rupture; blood would come out through the pores of the skin, and after this, death would come amid terrible suffering.

At the Khabarovsk trial it was established that even these experiments, which had no direct bearing on preparations for bacteriological warfare, were repeated at the Ishii Shiro detachment, for which purpose a special decompression chamber was built there.

The experiments conducted under so-called "laboratory conditions" were carried out mainly by the staff of the First Department.

In this department of the detachment, no fewer than thirty "research fellows" worked on the study of various bacteria and viruses. Each of these criminal bacteriologists conducted experiments on living people. Experiments on living people were conducted on an especially large scale by Hinofuji, who experimented with plague bacteria, and Tabei, with typhus bacteria.

During the judicial investigation, a former staff member of the First Department of Detachment No. 731, Furuichi, who had served in the "typhus section" of the First Department, was interrogated. This section was headed, as noted above, by Tabei. Testifying in court, Furuichi described one experiment carried out by Tabei on fifty Chinese and Manchurian subjects. These fifty experimental victims were first given differentiated vaccinations against typhus, with some of them left unvaccinated. After this, as Furuichi testified, "all these people were forcibly made to drink water infected with typhus bacteria, and then the effect these pathogenic agents produced was observed in different cases, depending on whether or not the person had previously been vaccinated…" [1] That same Furuichi, in 1943, under Tabei's direction, conducted experiments infecting various vegetables and fruits. Fruit infected with typhus was fed to Chinese and Manchurian subjects, and, as is evident from Furuichi's testimony, everyone who ate the infected fruit fell ill.

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 355.

Women brought to the Ishii detachment were infected with venereal diseases, in particular syphilis.

However, it was experiments infecting people with plague — carried out both under laboratory conditions and at the testing ground near Anda station — that were conducted on the largest scale at the Ishii detachment.

The experiments at the Anda testing ground were described in detail during the trial by a number of defendants and witnesses. Typically, when carrying out experiments at the testing ground, the criminal experimenters hid in safe dugouts located about one kilometre from the site of the experiment. The victims were left in an open area, bound hand and foot or tightly tied to special iron posts driven into the ground. When fragmentation bacteriological shells were used, the immediate death of the victims was not part of the experimenters' calculations. For this reason, the heads and the most vulnerable vital centres of the people subjected to the experiments were covered with special metal shields or thick cotton-wadded blankets.

During the judicial investigation, a witness already mentioned earlier — the detachment's quartermaster, Hotta Reochiro — was interrogated. He testified that, while inspecting a storage facility at the Anda testing ground, he found iron shields and cotton-wadded blankets heavily soaked in blood, which had been used in carrying out experiments with fragmentation bacteriological shells.

Several methods of experimentation on living people were employed at the Anda testing ground. The method used most often was the dropping of bacteriological shells, as well as[6] the spraying of bacteria and parasites infected with plague from airplanes flying at low altitude. In other cases, bacteriological shells were placed on the ground at a certain, previously calculated distance from the people tied to the posts. Detonation of the shell was carried out by means of an electric detonator from the dugout in which the experimenters were located.

As a rule, the victims of the experiment received no medical assistance whatsoever. Under the conditions of the testing ground, weapons intended to inflict casualties on enemy personnel were being tested, and therefore the experimenters valued most highly

those experiments that resulted in an agonizing death for all those subjected to the experiment.

The testimony of Kawashima, Nishi, Karasawa, Furuichi, and many other persons interrogated during the judicial investigation contains details of the cruel experiments on people carried out at the detachment's testing ground at Anda station.

The defendant Nishi was a participant in an experiment infecting subjects with gas gangrene. In court, Nishi described this inhuman experiment on living people as follows:

"…On the orders of the commander of Detachment 731, in January 1945 I went to Anda station. There I saw how experiments infecting subjects with gas gangrene were carried out under the direction of the head of the Second Department, Ikari, and the research fellow Futaki. Ten prisoners were used for this purpose. These people were tied facing posts at a distance of five to ten meters from one another. The heads of these prisoners were covered with metal helmets, the body with a shield.

The whole body was covered, with only the buttocks left bare. At a distance of about one hundred meters, a fragmentation bomb was detonated by electric current to cause the infection. All ten men were wounded in the exposed area. After this experiment was concluded, all ten men were placed in a special vehicle and sent back to the prison at Pingfan station. Later I asked Ikari and the research fellow Futaki about the results. They told me that all ten men had been wounded and had died from gas gangrene infection." [1] At the testing ground, the possibilities of using not only plague-infected fleas but also other types of bacteriological weapons for the purposes of bacteriological attack were tested, in particular the infection of subjects with pneumonic plague. One such experiment was described in court by the defendant Karasawa, who had taken part in it.

However, it was the experiments with plague-infected fleas that were conducted most extensively at the detachment's testing ground; Ishii considered their use for bacteriological warfare to be the detachment's chief achievement.[7]

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", pp. 287-288.

The defendant Kawashima described in detail at trial the experiments involving the use of "Ishii system" bacteriological bombs.

Kawashima testified: "The place used for the experiments was carefully guarded, and passage through it was forbidden. Special sentry posts stood around it, guarding the place so that no outsider could get through.

The experimental subjects used for these experiments, numbering fifteen people, were brought from the detachment's internal prison and tied within the area where the experiment was to be carried out, to posts specially driven into the ground. So that the airplanes could more easily orient themselves and locate the testing ground, flags were hung out and smoke was released at the testing ground. A special plane flew in from Pingfan prison. It flew over the testing ground, and when it was directly above it, it dropped about twenty bombs, which burst before reaching the ground, at a height of 100 to 200 meters, releasing plague-infected fleas with which the bombs had been filled. These plague fleas spread across the whole area.

After the bombing had been carried out, a considerable interval of time was allowed to pass so that the fleas could spread and infect the experimental subjects. The people were then disinfected and flown to the internal prison at Pingfan prison, where they were kept under observation to determine whether they had become infected with plague." [1]

However, as was fully proven at the Khabarovsk trial, the inhuman experiments on living people were only part of the crimes committed by the Japanese military in preparing for bacteriological warfare at Detachment No. 731.

It was proven at the trial that, as early as 1939, the bacteriological units of the Japanese army had moved beyond laboratory and testing-ground trials of bacteriological weapons and had embarked on the path of the practical use of bacteriological weapons in combat operations, which the Japanese army was conducting at the time on various theatres of war.

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", pp. 255-256.

Bacteriological weapons were first used by Detachment No. 731 in combat conditions during the aggressive war launched by Japan in 1939 against the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union in the area of the Khalkhin-Gol River. At that time, a special "suicide" detachment was formed within Detachment No. 731, headed by Ishii's placement of one of his closest associates, Lieutenant Colonel Ikari, in command. During the retreat of Japanese forces in the Khalkhin-Gol area, Ikari's detachment was tasked with infecting the waters of that river with acute gastrointestinal disease bacteria. It is evident from the testimony given in court by the defendant Nishi that Ikari's detachment carried out the criminal assignment given to it.

When taking over affairs from the former head of the detachment's "training" section, Lieutenant Colonel Sanoda, Nishi discovered authentic documents in the section's safe attesting to the criminal bacteriological attack carried out by the "suicide squad" of the Ishii detachment near Khalkhin-Gol. An operational order from Lieutenant Colonel Ikari was also found, distributing responsibilities among the participants in the bacteriological attack and setting out the technique for the bacteriological assault on the Soviet-Mongolian forces.

For carrying out this bacteriological attack, the former commander of the Japanese Sixth Army (which was waging the war of aggression against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic in the Khalkhin-Gol area), Lieutenant General Ogisu Rippo, awarded Detachment No. 731 a certificate of honor and petitioned for Ikari's promotion to colonel.

However, the bacteriological attack carried out by the Ishii detachment against Soviet forces was only the beginning of the broad use of bacteriological weapons under military conditions, which the Ishii detachment took up starting in 1940.

It was proven at the Khabarovsk trial that, starting in 1940, the Ishii detachment began to carry out bacteriological attacks against Chinese forces and the civilian population of China.

During the bacteriological attacks on the peaceful Chinese population, all the types of bacteriological weapons approved by the Japanese command as the principal means of bacteriological warfare

were widely used. Plague-infected fleas were used especially extensively during the attacks.

At the Khabarovsk trial, three instances of bacteriological expeditions being sent to central China were established, namely in 1940, 1941, and 1942.

The first expedition, in 1940, was sent from Detachment No. 731 to the area of the city of Ningbo. Its participants tested plague-infected fleas and caused a plague epidemic among the Chinese population.

The fact that this expedition was sent to central China was fully proven at the trial not only by the confessions of the defendants and witness testimony but also by official documents captured in Manchuria by the Soviet Army.

In particular, the court was presented with an order from the former commander of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant General Umezu, dated July 25, 1940. This order instructed the chief of the field railway to arrange for the transport of the unit from the Kamo military unit (the coded designation for the Ishii detachment) to central China. Pursuant to this order, the chief of the Kwantung Army's field railway administration, Lieutenant General Kusaba, issued Order No. 178 of July 26, 1940, laying out a transport route from Pingfan station through Harbin, Changchun, Mukden, Shanhaiguan, Tianjin, and Shanghai. A characteristic note attached to this order stated that the detachment was transporting cargo constituting "special materials requiring secrecy, owing to which its designation has not been entered on the schedule." [1] The judicial investigation established what this secret cargo, transported by the expeditionary group of the Ishii detachment to central China, actually consisted of.

The defendant Karasawa testified at the judicial investigation that, before the expedition was sent to China in 1940, he received an assignment to prepare 70 kilograms of typhoid bacteria and 50 kilograms of cholera bacteria. In addition, the detachment's Second Department supplied the expeditionary group with 5 kilograms of

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 209.

plague fleas, which were dropped on the Chinese population in the area of Ningbo. As a result of the 1940 expedition, a severe outbreak of plague occurred in the Ningbo area.

At the judicial investigation, the defendant Kawashima also related how, in 1941, on entering Ishii's office, he saw Ishii attentively reading a Chinese medical journal. Ishii read some excerpts aloud from an article that had caught his interest. Chinese physicians described severe outbreaks of plague in the Ningbo area. Particular note was made of the unusual character of the epidemic, which affected people but was not, as usual, accompanied by die-offs among rodents.

In conversation with Kawashima, Ishii stated that this article confirmed the success of the bacteriological attack undertaken in 1940, when the infection of the Chinese population with plague had been carried out by scattering plague-infected fleas from airplanes.

The 1940 expedition was filmed on a special reel, which was shown both within the detachment and at the headquarters of the Kwantung Army. The film footage recorded various stages of the preparation and execution of the bacteriological attack. The film ended with a special section: "results of the work."

Question. Anthrax?

Answer. About 600 kilograms.

Question. Cholera?

Answer. About one ton.

Question. Paratyphoid?

Answer. The same as typhoid.

Question. Dysentery?

Answer. The same. [1] In the bacteriological war being planned by the Japanese military, these colossal masses of deadly bacteria were meant to be dropped on population centres, bodies of water, pastures, and so on, in the form of a bacterial rain.

Such was the first secret bacteriological formation created by the Japanese military in Manchuria — Detachment No. 731.

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p.264.

The Japanese newspaper *Akahata* reported that Ishii Shiro, while a professor at the Japanese military medical academy in Tokyo, had set up at the academy's chair of bacteriology a so-called "mock-up" of the Japanese army's bacteriological arsenal. Detachment No. 731, organized by Ishii Shiro pursuant to a secret decree of the criminal Japanese emperor Hirohito, was precisely that "bacteriological arsenal" of the Japanese army that was meant to supply it with bacteriological weapons for the war of aggression.

The second secret bacteriological formation created in Manchuria was Detachment No. 100, run by the former head of the Kwantung Army's veterinary administration, Takahashi Takaatsu, and headed by the detachment's former commander, Major General of the Veterinary Service Wakamatsu Yujiro. The criminal activity of this detachment was described in detail at the Khabarovsk trial in the testimony of the defendants Takahashi and Hirazakura Mitomo and a number of witnesses. In addition, the criminal activity of Detachment No. 100 was characterized in the testimony of Yamada Otozoo.

Like Detachment No. 731, Detachment No. 100 was directly subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army.

Describing Detachment No. 100, the defendant Yamada testified: "Regarding the work of Detachment No. 100 in preparing for bacteriological warfare, I must say that Detachment No. 100 was assigned the tasks of carrying out sabotage operations, that is, infecting pastures, livestock, and bodies of water with epidemic bacteria. In this respect, Detachment No. 100 in its work was closely connected with the intelligence section of the Kwantung Army staff.[12] Proceeding from the general tasks of Detachment No. 100, I knew that corresponding work on the production of bacteriological weapons, as well as the study of methods for their use, was being carried out in the detachment."

Testifying in court, Yamada spoke, in particular, of bacteriological reconnaissance undertaken by Detachment No. 100 in the North Hingan province, which bordered the Soviet Union. Yamada also confirmed that he had approved a report by the former head of the veterinary administration of the army staff, Lieutenant General Takahashi, which set out considerations on the necessity of

infecting bodies of water in the Trekhrechye area and in the area southeast of Lake Dalai Nur, that is, within the Mongolian People's Republic.

Whereas Detachment No. 731 conducted its criminal research primarily into the artificial inducement of epidemics, Detachment No. 100 conducted similar research in the field of epizootics, that is, infectious diseases of livestock. In addition, Detachment No. 100 studied various methods of infecting useful plants; in particular, extensive experiments were carried out infecting grain crops with red and black rust and with mosaic disease.

The conclusion of the forensic medical examination noted the particular danger to humanity posed by the criminal activity of the Japanese veterinarians and bacteriologists of Detachment No. 100: "Whereas agricultural and veterinary science," the expert commission noted, "through enormous labour ensures the increase of harvests of useful plants and of livestock herds, these detachments developed methods for destroying crops of rye and wheat, as well as cattle, horses, and sheep, and even set themselves the task of persistently infecting the soil with anthrax, seeking to make the very earth difficult for man to use."

In preparing for bacteriological warfare, Detachment No. 100, like Detachment No. 731, had powerful specialized equipment for cultivating bacteria. For this purpose, within Detachment No. 100, which formally bore the name "Kwantung Army Horse and Epizootic Disease Prevention Administration," a special sixth section was created, engaged exclusively in matters of preparation for bacteriological warfare.

It is evident from the testimony given at the judicial investigation by the defendant Takahashi that Detachment No. 100 intended to use, as the principal types of bacteriological weapons for inducing epizootics and damaging useful plants, above all glanders and anthrax bacteria, as well as bacteria of red rust, mosaic disease, rinderpest, and sheep pox.

Takahashi testified that Detachment No. 100 began working intensively on the development of bacteriological weapons in December 1943. After Takahashi's report, the former commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, General Umezu, approved a plan for

the mass cultivation, in the sixth section of Detachment No. 100, of anthrax, glanders, and red rust bacteria.

In 1944, a reconnaissance group was sent out from Detachment No. 100 into the North Hingan province area. This group was headed by the defendant at the Khabarovsk trial, Veterinary Lieutenant Hirazakura.

Interrogated during the judicial investigation, Hirazakura admitted that, from June 1942 until his capture by the Soviet Army, he had actively participated in preparations for bacteriological warfare against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. In July 1942 he took part in an expedition to the Trekhrechye valley, in the North Hingan province bordering the Soviet Union, where, after conducting experiments infecting bodies of water and pastures, a tributary of the border river Argun was infected with anthrax. In June 1944, that same Hirazakura carried out special reconnaissance to determine whether it was possible to infect bodies of water, as well as summer and winter livestock pastures, in border areas of the Soviet Union from an aircraft. Hirazakura made a detailed report on the results of this reconnaissance to the defendant Takahashi.

In some instances, experiments infecting livestock were carried out by staff of Detachment No. 100 at the testing ground of Detachment No. 731 near Anda station. The spraying of bacteria and toxic substances from the air was carried out using aircraft belonging to Detachment 731.

Although Detachment No. 100 conducted research in the field of artificially inducing epizootics, that is, livestock diseases, and damage to useful plants, criminal experiments on living people were also carried out there, as in Detachment No. 731.

Within Detachment No. 100 there was a special botanical section that extracted various poisonous substances from Manchurian plants. These poisons were tested on living people, who were delivered to Detachment No. 100 by the Japanese gendarmerie from the same population groups as those sent to Detachment No. 731. All the people subjected to the experiments were subsequently killed so that no witnesses to the crimes committed would remain.

As the defendant Mitomo testified, experiments on living people were conducted in Detachment No. 100 from August–September

1944 and consisted of secretly mixing various soporific substances and poisons into the food of the experimental subjects. After the bodies of the subjects had become exhausted as a result of the experiments carried out on them, the victims were killed.

Significantly fewer victims were killed at Detachment No. 100 than at Detachment No. 731. However, the criminal experiments on living people carried out at the second secret bacteriological centre of the Japanese army in Manchuria were marked by the same cruelty and inhumanity, the same sacrilegious mockery of human beings, as the experiments on people at Detachment No. 731.

The working people of Khabarovsk present in the courtroom listened with deep indignation to the cynical account given by Mitomo, "an ordinary laboratory assistant" of Detachment No. 100, of how he killed one of the Russians who had become a victim of the experiments and buried the body of the murdered man at the livestock burial ground, next to the carcasses of dead animals.

We reproduce an excerpt from the transcript of the Khabarovsk trial:

"Mitomo. One Russian test subject was killed, on the order of research fellow Matsui, by the administration of one-tenth of a gram of potassium cyanide.

Question. Who killed him?

Answer. I administered the potassium cyanide to him.

Question. What did you do with the body of this Russian whom you killed?

Answer. I dissected the body at the livestock burial ground in the detachment.

Question. What did you do with the body afterward?

Answer. I buried the body.

Question. Where was the pit dug?

Answer. At the livestock burial ground, at the rear of the detachment.

Question. In the same place where the carcasses of livestock were buried?

Answer. The same place, but different pits. (Movement in the courtroom, murmurs of indignation.)"[14]

From the testimony of the defendant Yamada, cited earlier, it is evident that one of the main tasks assigned to Detachment No. 100 was to carry out bacteriological sabotage against the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

It was proven at the trial that such acts of sabotage were carried out repeatedly by Detachment No. 100, using pathogens of diseases dangerous not only to livestock but also to humans, in particular glanders and anthrax bacteria.

A participant in these bacteriological sabotage operations was the former "research fellow" of Detachment No. 100, the defendant Hirazakura. He gave a detailed account in court of the criminal experiments carried out by Detachment No. 100 during its "summer manoeuvres" of 1942. The waters of the Derbul River, a tributary of the Argun River flowing into Soviet territory, were infected with glanders bacteria. "…The infection was carried out at set intervals, approximately every 100 meters."[15] During these same "manoeuvres," the soil in the border areas adjoining the Soviet Union was infected with anthrax.

Beginning in April 1944, Hirazakura headed a group of Detachment No. 100 personnel that carried out bacteriological reconnaissance in the border areas of North Hingan province adjoining the Soviet Union and worked out a plan for extensive bacteriological sabotage against the USSR.

The court was presented with an authentic secret report of the Japanese military mission in Hailar, dated March 26, 1945, from which it is evident that at that time Hirazakura's group, in the assessment of the mission's former chief Amano, was carrying out its criminal duties "zealously and actively."[16]

Detachment No. 100, like Detachment No. 731, was fully prepared to employ active means of bacteriological warfare in combat conditions. In particular, the defendant Hirazakura, in accordance with instructions from Takahashi, purchased a large batch of cattle in the area of the city of Hailar, which was to be infected with acute infectious diseases and transported for the purpose of bacteriological sabotage into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The third secret bacteriological formation whose activities were examined at the Khabarovsk trial was the Nanking "Ei" Detachment No. 1644. This was an institution analogous to Detachment No. 731. It is characteristic that the organizer of this detachment, like that of Detachment No. 731, was Ishii Shiro. The numerical strength of the Nanking detachment, together with its branches, was about 1,500 people. Detachment "Ei" No. 1644 was closely linked with Detachment No. 731, and the next commander of the Nanking detachment after Ishii was Colonel Ota Akira, who had previously served in Detachment No. 731 and had headed the detachment's criminal expedition to central China in 1942.

In terms of scale and production capacity, Detachment "Ei" No. 1644, as noted in the conclusion of the expert examination, was inferior to Detachment No. 731.

Like the Ishii detachment, the Nanking detachment engaged in the mass breeding of fleas.

At the Khabarovsk trial, the court was presented with an excerpt from the transcript of the Tokyo International Tribunal, showing that villainous experiments on living people were also carried out in Detachment "Ei" No. 1644.

Thus, the Nanking detachment was a secret bacteriological formation of the Japanese army, analogous to the centres for preparing bacteriological warfare that had been created in Manchuria, though smaller in scale.

In carrying out bacteriological attacks against China, the Nanking detachment played an auxiliary role. However, the methods it used in conducting criminal research in the field of preparation for bacteriological warfare, and in particular its villainous experiments on living people, were similar to those employed by the criminals of Detachment No. 731.

These methods could not have been otherwise, since the organizer of both Detachment "Ei" No. 1644 and Detachment No. 731 was one and the same criminal "bacteriologist-scientist" of the Japanese military — Ishii Shiro.

At the Khabarovsk trial, all the criminals brought before the court pleaded guilty.

A considerable role in this was played by authentic secret Japanese documents recovered from the secret archive of the Kwantung gendarmerie, captured by the Soviet Army in Manchuria, which by chance had not been destroyed by the Japanese gendarmes. These documents were so incontrovertible that even the former commander of the Kwantung Army, the defendant Yamada, was unable to refute them.

Before thousands of working people of Khabarovsk, the criminals, exposed by irrefutable evidence of the most grievous atrocities, were compelled to admit their guilt.

But not all the criminals whose guilt was proven at the trial — not even the principal ones among them — were placed in the dock at Khabarovsk. For the time being, these criminals are being shielded from just punishment by the protection of the American imperialists.

Articles from Chinese journals and newspapers describing the plague outbreaks in the Ningbo area were projected on the screen.

A second expedition to China for the purpose of carrying out a bacteriological attack against the Chinese population was sent by Detachment No. 731 in the summer of 1941. This expedition was led by the detachment's former section chief, Colonel Ota. The expedition was sent with the specific aim of spreading a plague epidemic. The total number of participants reached 100, of whom 30 were bacteriologist specialists making up the expeditionary group. During this expedition, a large quantity of plague-infected fleas was dropped over the city of Chengde and other population centres in the area of Lake Dongting. The specific purpose of the 1941 expedition was, by causing a plague epidemic, to disrupt the communications of Chinese forces, of which Chengde was an important point.

The participants in the first and second expeditions of the Ishii detachment to China chiefly tested such means of bacteriological warfare as plague-infected fleas and "bacterial rain" (the latter method having been tested for spreading epidemics of typhoid and cholera). During both expeditions, plague epidemics of considerable scale were caused.

The largest expedition of Detachment No. 731 to central China was undertaken in 1942. Its participants tested all the types of bacteriological weapons developed by the detachment.

In May 1942, upon returning from Tokyo, Ishii convened a secret meeting of the detachment's section chiefs and announced that, in accordance with instructions he had received from the Japanese General Staff, the detachment was to send a large expedition to central China to carry out bacteriological attacks in the area of Zhejiang, near the railway line, during the so-called "strategic withdrawal" of Japanese forces.

At several operational meetings of the detachment's leadership convened by Ishii, it was decided to use plague, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, and anthrax bacteria during the expedition.

In addition to Detachment No. 731, the Nanking "Ei" Detachment No. 1644 also took direct part in carrying out the bacteriological attack against Chinese forces.

Interrogated during the judicial investigation, the former commander of the Nanking bacteriological detachment, Major General of the Medical Service of the Japanese army, the defendant Sato Shunji, testified that during the so-called "Zhejiang operation" Detachment "Ei" took part in the bacteriological attack. For this purpose the detachment allocated a portion of its personnel to Ishii's expeditionary group and also assisted in carrying out the bacteriological attack by breeding plague fleas. The detachment also cultivated part of the deadly bacteria subsequently used against the Chinese army and the civilian population during the bacteriological attack in the Zhejiang area.

During the 1942 expedition, in addition to the dropping of plague fleas on population centres and the spraying of bacterial mass from airplanes (the so-called "bacterial rain"), a third method of bacteriological warfare developed within the detachment, already mentioned above, was also widely applied — the so-called method of "ground-based bacteriological sabotage." As the Japanese forces withdrew, detachment personnel infected bodies of water, rivers, ponds, and fields. The infection of various food products with bacteria, which were then supposedly left behind by accident in residential buildings, was also widely practiced. Under interrogation, the previously mentioned staff member of the detachment's First Department, Furuichi Yoshio, revealed details of the use of this vile and cruel method of bacteriological warfare. Furuichi testified, in

particular, that the "work" of the expedition in which he took part consisted mainly of infecting bodies of water, wells, and buildings with typhoid and paratyphoid bacteria. Furuichi himself took part in scattering flasks filled with bacterial mass into wells, marshes, and the homes of civilians.

On the orders of General Ishii, 3,000 white buns were baked. After these buns had been infected with typhoid or paratyphoid bacteria, a detachment interpreter, Kasuga, distributed them to 3,000 Chinese prisoners of war. It is characteristic that Japanese newsreel footage captured the moment these bacteria-infected buns were being handed out, on film that was meant to serve as evidence of the Japanese army's "humane" treatment of Chinese prisoners of war. After the Chinese prisoners of war had eaten the infected buns, they were released from the camp to go home. In this case, the calculation of the criminal bacteriologists of the Ishii detachment was that each of the prisoners released in this way home would become a source of a typhoid or paratyphoid epidemic.

On General Ishii's orders, a special kind of cookie was made during the 1942 expedition. Like the buns, these cookies were infected with various bacteria. They were then distributed to Japanese soldiers, who had been warned beforehand of what the cookies were. On orders from the command, Japanese soldiers scattered the cookies at rest stops, making it appear that they had accidentally left them behind.

Thus, the materials of the Khabarovsk trial established that, from 1940 onward, the Japanese army in Manchuria and China made extensive use of bacteriological weapons in the war against the Chinese people.

We have already mentioned that Detachment No. 731 was a powerful complex for the production of deadly bacteria. It was a genuine death factory, equipped with the latest advances in contemporary bacteriological technology. The scale of this deadly bacterial production was examined in detail by the forensic medical experts. Their conclusion noted that "over the course of a single ordinary production cycle, lasting only a few days, … the equipment available in the detachment could ensure a yield of no fewer than 30,000,000 billion microbes for species with an average rate of

reproduction." The expert examination emphasized that such quantities of microbes, given the short production time and the ultimate purpose of the "output" of this production, must be regarded as exceptionally large. With the vats for preparing nutrient media fully loaded and production pushed to the maximum, the detachment could produce, in a single cycle, 40,000,000 billion microbes or more, depending on the type of pathogen.

In receiving these enormous masses of bacteria for the production of bacteriological weapons, the detachment's staff measured this mass in kilograms—referring to the weight of the thick, sour-cream-like bacterial mass taken directly from the surface of the solid nutrient medium… The design of the equipment and its quantity enabled Detachment No. 731 to carry out several production cycles simultaneously, which made the detachment's monthly output equal to many hundreds of millions of billions of bacteria, even for pathogens with an average rate of reproduction. [1]

From the testimony of the defendants Kawashima and Karasawa, it emerged that Detachment No. 731 was capable of producing up to 300 kilograms of plague bacteria within the course of a single month.

The scale of production of deadly bacteria is illustrated by the interrogation of the defendant Karasawa, b. the head of the department that carried out mass cultivation of bacteria. Here is an extract from the transcript of the process:

"Question. How much typhoid bacteria could be produced at maximum load?

Answer. In a month from 800 to 900 kilograms.

An idea of the scale of production of deadly bacteria is given by the interrogation, during the judicial investigation, of the defendant Karasawa, the former head of the section that carried out mass bacterial cultivation. We reproduce an excerpt from the trial transcript:

"Question. How much typhoid bacteria could be produced at maximum load?

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", pp. 397-398.

Answer. In a month from 800 to 900 kilograms.
Question. Anthrax?
Answer. About 600 kilograms.
Question. Cholera?
Answer. About one ton.
Question. Paratyphoid?
Answer. Same as typhus.
Question. Dysentery?
Answer. Also" [1].

In the bacteriological war planned by the Japanese military, these colossal masses of deadly bacteria were to be dumped on populated areas, reservoirs, pastures, etc. in the form of bacterial rain.

This was the first secret bacteriological formation created by the Japanese military in Manchuria—Detachment No. 731.

The Japanese newspaper Akahata reported that Ishii Shiro, being a professor at the Japanese Military Medical Academy in Tokyo, arranged a so-called "model" of the bacteriological arsenal of the Japanese army at the department of bacteriology of this academy. Organized by Ishii Shiro, in accordance with the secret decree of the criminal Japanese Emperor Hirohito, bacteriological detachment No. 731 was the "bacteriological arsenal" of the Japanese army, which was supposed to supply it with bacteriological weapons for an aggressive war.

The second secret bacteriological formation created in Manchuria was Detachment No. 100, led by B. the head of the veterinary department of the Kwantung Army, Takahashi Takaatsu, and headed by b. the head of this detachment was Major General of the Veterinary Service Wakamatsu Yujiro. The criminal activities of this detachment were covered in detail at the Khabarovsk trial in the testimony of defendants Takahashi, Hirazakura Mitomo and a number of witnesses. In addition, the criminal activities of Detachment No. 100 were characterised by the testimony of Yamada Otozoo.

[1] "Material of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 264.

Like Detachment No. 731, Detachment No. 100 was directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

Characterizing Detachment No. 100, defendant Yamada testified: "Regarding the work of Detachment No. 100 in preparing bacteriological warfare, I must say that Detachment No. 100 was entrusted with the task of carrying out sabotage measures, that is, infecting pastures, livestock and water bodies with epidemic bacteria. In this unit, Detachment No. 100 was closely linked in its work with the intelligence department of the Kwantung Army headquarters.

In this unit, Detachment No. 100 was closely linked in its work with the intelligence department of the Kwantung Army headquarters.

army. Based on the general tasks of Detachment No. 100, I knew that the detachment was carrying out relevant work on the production of bacteriological weapons, as well as studying methods of using them." [1] Testifying at the trial, Yamada spoke, in particular, about the bacteriological reconnaissance undertaken by Detachment No. 100 in the North Khingan Province, bordering the Soviet Union. Yamada also confirmed that he approved b.'s report. the head of the veterinary department of the headquarters, Lieutenant General Takahashi, which outlined considerations about the need to infect water bodies in the Three Rivers area and in the area southeast of Lake. Dalai-Nur, i.e. in the Mongolian People's Republic.

If Detachment No. 731 conducted criminal research primarily on artificially inciting epidemics, then Detachment No. 100 conducted the same research in the field of epizootics, that is, infectious diseases of livestock. In addition, Detachment No. 100 studied various methods of infecting useful plants; in particular, experiments were carried out on a large scale to infect cereals with red and black rust and mosaic.

The conclusion of the forensic medical examination notes the particular danger to humanity of the criminal activities of Japanese veterinarians and bacteriologists from Detachment No. 100: "If agricultural and veterinary sciences," the expert commission noted,

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 40.

“through enormous labour ensure an increase in the yield of useful plants and the number of useful animals, then the detachments developed ways to destroy crops of rye and wheat, as well as cows, horses and sheep, and even set themselves the task of persistently contaminating the soil with anthrax, trying to make the earth itself difficult to access for human use” [2].

When preparing bacteriological warfare, Detachment No. 100, like Detachment No. 731, had powerful special equipment for growing bacteria. For this purpose, a special sixth department was created within Detachment No. 100, which bore the formal name “Ippoepizootic Directorate of the Kwantung Army,” which dealt exclusively with the preparation of bacteriological warfare.

From the testimony of the defendant Takahashi at the judicial investigation, it is clear that Detachment No. 100 intended to use bacteriological weapons as the main types to incite epizootics and destroy useful plants.

From the testimony of the defendant Takahashi at the judicial investigation, it is clear that Detachment No. 100 intended to use bacteriological weapons as the main types to incite epizootics and destroy useful plants.

primarily the bacteria of glanders and anthrax, as well as bacteria of red rust, mosaic, rinderpest and sheep pox.

Takahashi testified that Detachment No. 100 began to work closely on researching bacteriological weapons in December 1943. After Takahashi b.’s report. The commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, General Umezu, adopted a plan for the mass cultivation of anthrax, glanders and red rust bacteria in the sixth department of Detachment No. 100. _

In 1944, a reconnaissance group was sent from Detachment No. 100 to the region of North Khingan Province. This group was headed by the defendant in the Khabarovsk trial, lieutenant of the veterinary service of Hirazakura.

Interrogated during the judicial investigation, Hirazakura admitted that from June 1942 until the time of his capture by the Soviet Army, he actively participated in the preparation of

[2] Ibid., p. 394.

bacteriological warfare against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. In July 1942, he took part in an expedition to the Three Rivers Valley, in the North Khingan province bordering the Soviet Union, where, after conducting experiments on contaminating water bodies and pastures, a tributary of the border Argun River was contaminated with anthrax. In June 1944, the same Hirazakura carried out special reconnaissance in order to establish whether in the Soviet border regions it was possible that water bodies, as well as summer and winter livestock pastures, could be contaminated from an airplane. Hirazakura made a detailed report on the results of the reconnaissance to the defendant Takahashi.

In some cases, experiments on infecting livestock were carried out by employees of detachment No. 100 at the training ground of detachment No. 731 near the station. Anda. Spraying of bacteria and toxic substances was carried out from the air using aircraft of the 731st detachment.

Despite the fact that Detachment No. 100 carried out research in the field of artificial incitement of epizootics, i.e., diseases of livestock, and damage to useful plants, it, like Detachment No. 731, carried out criminal experiments on living people.

Detachment No. 100 had a special botanical department that extracted various toxic substances from Manchurian plants. The poisons were tested on living people, who were delivered by the Japanese gendarmerie to Detachment No. 100 from the same contingents as Detachment No. 731. All people subjected to the experiments were subsequently killed so that there would be no witnesses to the crimes committed.

As defendant Mitomo testified, experiments on living people were carried out in Detachment K 100 from August - September 1944 and consisted of various hypnotic substances and poisons being quietly mixed into the food of the experimental people. After the people's body was exhausted as a result of the experiments performed on them, the victims were killed.

In Detachment No. 100, significantly fewer victims were killed than in Detachment No. 731. However, the criminal experiments on living people carried out in the second secret bacteriological centre of the Japanese army in Manchuria were distinguished by the same

cruelty and inhumanity, the same blasphemous mockery of humans as the experiments on people in Detachment No. 731.

With deep indignation, the workers of Khabarovsk who were in the courtroom listened to the cynical story of Mitomo, an "ordinary laboratory assistant" of Detachment No. 100, about how he killed one of the Russian people who had become a victim of experiments, and buried the body of the victim in a cattle burial ground, next to the carcasses of dead livestock.

Here is an extract from the transcript of the Khabarovsk trial:

"Mitomo. One Russian experimental subject, on the orders of the scientific colleague Matsui, was killed by injecting him with one tenth of a gram of potassium cyanide.

Question. Кто его умертвил?

Answer. I injected him with potassium cyanide.

Question. What did you do with the corpse of this Russian whom you killed?

Answer. I dissected a corpse at the cattle burial ground in the detachment.

Question. What did you do then with this corpse?

Answer. Зарыл этот труп.

Question. Где была вырыта яма?

Answer. At the cattle burial ground, at the back of the detachment.

Question. In the same place where the cattle carcasses were buried?

Answer. The place is the same, but the pits are different. (There is movement in the hall, a roar of indignation)"[1]. ([1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 323.)

From the testimony of defendant Yamada, quoted earlier, it is clear that one of the main tasks assigned to Detachment No. 100 was to conduct bacteriological sabotage against the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

During the trial, it was proven that such sabotage was committed by Detachment No. 100 more than once, and they used pathogens that were dangerous not only to livestock, but also to people, in particular the bacteria glanders and anthrax.

A participant in these bacteriological sabotages was B. The "researcher" of Detachment No. 100 is defendant Hirazakura. He spoke in detail in court about the criminal experiments of Detachment No. 100 during its "summer manoeuvres" in 1942. Waters of the river. Derbul, flowing into the river. Argun, which goes into Soviet territory, became infected with glanders bacteria. "...Infection was carried out at certain intervals, approximately 100 meters." [1] During these same "manoeuvres," the land in the areas bordering the Soviet Union became infected with anthrax.

From April 1944, Hirazakura headed a group of employees of Detachment No. 100, which carried out bacteriological reconnaissance in the areas of the Northern Khingan province bordering the Soviet Union and developed a plan for widespread bacteriological sabotage against the USSR.

The court was presented with an authentic secret report from the Japanese military mission in Hailar dated March 26, 1945, from which it is clear that at that time the Hirazakura group, as b. believed. the head of this mission, Amano, "zealously and actively" carried out her criminal duties. [2]

Detachment No. 100, like Detachment No. 731, was fully prepared to use active means of bacteriological warfare in a combat situation. In particular, defendant Hirazakura, in accordance with Takahashi's order, purchased a large consignment of cattle in the area of Hailara, which was to be infected with acute infectious diseases and transported for the purpose of bacteriological sabotage to the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The third secret bacteriological formation, whose activities were investigated at the Khabarovsk trial, was Nanjing Detachment "Ey" No. 1644. It was an institution similar to Detachment No. 731. It is characteristic that the organiser of this detachment, like Detachment No. 731, was Ishii Shiro. The strength of the Nanjing detachment, together with its branches, was about 1,500 people. Detachment "Hey" No. 1644 was closely associated with Detachment No. 731, and the next head of the Nanjing detachment after Ishii was

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Process", p. 314.
[2] Ibid., p. 215.

appointed Colonel Oota Akira, who had previously served in Detachment No. 731 and led the detachment's criminal expedition to central China in 1942.

In terms of scale and production capacity, Detachment "Hey" No. 1644, as noted in the examination conclusion, was inferior to Detachment No. 731.

Just like Ishii's detachment, the Nanjing detachment was engaged in the mass reproduction of fleas.

At the Khabarovsk trial, the court was presented with an excerpt from the transcript of the Tokyo International Tribunal, indicating that in Detachment "E" No. 1644, villainous experiments were carried out on living people.

Thus, the Nanjing detachment was a secret bacteriological formation of the Japanese army, similar to the bacteriological warfare training centres that were created in Manchuria, but smaller in scale.

When carrying out bacteriological attacks against China, the Nanjing detachment played a supporting role. However, the methods used in it for conducting criminal research in the field of preparing bacteriological warfare and, in particular, the villainous experiments on living people were similar to those used by criminals from Detachment No. 731.

These methods could not have been different, since the organizer of Detachment "Ey" No. 1644, as well as Detachment No. 731, was the same criminal "bacteriologist scientist" of the Japanese military—Ishii Shiro.

At the Khabarovsk trial, all the criminals brought to trial pleaded guilty.

A significant role in this was played by genuine secret Japanese documents extracted from the secret archive of the Kwantung Gendarmerie captured by the Soviet Army in Manchuria, which was accidentally not destroyed by the Japanese gendarmes. These documents were so indisputable that even b. could not refute them. The commander of the Kwantung Army is defendant Yamada.

In the face of thousands of workers of Khabarovsk, the criminals, exposed by indisputable evidence of grave atrocities, were forced to admit their guilt.

But not all the criminals whose guilt was proven at the trial, and not even the main ones, were put in the dock in Khabarovsk. For now, these criminals are being saved from fair punishment by the patronage of the American imperialists.

CHAPTER THREE. JAPANESE ORGANISERS AND INSPIRERS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

The materials of the Khabarovsk trial indisputably establish that all the monstrous atrocities of the bacteriological formations of the Japanese army were inspired and directed by the ruling clique of Japan, headed by **Emperor Hirohito**.

It has been proven that the largest centre of the Japanese military for preparing and unleashing bacteriological warfare, the so-called **Detachment No. 731**, operated under the leadership of the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, **General Umezu**, and later **General Yamada**, who succeeded him in this post.

Umezu—one of the most prominent leaders of the Japanese military—commanded the Kwantung Army from 1939 to July 1944, and then, until the defeat and capitulation of Japan, served as Chief of the General Staff. Umezu, as one of the active organizers of aggression against the USSR, was sentenced by the Tokyo Tribunal to life imprisonment and died in Sugamo Prison while serving his sentence.

Yamada commanded the Japanese occupation army in Central China in 1938–1939, then, until July 1944, served as Chief of the General Inspectorate for Training of the Japanese Army while simultaneously holding a seat on the Supreme War Council, and for a period, served as Commander of the Defence of Japan.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Yamada was the absolute master of Manchuria and the Japanese armed forces based on its territory—a dictator in whose hands the "Emperor" of Manchuria, Henry Pu-Yi, was merely a puppet.

The most trusted and influential members of the Japanese ruling clique, the most active participants in the criminal conspiracy of aggression, were appointed to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, individuals to whom the Japanese imperialists entrusted the realization of their secret predatory plans.[1] ([1] See "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", page 447.)

It was precisely such a trusted person that Yamada was, who recounted the plans of the ruling clique of Japan during the trial. Yamada stated that bacteriological weapons were intended primarily

against the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, and China; however, there were also intentions to deploy them against the United States and Great Britain.

The defendant **Karasawa**, former chief of a section of Detachment No. 731, spoke about how personnel from this detachment studied the susceptibility of American prisoners of war to various infections. One of Karasawa's colleagues—**Lieutenant Colonel Minata**—was specifically sent to an American POW camp to investigate the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to infectious diseases. All this was done to prepare what the Japanese imperialists considered the most effective bacteriological weapon against the USSR and the allied powers.

Analyzing the situation in the Pacific theatre of war during an operational meeting of officers in May 1945, **General Ishii** stated:

"...We will have to... resort to the ultimate means, including bacteriological weapons, in order to achieve a turnaround in favour of Japan."[2] ([2] Ibid., p. 288.)

As shown above, the ruling clique of Japan not only prepared but also deployed bacteriological weapons.

The bacteriological formations of the Japanese army were under the special supervision of the War Minister of Japan. Yamada spoke about the role of this ministry in his testimony, stating that in March 1945, the headquarters of the Kwantung Army received instructions from the War Ministry to increase the production of bacteriological weapons. He further noted that these instructions were successfully carried out.

As testified by the former Deputy Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, **Matsumura**, this increase was prompted by necessary preparations for the use of bacteriological weapons against the Soviet Union in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

"...The use of bacteriological weapons against the Soviet Union was to be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the General Staff."[3] ([3] Ibid., p. 131)

From the testimony of the defendant **Kajitsuka** and other defendants, it is evident that during the tenures of **Araki Sadao** and **Tojo Hideki** as War Ministers, they were particularly active in facilitating the expansion of the Japanese army's bacteriological

formations. As is well known, they were the most zealous executors of the aggressive plans of Japan's ruling clique, which explains their role in preparing bacteriological weapons.

Financial Foundations and Extreme Secrecy

The Japanese government generously financed the development of bacteriological weapons. At the cost of the monstrous exploitation of the Japanese people, the ruling clique created lethal bacteriological weapons, spending massive sums of money to maintain these special army formations.

The defendants spoke about this during the trial, and witnesses corroborated it. For instance, the witness **Hotta** stated that 10 million yen per year was allocated for the maintenance of Detachment No. 731, of which 7 million was spent directly on operations linked to the preparation of bacteriological weapons.

To hide from public opinion the fact that public funds were being spent on preparing an aggressive war, the Japanese military financed its bacteriological formations through secret budgets.

As the witness Matsumura testified, the expenses associated with the organization of Detachment 731 and research work on finding bacteriological weapons:

"...were part of the general extraordinary military budget of the Kwantung Army, which did not require special accounting before parliament, making it possible to keep the detachment's activities concealed from those sitting in parliament..." [1] Direct Imperial Involvement

Emperor Hirohito of Japan took a direct part in the preparation for bacteriological warfare. This is substantiated by numerous pieces of evidence reviewed by the court during the Khabarovsk trial.

"Detachment 731 was organized by a secret decree of the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, in 1936," testified the defendant **Kiyoshi Kawashima**, a Major General of the Medical Service and a direct, active participant in the research, production, and use of bacteriological weapons.

[1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, p. 123.

“I saw the decree of the Emperor of Japan myself in the detachment’s files during my period of work as the chief of the general department of Detachment 731.

...As the research work of the detachment became more active, its importance grew, and the seriousness of the work it performed increased, there arose a need to increase its staff, expand the laboratories, and enlarge the territory of the detachment.

In connection with this, a new decree was issued by the Emperor of Japan in 1940, according to which the main part of the detachment was relocated to the area of Pingfan station.

...The Emperor’s decree of 1940, furthermore, provided for an increase in the detachment’s staff to 3,000 people, including the branches newly formed by this decree in various regions of Manchuria...” [1]

The former Chief of the Medical Administration of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant General of the Medical Service **Ryuji Kajitsuka**, also confirmed before the court that Detachment No. 731 was formed in 1936 under a secret decree issued by Emperor Hirohito.

“...This decree of the Emperor,” Kajitsuka testified, “was reproduced and sent to all units of the Japanese army to familiarise the entire officer corps with it. I personally was familiarised with this decree and the detachment’s table of organisation attached to it against a signature, by affixing my own personal seal to it.”

Kajitsuka also testified that Emperor Hirohito issued a decree on the expansion and reorganisation of Detachment No. 731, and that former War Minister Tojo signed a special secret order directing that the execution of the Emperor’s decree be accelerated:

“...Detachment No. 731 was reorganized in 1939–1940 by a special secret decree of the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, from 1939. I was familiarized with this decree against a signature in approximately February 1940 at the headquarters of the Kwantung Army...

In addition, by one or two secret decrees of Emperor Hirohito from 1940, four branches of Detachment No. 731 were additionally

[1] “Materials of the Khabarovsk trial”, pp. 110-111.

created in the second half of that year... From the attached tables of organization of these branches, signed by War Minister Tojo, it was clear that each of them had a personnel strength of up to 300 people."[2] ([2] Ibid., pp. 103-104.)

A biologist by education, Hirohito, when signing the decrees to establish the bacteriological formations of the Japanese army, clearly realized the most horrific consequences of his criminal decision for humanity. He understood perfectly well that the ominous weapon of bacteriological warfare he brought into existence would primarily be turned against the defenceless civilian population, and that many thousands of elderly people, women, and children would become the first victims of this inhumane weapon.

Hirohito did not cultivate tons of deadly bacteria himself. He did not personally test their effects on living people.

One of the lower-ranking defendants, sentenced to two years of deprivation of liberty, **Kikuchi**, stated in his final plea at the trial:

"From early childhood, I was taught... to be loyal to the Japanese Emperor. I thought that by my work I would serve the benefit of my people, but I was deceived... I realised how I had been deceived, how false and incorrect was the education I received from childhood in my homeland.

...I regret that the main criminals, the main organizers and inspirers of bacteriological warfare, are not sitting on the defendants' bench. I am filled with a sense of hatred and disgust toward them." [1] The facts established at the judicial trial in Khabarovsk prove that Hirohito occupied one of the leading places in the preparation and execution of bacteriological warfare, which is a most serious crime against humanity.

In connection with the fact that the American lawyers of the Japanese war criminals refer in Hirohito's defence to the claim that he, as head of state, cannot be held criminally liable, it is necessary to emphasize that Hirohito's position as Emperor of Japan, i.e., as head of state, cannot affect his responsibility for the crimes committed. He, like any other war criminal, is subject to criminal liability.

[1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, p. 521.

Historical Precedents of Head of State Accountability

For the first time, the question of the responsibility of a head of state was raised, at least *de jure*, by the **Treaty of Versailles** in 1919. Article 227 of this treaty brought a public charge against the former Emperor of Germany, **Wilhelm II of Hohenzollern**, for "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties". It is known that Wilhelm II was not tried and no serious attempt was made to try him. The demand for a trial of the Kaiser was a concession by the ruling circles of the Entente countries to the public opinion of the masses, and when Holland refused to extradite Wilhelm II for trial, this refusal completely suited the governments of the victorious nations. A trial of the German Emperor was not part of their calculations at all. They were then more interested in suppressing the revolutionary movement of the masses than in punishing the Kaiser, who was guilty of the gravest war crimes.

The question of the responsibility of a head of state was finally resolved after the defeat of Nazi Germany. In the **Charter of the International Military Tribunal**, established by the agreement of August 8, 1945, between the governments of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain, and France for the punishment of the chief war criminals of the European Axis countries, it was explicitly provided:

"...The official position of defendants, whether as Heads of State (emphasis ours.— Authors) or responsible officials in Government Departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility or mitigating punishment" (Art. 7).

Based on this, the Soviet Government, in its note of February 1, 1950, to the governments of the USA, Great Britain, and China, proposed to establish a special international military court in the near future and to bring the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, before this court.

The proposal of the Soviet Government, as it corresponded to the interests of all peace-loving peoples, was met with approval by progressive people all over the world, including in Japan itself.

Demanding a trial for Hirohito, the newspaper *Akahata* wrote:

"Immediately after the end of the war, the Communist Party demanded a trial for the Emperor... The Communist Party will continue now, together with all honest patriots who wish to create a

peace-loving, independent Japan, to fight for bringing all war criminals, including the Emperor, to justice." [2] A former member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, **Dr. Mei Ju-ao**, in a conversation with correspondents, stated that the Soviet Government's proposal "to bring to trial the Japanese war criminals who were preparing bacteriological warfare is just and lawful. The peoples of the whole world," said Mei Ju-ao, "support the Soviet proposal. Only the American imperialists are trying to protect Hirohito and other war criminals under two pretexts. They claim that according to the decision made by the members of the Far Eastern Commission at the meeting of April 3, 1946, Hirohito should not be brought to trial as a war criminal. The other pretext advanced by the Americans is that by the decision of the Far Eastern Commission adopted in April 1949, the trials of war criminals must be concluded.

However, the American imperialists distort the facts. At the meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, an agreement was reached that Hirohito would temporarily not be held responsible along with the first twenty-eight Japanese war criminals, including Tojo and Doihara. This by no means meant that Hirohito would not be brought to trial at all.

As for the decision of the Far Eastern Commission adopted in April last year, it merely contained a proposal that, as far as possible, the trials of Japanese war criminals should be completed by September last year. This was only a proposal, and it did not mean that the trials of Japanese war criminals would not continue after September. In reality, the trials of Japanese war criminals continued after September not only in the Soviet Union but also in Holland and the Philippines.

The Soviet Union's proposal to bring Hirohito and other criminals to trial," Mei Ju-ao said in conclusion, "is fully justified and lawful. Anyone who rejects this absolutely just proposal under any pretext thereby shows that he is an accomplice in the preparation of a criminal bacteriological war." [1]

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[2] *Pravda*, February 12, 1950.

[1] *Pravda*, February 12, 1950.

The United Nations General Assembly, at its meeting on December 11, 1946, confirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and expressed in the judgment of the Tribunal. [2] Thereby, the states belonging to the United Nations assumed the obligation to observe the principles set forth in the Charter of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal. And as already indicated above, one of these principles was the principle of the personal responsibility of a head of state before a court.

Thus, from the point of view of universally recognized norms of international law, there are no grounds to question the criminal liability of the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, for the war crimes he committed. The law and the conscience of the peoples demand that the criminal Emperor of Japan be tried and suffer his well-deserved punishment.

The Core Ideologues of the Biological Program

Among the Japanese organizers and inspirers of bacteriological warfare, Generals **Shiro Ishii**, **Masaji Kitano**, **Yujiro Wakamatsu**, and **Yukio Kasahara** must be included.

The Japanese military, not without reason, recognized Shiro Ishii as the ideologist of bacteriological warfare. A military doctor by education and a bacteriologist by specialty, Ishii, the son of a wealthy landowner, voluntarily entered military service in 1920 and devoted his entire life to developing the inhumane "science" of mass cultivation of deadly bacteria for use as a weapon of aggressive war.

Beginning in 1931, Ishii, within his circle of friends—military doctors and bacteriologists, as well as among influential workers in the Japanese General Staff and the War Ministry—began to heavily promote the necessity of preparing Japan for offensive bacteriological warfare.

This was the period when the militaristic clique began to implement its aggressive plans and actively prepared for an attack on the Soviet Union. It was during this period that the Japanese imperialists seized Manchuria, which attracted them not only with its natural wealth, the possibility of expansion and colonization, but also

[2] See "Soviet State and Law," 1947, No. 12, pp. 33-34.

as a bridgehead for further territorial conquests in the USSR and China.

In 1931, the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, **Hirota**, stated to the General Staff of Japan that:

"...it is necessary to take a firm stand toward the Soviet Union, having decided to fight the USSR at any time it turns out to be necessary. However, the goal should be not so much defence against communism, as the occupation of the Far East and Siberia." [1]

This explains why Ishii's proposal met with the sympathy of the War Ministry and the General Staff of Japan. Shortly after the seizure of Manchuria, a special laboratory was organised on its territory under Ishii's command, which engaged in research into the use of bacteria of acute infectious diseases as a weapon of aggressive war.

By 1936, the influence of the most reactionary and expansionist circles on Japan's foreign policy had intensified. On February 26, 1936, a military-fascist putsch occurred, bringing Hirota to the post of Prime Minister.

In the same year, imperialist Japan linked its destiny with Nazi Germany by concluding the so-called **"Anti-Comintern Pact"** with it, which was the formalisation of a military alliance between two aggressive states aimed against peace-loving countries, and primarily against the USSR.

The radical militaristic clique that had seized power did not hide its intentions of further expansion on the Asian mainland and in the area of the southern seas. In the so-called "declaration on national policy" issued by the cabinet of ministers in August 1936, special attention was paid to strengthening military power in Korea and Manchuria, so that Japan could "strike the Russians at the very beginning of the war". [1] To deliver such a blow, the Japanese

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[1] See Appendix to the book by M. Yu. Raginsky and S. Ya. Rozenblit — *International Trial of the Chief Japanese War Crimes Defendants*. USSR Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1950, p. 235.

[1] See Appendix to the book by M. Yu. Raginsky and S. Ya. Rozenblit — *International Trial of the Chief Japanese War Crimes*

imperialists decided to use a new weapon—bacteriological means of warfare.

Industrial Scale and Field Deployment

By this time, Ishii's research in the field of bacteriological weapons had gone beyond the limits of labouratory research. The Japanese imperialists moved from labouratory experiments to the mass production of bacteriological means of warfare, entrusting this matter entirely to Shiro Ishii. For this purpose, all conditions were created for him: a special military town grew up at Pingfan station, powerful modern equipment was manufactured, and technical means were provided for testing bacteriological weapons in combat conditions.

Ishii organized and headed the largest secret formation of the Japanese army—**Detachment No. 731**, which became the centre for preparing bacteriological warfare and the practical use of bacteriological weapons against the USSR, China, and other states.

All criminal research in the field of preparing bacteriological warfare and, in particular, all inhumane experiments on living people were conducted under the direct leadership of Ishii.

He personally developed a method of using fleas infected with plague as a bacteriological weapon.

He designed special ceramic bacteriological bombs, the so-called **"Ishii bombs."**

Ishii also personally developed methods for cultivating deadly bacteria in huge quantities, in particular creating the so-called **"Ishii cultivator."**

As was established at the Khabarovsk trial, General Ishii personally headed the bacteriological expeditions of Detachment No. 731 into China in 1940 and 1942, and led the expedition to China in 1941. During these expeditions, various types of bacteriological weapons were used, causing epidemics of plague, typhus, paratyphus, and other diseases, which resulted in the deaths of thousands of peaceful residents of China.

Defendants. USSR Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1950, p. 238.

On Ishii's initiative, in 1939, bacteriological weapons were deployed against the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic in the area of the Khalkhin Gol River.

But all these monstrous atrocities were committed by his will, according to his decrees.

Hirohito's decrees were fully put into practice: General Yamada, as he stated in his final plea at the trial, "faithfully and consistently carried out all orders and instructions of the War Ministry and the General Staff of the Japanese Army"; generals and officers of the Japanese army cultivated tons of deadly bacteria and created bacteriological weapons; numerous executioners calling themselves researchers committed monstrous crimes in the dungeons of the bacteriological detachments; the Japanese military caused devastating plague epidemics in China; a Japanese special construction company, as seen from a report in the newspaper *Akahata*, was engaged in the construction of facilities in Japan and Manchuria intended for the research and production of bacteriological weapons.

The Role of Imperial Headquarters

The Imperial Headquarters directed the criminal activities of the special formations preparing bacteriological warfare. All the threads of the monstrous conspiracy against humanity stretched there. Reports on the criminal activities of the bacteriological detachments of the Japanese army converged there. Villainous plans for bacteriological warfare and criminal instructions on the use of bacteriological weapons were developed there.

At the Khabarovsk trial, numerous proofs of the leading role of the Imperial Headquarters in preparing bacteriological warfare were presented.

Thus, the defendant Yamada testified:

"...In October or November 1944, General Kitano gave me a detailed report on the results of experiments on the use of plague fleas as a means of bacteriological warfare... Personally, considering the method of using fleas infected with plague to be highly effective, I approved Kitano's report and his proposed method of using bacteriological weapons.

The results of the experiments on the use of fleas infected with plague were submitted to the Imperial Headquarters...”[1] ([1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, pp. 97–98.)

At the trial, a directive of the Second Department of the Land Forces of the Imperial Headquarters dated January 20, 1944, was read out. It stated:

“...Chemicals, bacteria, or explosive devices with clockwork mechanisms are used as a means to destroy enemy personnel during secret attack operations... Upon completion of the matter, it is better to leave no traces... If this is impossible, it is necessary to achieve the greatest effect in the very first operation.”[1] ([1] “Materials of the Khabarovsk trial”, p. 187.)

This directive alone exposes the leading role of the Imperial Headquarters in the preparation and use of bacteriological weapons.

Many of those who should have sat on the defendants’ bench alongside Yamada, Takahashi, Kajitsuka, Kawashima, Hirazakura, and others are still at large because they enjoy the patronage of their overseas like-minded associates.

“We know,” the state prosecutor rightly noted in his speech, “that not all the villains have been placed on the defendants’ bench. The chain of participants in the criminal conspiracy... does not end with the criminals upon whom you will pass your verdict.

...We know the names of those criminals from the Japanese General Staff and the War Ministry of Japan who supported and directed the clandestine work of the secret bacteriological formations, generously financed them, approved samples of bacteriological weapons, and planned the day for the start of bacteriological attacks.

...Being outside our country, they enjoy the protection of those reactionary forces of the imperialist camp who themselves dream of a time when they can unleash upon humanity a cargo of trinitrotoluene, atomic bombs, and deadly bacteria.”

To this day, the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, who by right of justice should be counted among the main organizers of bacteriological warfare, has not been held accountable. Hirohito, under the protection of the American imperialists, continues to rule Japan and carry out the designs of the American governor MacArthur

for the fascisation of the country and its transformation into a military-industrial base for the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

At large walk the masters of the Japanese military—the magnates of financial capital **"Zaibatsu,"** by whose order the means of mass destruction were invented and mastered. For the sake of multiplying the capital of these massive monopolists, the Japanese military prepared monstrous atrocities, using the achievements of medical science not for the benefit of humanity, but for its destruction.

The ruling clique of Japan, headed by Hirohito, brazenly deceived its own people, intoxicating and corrupting their consciousness with all kinds of racist delusions.

In that same year of 1939, when the Japanese imperialists were creating an extensive network of bacteriological formations, Unit "Ei" No. 1644 was organised in Nanjing. It was also engaged in research into bacteriological weapons, testing them on living humans. In addition, the unit conducted criminal experiments investigating the effects of poisoned serums on humans. As the defendant General Shunji Sato testified at the Khabarovsk trial, the organizer and first leader of this unit was Shiro Ishii.

All of Ishii's activities were characterized by particular cruelty and inhumanity. He was personally connected with the Japanese gendarmerie and Japanese military intelligence in Manchuria, from whom he received thousands of people for Unit No. 731 through so-called "special dispatches" to conduct criminal, inhuman experiments that ended in the deaths of these people.

Major General of the Medical Service Kawashima testified at the trial that in the summer of 1941, during a special secret meeting, Ishii informed the unit's department heads that the unit's activities had been approved by the Japanese General Staff. In connection with the outbreak of Hitlerite Germany's war against the USSR, the General Staff had instructed them to intensify preparations for bacteriological warfare and to increase the production of lethal bacteria, which Ishii subsequently carried out.

In 1942, Ishii was recalled to Tokyo to perform other responsible assignments related to the preparation for bacteriological warfare.

The nature of these assignments can be judged by an article published in the Japanese newspaper *Akahata* on February 8, 1950, entitled "The Underground Factory of Death". The article states: "The centre of Japan's preparation for bacteriological warfare was in Tokyo, in the former military medical school located on Wakamatsu-cho... On the territory of the military medical school, there was a restricted area where only special individuals could pass. This area was the 'anti-epidemic' laboratory, in which several thousand generals, officers of the medical service, and doctors attached to the army were engaged in research under the leadership of the former Lieutenant General of the Medical Service, Shiro Ishii. In this laboratory, they cultivated bacteria for cholera, typhus (to poison water), glanders, and other diseases (for horses and other animals), gas gangrene (for humans); they studied methods for their application, methods to combat them, ways to spray bacteria from aircraft, and how to pack them into mines, grenades, bullets, and glass bombs that explode below the surface of the water, and the like. The head of the laboratory, former Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, told the laboratory staff that 'military medicine does not consist only of treatment and prevention; real military medicine is intended for attack'".

"...In the basement of the military medical school, a large secret factory was located, which mass-produced bacteriological weapons on an assembly line... The 'anti-epidemic' laboratory and the underground factory were largely destroyed during one of the major bombings of Tokyo before the end of the war and were partially evacuated to Akita and Niigata, where they were completely destroyed at the conclusion of the war".[1] ([1] Pravda, February 11, 1950)

In 1945, being appointed head of Unit No. 731 for the second time, Ishii prepared the use of bacteriological agents against the USSR, the USA, and Great Britain.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Yamada, characterized Ishii as one of the most active participants in the criminal preparation for bacteriological warfare.

Yamada testified: "Unit No. 731 was Ishii's brainchild, and therefore in 1945 he was again appointed to the position of head of

this unit... Ishii's appointment... was directly related to the tasks of intensifying the work of bacteriological units at that time and in connection with instructions from the War Ministry to increase the production of bacteriological weapons..." [2]

Among the chief criminals against humanity is Lieutenant General of the Medical Service Masaji Kitano. From August 1942 to March 1945, during the period when Ishii was in Tokyo, Kitano commanded Unit No. 731. Under Kitano's direct leadership, the bacteriological centre of the Japanese army at Pingfan station continued to prepare criminal means of bacteriological warfare and to perfect methods for using inhumane bacteriological weapons.

While Ishii was recruiting military bacteriologists in Tokyo for an aggressive war, Kitano, in Manchuria occupied by Japanese militarists, increased the capacity of the Pingfan death factory and accelerated the breeding of lethal bacteria that the Japanese imperialists intended to unleash upon the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, the USA, England, and other states.

Kitano was prepared to flood the entire world with plague, cholera, and typhus bacteria. He was not satisfied with the hundreds of kilograms of microbes that Unit No. 731 could cultivate; he needed tons. To this end, he intended to turn numerous branches of the unit into "bacteria factories." Powerful technological equipment was brought there. Requisitions were submitted for dozens of tons of materials from which the nutrient medium for breeding bacteria is prepared. An extensive network of special courses was established where Japanese doctors and laboratory technicians were taught the "art" of killing millions of people with bacteria.

Kitano's misanthropic criminal activity was fully exposed at the Khabarovsk trial.

In August 1944, General Yamada personally visited Unit No. 731 and inspected it. Lieutenant General Kitano reported in detail to the Commander-in-Chief about the unit's activities.

"Reporting on the goals and objectives of the unit," Yamada testified, "Kitano indicated that its task was to study various issues related to the preparation of means for conducting bacteriological

[2] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 43.

warfare. ...Regarding the production department, General Kitano reported to me that this department was engaged in manufacturing special bacteriological agents on a large scale, sufficient for conducting offensive operations". [1]

In addition, during this report, Lieutenant General Kitano "informed that the branches of Unit 731 were also engaged in preparing means for conducting bacteriological warfare". [2]

Yamada was entirely satisfied with this report. He approved the direction of the "work." Even a hardened militarist like Yamada was, by his own admission, "struck by the scale of the work being carried out toward the production of a huge quantity of bacteria intended for use as bacteriological weapons" [3]. ([3] Ibid., pp. 38-39.) As for the scale of production of bacteriological weapons, according to Yamada, it "exceeded all expectations".

Kitano did not keep only Yamada informed of his criminal activities. Kitano regularly reported on his "achievements" in the field of mass human extermination to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army and sent reports to the Imperial General Headquarters.

The former Chief of the Operational-Strategic Directorate of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, Major General Tomakatsu Matsumura, spoke about one of these reports by Kitano at the Kwantung Army headquarters.

"At the end of 1944," Matsumura testified, "a report by the head of Unit No. 731, Kitano, took place in the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. Kitano gave a report on methods of using plague-infected fleas as a bacteriological weapon". [1]

General Yamada testified more thoroughly about this report.

"...In October or November 1944," Yamada said, "General Kitano gave me a detailed report on the results of experiments using plague fleas as a means of bacteriological warfare. Kitano's report was accompanied by a special documentary film brought from Unit

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[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", pp. 88-89.

[2] Ibid., p. 273)

[1] "Materials of the Khabarovsk trial", p. 139.

No. 731, as well as diagrams indicating the areas where experiments on the aerial dissemination of plague-infected fleas were carried out... During the report, he demonstrated various tables clearly showing the results of the ongoing research and testing on infecting territories with plague bacteria. Personally, considering the method of using plague-infected fleas to be highly effective, I approved Kitano's report and his proposed method for utilizing bacteriological weapons. The results of the experiments using plague-infected fleas were submitted to the Imperial General Headquarters...". [1] Kitano's criminal activity as the head of Unit No. 731 was also established by the testimony of Major General of the Medical Service Kawashima, who personally participated in meetings where, under Kitano's leadership, "issues related to research, production of bacteriological material, and its practical application in war were discussed". [3]

Kitano not only prepared bacteriological weapons but also personally participated in the use of bacteriological agents against the Chinese people during the so-called Zhejiang-Jiangxi Operation. In this instance as well, Kitano's criminal activity is inseparable from the monstrous atrocities organized and conducted by Shiro Ishii, the "ideologue" of bacteriological warfare. As is known, Ishii personally directed the use of bacteriological weapons in China, specifically in 1942, while Kitano at that time equipped the expedition, selected "specialists," and supplied them with bacteria; thus, he is a full accomplice of Ishii.

This does not exhaust Kitano's criminal activities. Under his command, just as under Ishii's, inhumane experiments on living humans were performed in the dungeons of Unit No. 731, and hundreds and thousands of innocent people were villainously put to death. The death factory in Pingfan did not halt its monstrous assembly line for a single day.

In August 1944, Lieutenant General of the Medical Service Kajitsuka visited Unit No. 731 and listened to Kitano's report on the unit's activities. Kitano reported to him that "a group of workers

[1] Ibid., p. 97.
[3] Ibid., p. 57.

from Unit No. 731 went to the Chinese front, to an area south of Shanghai, where they dropped masses of plague-infected fleas from a high altitude onto territory populated by Chinese people... A plague epidemic broke out in the place where they fell. ...In addition, Kitano told me that in the area of Anda station, experiments were conducted with time-bomb devices filled with anthrax bacteria. Shrapnel from this bomb, wounding people and animals, infected them with anthrax". [1]

Kitano stepped over the corpses of hundreds and thousands of people toward his goal—to provide Japan's ruling clique with the most effective bacteriological means required to realize its criminal plans.

An active organiser and inspirer of bacteriological warfare was Major General of the Veterinary Service Yujiro Wakamatsu.

From 1941 to 1945, this general was the head of Unit No. 100, which, as established at the Khabarovsk trial, was engaged in the production of bacteriological weapons and also organized and carried out acts of sabotage by contaminating water sources, pastures, and livestock with bacteria for anthrax, glanders, and other epizootics. Under Wakamatsu's leadership, Japanese botanists and agronomists developed methods to destroy crops by artificially infecting them with persistent pests. Criminal experiments on living humans were also conducted in Unit No. 100.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Yamada, described the criminal activity of Unit No. 100 as follows: "...Turning to the question of the activities of Units No. 731 and 100 in preparation for bacteriological warfare, it should be noted that Unit No. 731 was engaged in the research and production of bacteriological weapons intended for the mass destruction of people. The activity of Unit No. 100 in this direction was somewhat narrower and amounted to research and production of bacteriological weapons to carry out acts of sabotage to destroy livestock and contaminate crops". [2] However, as established at the Khabarovsk

[1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, p. 102.
[2] *Ibid*. p. 91.

trial, this "narrower" activity of Unit No. 100 compared to Unit No. 731 represented a chain of monstrous atrocities against humanity, for which the war criminal Wakamatsu must bear responsibility to the same extent as Shiro Ishii for the criminal activity of Unit No. 731.

Wakamatsu was closely connected with the intelligence department of the Kwantung Army Headquarters and organized bacteriological sabotage based on its assignments. A former employee of Unit No. 100, Lieutenant Hirazakura, recounted in detail at the trial how, on Wakamatsu's orders, special reconnaissance and sabotage groups were dispatched to the Trirechye and Hailar regions to conduct bacteriological sabotage against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Wakamatsu repeatedly participated in meetings with the former Commanders-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Umezu and later Yamada, where plans for preparing for bacteriological warfare were discussed.

As established from Hirazakura's testimony, Wakamatsu constantly reiterated to his subordinates: "In the event of a war between Japan and the Soviet Union, Unit 100 must become a factory for the mass production of various bacteria and highly potent poisons for conducting sabotage-bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union". [1] This was not just a criminal declaration by Wakamatsu. He practically prepared his unit for sabotage-bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union by testing the effects of poisons on living humans. Terrifying details of the villainous killing of people by introducing poisons into their food were recounted at the trial by former employees of this unit—Mitomo and Hataki.

At the Khabarovsk trial, General Wakamatsu was exposed by his subordinates; he was also exposed by his direct superior, Lieutenant General of the Veterinary Service Takahashi.

A special place among the organizers of bacteriological warfare is occupied by the former Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant General Yukio Kasahara. Kasahara is known as an

[1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, p. 118.

apologist for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union. Over a decade and a half, he exerted considerable effort to realise the criminal plans of the Japanese military elite. When Japan's ruling clique believed that the long-awaited moment to carry out aggression had arrived, it was Kasahara who was appointed Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. From 1942 to 1945, Kasahara directed the preparation for bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union and took a direct part in developing specific methods for employing bacteriological weapons.

As established at the trial, Kasahara did everything possible to ensure favourable conditions for the growth of Unit No. 731's criminal activities and gave special instructions to his subordinate staff officers to implicitly fulfil the unit's requisitions for personnel, technical equipment, etc., warning them of the exceptionally vital importance of the unit for the Japanese army.

At the trial, the Chief of the Personnel Department of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, Colonel Tadashi Tamura, testified. He stated: "...In the early days of January 1945... Lieutenant General Kasahara told me that I would have to treat Unit No. 731 with special attention, since this unit, as he stated to me bluntly, ...is preparing for bacteriological warfare". [1] Kasahara headed various commissions created by the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army to study methods of employing bacteriological weapons, and thus directly participated in developing methods of using bacteria for attack. General Yamada exposed Kasahara on this matter at the trial.

Yamada testified: "To study methods of employing bacteriological weapons, special commissions were set up under the headquarters of the Kwantung Army, which included: the Chief of Staff, the Chief of the Operational-Strategic Department, the corresponding head of the unit, and individual staff officers. In the event that the matter was resolved positively by the commission, the results were reported to the Commander-in-Chief. ...The headquarters of the Kwantung Army informed the General Staff of Japan on such matters". [2] In the autumn of 1944, Kasahara took part

[1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, p. 148.
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 278–279.

in discussing the methods of using the bacteriological bomb of the "Ishii system". In November 1944, Kasahara participated in a special meeting of senior staff officers where they discussed the results of bacteriological reconnaissance conducted by Unit No. 100 for the purpose of practically employing bacteriological weapons against the USSR.

Kasahara gave a special assignment to the Chief of the Operational-Strategic Directorate, Major General Matsumura, to develop an operational plan for using bacteriological weapons against the Soviet Union. This assignment was completed, about which Matsumura gave detailed testimony.

"...After receiving instructions to increase the production of bacteriological weapons," Matsumura testified, "Kasahara assigned me to study the possibilities of its use against the Soviet Union... I studied this matter and made a corresponding report to Kasahara, who... approved my considerations. ...I reported to Kasahara that in the event of war with the Soviet Union, bacteriological weapons should be used in the area of the cities of Voroshilov, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, and Chita...". [1]

Other evidence of Kasahara's guilt was also presented at the trial. We do not deem it necessary to cite it, as what has already been set forth is entirely sufficient for the undeniable conclusion that Kasahara was one of the organizers of bacteriological warfare and was directly engaged in issues concerning the use of bacteriological weapons, primarily against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic, and that he is therefore liable to account as a war criminal.

In this connection, it is not without interest to note that the war criminal Kasahara appeared at the Tokyo trial as a "witness" in defence of Umezu and other major Japanese war criminals. MacArthur's headquarters, being more interested in whitewashing than in convicting the major war criminals, obligingly tracked down and placed Yukio Kasahara at the disposal of the defence. This was not done without an ulterior motive. By providing Kasahara with the opportunity to appear before the International Military Tribunal as a

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[1] *Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial*, p. 132.

witness, the American occupation authorities wanted to legitimize the war criminal and shield him from accountability.

On February 1, 1950, on behalf of the Soviet Government, the Ambassadors of the USSR in Washington, London, and Beijing delivered notes to the Governments of the USA, Great Britain, and the People's Republic of China demanding the swift appointment of an International Military Court to try as war criminals—exposed in committing the gravest crimes against humanity—the Emperor of Japan Hirohito, and Generals Shiro Ishii, Masaji Kitano, Yujiro Wakamatsu, and Yukio Kasahara.

The note of the Soviet Government, on the basis of irrefutable data, exposed the crimes of the chief Japanese organizers and inspirers of bacteriological warfare before the entire world.

"...By the data established at the judicial trial in Khabarovsk and by the verdict of the Military Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District," the note points out, "it is proved that in the preparation and implementation of bacteriological warfare, which is a most serious crime against humanity, a leading role belonged not only to the Japanese war criminals already previously convicted by the verdict of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the 12 Japanese war criminals convicted by the verdict of the Military Tribunal in Khabarovsk, but also to the Emperor of Japan Hirohito, as well as to the generals of the Japanese army Shiro Ishii (former head of Unit 731), Masaji Kitano (also former head of Unit 731), Yujiro Wakamatsu (former head of Unit No. 100), and Yukio Kasahara (former Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army)". [1] The Soviet government believes that the organizers and inspirers of atrocities against humanity must suffer their deserved punishment.

The Soviet government stated in this note that all materials from the trial of the Japanese war criminals Yamada, Takahashi, Kajitsuka, and others, held in December 1949 in Khabarovsk, which expose the main Japanese war criminals in committing the gravest crimes, will be fully placed at the disposal of the International Military Court immediately upon its formation.

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[1] *Pravda*, February 3, 1950.

The note of the Soviet government is permeated with great concern for protecting peace-loving peoples from new wars and from the use of barbaric means of mass human destruction by imperialists.

The Soviet government's proposal for the severe punishment of the Japanese inspirers and organizers of bacteriological warfare was received with deep satisfaction by all peace-loving peoples as yet another testament to the Soviet Union's consistent struggle for world peace; since the punishment of all war criminals without exception is a necessary link in the struggle for a lasting and durable peace.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE PATRONS OF THE ORGANISERS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

The Japanese organisers and inspirers of bacteriological warfare enjoy every kind of patronage from the American imperialists, and primarily from their regent in Japan, General MacArthur. Shielding the villains who prepared bacteriological warfare and used bacteriological weapons is a continuation of the general policy of the United States. This policy aims to turn the war criminals of the Second World War into their allies in a future world war, which is being openly prepared by the ruling circles of the United States.

As is well known, the Anglo-American imperialists, while waging war against Germany and Japan, pursued the goal of eliminating them as competitors. They by no means sought the destruction of fascism. Moreover, fearing the strengthening of the Soviet Union, the ruling circles of the US and Britain pursued a policy of dragging out the war in order to bleed both Germany and the USSR, and then dictate their own peace terms to both.

Already in 1942–1943, behind the back of the Soviet Union, they were conducting negotiations with the Hitlerites to conclude a separate peace. They sought to preserve fascist elements in Germany upon which they could rely to transform Germany into a colony of Anglo-American imperialism. Even then, Anglo-American reactionaries intended to use Hitler's cutthroats for their future aggressive adventures.

In 1943, the US War Department and the Department of State agreed on principles for working with German prisoners of war, binding on all military and civilian officials assigned to POW camps without exception. These principles were formulated at a meeting of camp personnel on July 27, 1943, by War Department representative Colonel Winlock, who stated:

"We are tasked with preparing from among the Germans cadres that could be used to strengthen America's prestige and carry out our policy in Germany itself after its occupation by the Allies. ...The terms 'fascist' and 'Nazi' must be banished from our lexicon. Remember that for us Americans, and for the future of Europe, the hitherto unpopular National Socialists can and will be more useful

and convenient than various anti-fascists and democrats in general... In Germany and Europe, we Americans will establish order, and for this, we need numerous cadres who are close to us in spirit and conviction..." [1] The ruling circles of the US look for and find people "close in spirit and conviction"—capable of becoming vehicles of American influence in Europe and Asia—in the persons of former Hitlerite generals, Japanese military men and diplomats, various ex-Fuhrers, representatives of large monopoly capital in Germany and Japan, and Quislings of all nationalities. In short, they find them among the cohorts of war criminals.

And this is not accidental.

The Global Strategy of American Expansion

After the defeat of Hitler's Germany and imperialist Japan, in which the Soviet Union played the decisive role, the American imperialists no longer think about enslaving individual states, but about establishing their global dominance. The American imperialists strive to turn the whole world into their colony and reduce sovereign nations to the status of slaves. They are following in the footsteps of the fascist aggressors. The plans of the Anglo-American instigators of a new war surpass "the combined plans of their German and Japanese predecessors". [2]

In these plans, an important role is assigned to the war criminals of the Second World War. However, during the war and immediately after its conclusion, the Anglo-American imperialists could not openly shield war criminals from legitimate accountability because they feared the armed population. Ordinary people around the world demanded severe punishment for war criminals, clearly realizing that their punishment was an effective means of consolidating victory over the dark forces of fascism and strengthening world peace.

Forced by circumstances, the ruling circles of Great Britain and the US repeatedly expressed their readiness to punish all war

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[1] P. Troyanovsky. *General Clay's Hitlerite Cadres*. "New Times", 1948, No. 7, p. 23.

[2] G. M. Malenkov. *Report on the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution*. Gospolitizdat, 1949, p. 20.

criminals, regardless of rank or station. They solemnly promised that war criminals would be found even at the ends of the earth. They signed the Potsdam Declaration on July 26, 1945. They sealed with their signatures the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, one of which specifically stated that "stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals". At a press conference in Washington in 1943, President Roosevelt indicated that "the US government would consider granting asylum to Axis leaders or persons who served as their tools as an action inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting". [1]

Very soon, reality showed how false and hypocritical all the solemn declarations, assurances, and promises of the ruling circles of the US and Britain were.

The Revival of Fascism and Militarism

Both in Germany and Japan, the US placed people in power who, from the very first day of the occupation, did everything possible to revive fascism and militarism and to block the democratic development of these countries. Already, many prominent Hitlerite generals, like Guderian, Halder, von Manteuffel, and others, are openly in American service. Guderian and Halder are forming an army of mercenaries in Western Germany for war against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. At the same time, Guderian, acting as a "mentor" to the American military, developed a draft structure for the US military apparatus. Hitler's closest henchmen are widely used by US imperialist circles as "consultants" on preparing the American military organization for aggression.

Under American leadership, General von Manteuffel is gathering Hitlerite officers into a paramilitary organisation called "Bruderschaft" (Brotherhood), which serves as a reserve for raising command cadres for future military formations in Western Germany. The shattered Hitlerite military machine is being restored at full speed in Western Germany. Dozens of semi-legal military societies and unions uniting the command staff of the Nazi army are springing up with incredible speed. One such society in Stuttgart was organised by General Linde of the Hitlerite intelligence service. A statement by

[1] "Izvestia", July 31, 1943.

the leader of another such organization in Meldorf, former Hitlerite Colonel General Stumpff, is characteristic: “Now we are following the exact same path that we travelled with such success in 1919.” This is a hint that the Hitlerite military elite is mimicking the Kaiser’s generals, who after World War I rapidly restored the shattered German army with the help of the “Black Reichswehr”.

Grossly violating their obligations regarding the denazification of Germany, the American imperialists are reviving fascism in Western Germany. The process of fascisation has gone so far that individuals who worked in denazification courts cannot find work either in government institutions or in private enterprises. According to a Reuters correspondent in Stuttgart, a report prepared for the American High Commissioner in Western Germany indicates that over 2,000 people who previously worked in denazification courts are now unemployed. The reason for this, as noted in the report, is that “many former members of the Nazi Party have now been restored to their former positions and can often control hiring...”

At a protest rally against the revival of fascism in Germany and the rise of fascism in the United States held in New York on May 20, 1950, American writer Albert Kahn emphasized that the fascists who created the Warsaw Ghetto, Majdanek, and Auschwitz (Oświęcim) are currently sitting at peace conference tables alongside American diplomats and Wall Street representatives. “We Americans,” Albert Kahn stated, “want peace and do not desire friendly negotiations with war criminals. We believe that the proper place for war criminals is prison or the gallows”[1]. ([1] “Krasnaya Звезда” (Red Star), May 23, 1950.)

Japan as an American Outpost in the Far East

American expansionists pay exceptional attention to Japan, assigning it the role of their outpost in the Far East. They are creating an extensive network of military bases in Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Okinawa, and other regions of the Pacific Ocean. The American imperialists began to accelerate their military preparations particularly after the historic victory of the Chinese

people thwarted their plans to turn China into a bridgehead for war against the Soviet Union and a bulwark for fighting the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia. Now, the US ruling circles are taking urgent measures to create a *cordon sanitaire* around the People's Republic of China, and for this purpose, they are transforming Japan into a cornerstone of their dominance in the Far East.

To accomplish this task, they turned to the regent of Wall Street in Japan, General MacArthur. MacArthur has extensive experience as a suppressor of nations. The son of a major planter and Governor-General of the Philippines, Douglas MacArthur made a meteoric career from lieutenant to General of the Army of the United States and Field Marshal of the Philippine Army, which he commanded in 1937. Back in 1932, he organized the shooting of a peaceful demonstration of World War I veterans in the US.

Arriving in Japan as a frontman for the most reactionary circles of the US, MacArthur began ignoring the Potsdam Declaration and other agreed decisions of the Allied powers from day one. He enthusiastically engaged in creating military bases in Japan and other regions of the Pacific, restoring Japan's military-industrial potential, and turning the country into an American colony. On the small island of Okinawa, MacArthur built 25 airfields. The following fact speaks to the expenditures on military measures: 113 million dollars are being spent on the construction of just one airbase in Misawa. And according to the American newspaper *Daily Compass*, sixteen such airbases are currently being built in Japan.

In a conversation with a correspondent for the London newspaper *Daily Mail* on March 2, 1949, MacArthur boastfully declared:

"On the island of Okinawa, I have built 25 airfields capable of handling 3,500 sorties a day by the largest bombers... Now the Pacific Ocean has turned into an Anglo-Saxon lake..." [1] The American imperialists assign Japan in Asia, like Western Germany in

[1] "For lasting peace, for people's democracy!" dated January 6, 1950)

Europe, the role of landsknechts (mercenaries) in a future war. Top-ranking officials of the American army and congressmen speak of this openly. Thus, the former commander of the US 8th Occupation Army in Japan, Eichelberger, calls for arming Japan and turning it into an "ally" of the United States in the upcoming war. "The Japanese will make the kind of soldiers," Eichelberger stated, "that commanders can only dream of." [2]

Senator Eastland, an apologist for American imperialism, stated in one of his speeches in the Senate that he would welcome the rearmament of Western Germany and Japan and the use of Germans and Japanese as cannon fodder in a war against the Soviet Union. "We must," he declared, "allow Germany to rearm under our control. We must allow the creation of an anti-communist army in Japan under our control." Eastland also insisted on mobilizing the Japanese to fight the national liberation movement in the countries of Southeast Asia. [1] The American instigators of a new war are intensely restoring Japanese militarism and in every way encouraging the revanchist moves of prominent Japanese militarists. With MacArthur's help, they are seizing command positions in the state apparatus and in industry. The largest concerns of imperialist Japan—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sumitomo, known under the name "Zaibatsu" and which played a prominent role in Japanese aggression from 1931 to 1945—have not only been completely revived, but have significantly strengthened and solidified, ready to participate again, but now under American leadership, in further military adventures.

Shielding War Criminals: The Tokyo Trial and Beyond

To achieve their aggressive goals of turning Japan into a staging ground for war against the USSR and other democratic states, American reactionaries, just as in Western Germany, widely use Japanese war criminals and shield them by all possible means from deserved accountability. Forced in 1945–1946 to agree to organize

[2] P. Krainov. Far Eastern outpost of American reaction. "Literary newspaper" dated February 11, 1950.
[1] "Red Star" dated April 29, 1950.

the International Military Tribunal to try the major Japanese criminals and to prosecute a number of other Japanese war criminals, the American imperialists, through MacArthur, were already doing everything they could to shield the most prominent war criminals—the leaders of the criminal "Zaibatsu" clique and the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito.

Even during the preparation phase for the Tokyo trial, representatives of the USSR insisted on bringing to justice, alongside Tojo, Itagaki, Doihara, Araki, and others, the magnate of the Japanese aircraft industry Nakajima, the head of the largest monopoly "Mitsubishi-Honsha" Iwasaki, the Minister of Armaments in Tojo's cabinet Fujiwara, the owner of the largest military-industrial enterprises in Manchuria Ayukawa, and others. However, the representative of the US ruling circles—the Chief Prosecutor at the Tokyo Trial, Joseph Keenan—using the compliant Anglo-American majority in the prosecution apparatus, rejected this proposal.

At present, it is completely obvious that the selection of defendants for the Tokyo Trial was made by Keenan at the direction of MacArthur. Due to the political situation at that moment, American reactionaries could not save all the major Japanese war criminals.

Thus, the American imperialists managed to ensure that the leaders of the "Zaibatsu" were not put on trial alongside the other major Japanese war criminals. However, during the Tokyo Trial, despite the efforts of the Anglo-American prosecution, the criminal actions of the "Zaibatsu" were established. Along with this, the criminal role of Hirohito was repeatedly revealed during the trial. In these cases, the American prosecutors stopped at nothing and resorted to any violation of generally accepted trial norms to exonerate Hirohito, to whom the Americans, due to the specific conditions of Japan, assign a special role in their aggressive designs[1]. ([1] For centuries, the ruling clique of Japan drugged the consciousness of the Japanese people, instilling in them an unshakeable faith in the necessity of unquestioning, blind obedience to the emperor due to his divine origin from Amaterasu-o-mikami (the sun goddess). The American imperialists use these prejudices and the Japanese faith in

Hirohito for their own purposes, adapting Hirohito as a vehicle for American policy in Japan.)

As an example of shielding Hirohito at the Tokyo Trial, the verbatim transcript of the interrogation of Japanese Admiral Okada Keisuke, called as a "witness," by the American Chief Prosecutor Keenan should be cited:

Keenan: "Are you certain that on the eve of the attack on Pearl Harbour, the Emperor of Japan did not desire war, and that he would have done everything possible to avoid it?"

Okada: "Yes, I can state that with absolute certainty. The Emperor was not interested in winning or losing the war. He did not like war."

Keenan: "But despite all his power, he could not prevent it?"

Okada: "Yes."

The President: "I do not see how all this is relevant to the case?"

Keenan: "Mr. President, this is relevant to the case insofar as the question concerns the assertion that these defendants were co-conspirators and that they seized power in Japan; they deceived the people, forcing them to believe that the Emperor stood for the war, and to this end, they issued a rescript in his name a few days or perhaps a few hours after the attack. All of these were illegal acts on their part, as well as a violation of international law."

Keenan's response so clearly betrayed the designs of American reactionaries to save Hirohito from accountability that even the presiding judge, Webb, was outraged. He stated: "This is the first time in this whole long trial that I have heard such a statement, and it contradicts the evidence of the prosecution."

However, this in no way deterred Keenan, who made the following statement:

"Mr. President, as the Chief Prosecutor appointed under this Charter, I respectfully draw the Tribunal's attention to the fact that we hold the defendants currently in the dock responsible for

unleashing this war. If other people were responsible, they would be sitting in the dock as well" [1]

Keenan persistently and diligently continued to defend the criminal Japanese Emperor Hirohito, whom the progressive world press during the trial rightly called "Criminal No. 1." To this end, he personally took upon himself the interrogation of the defendants Kido Koichi and Tojo Hideki.

Among the defendants, Marquis Kido, who held the posts of Minister of the Imperial Household and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was one of the courtiers closest to Hirohito and his constant adviser. Interrogating Kido, Keenan, just as in the interrogation of Okada, tried to prompt him to say that Hirohito was deprived of any independence in political matters, could not choose ministers himself, and could not influence their line of conduct. Answering Keenan's leading questions, Kido confirmed that indeed Hirohito had once even turned to him for consultation on whether he had the right to "give advice" to the Prime Minister. Seizing upon this answer from the defendant, Keenan asked him several additional questions aimed at reinforcing Kido's characterization of the Japanese emperor's helplessness before the cabinet of ministers.

This attempt by the American chief prosecutor to depict the Japanese emperor as a powerless and irresponsible entity was so clumsy and crude that the president of the court felt obliged to interrupt him:

"I have received," Webb stated, "the following note from one of the members of the court. It reads: 'The other day the prosecution tried to prove that the Emperor personally reprimanded Itagaki (the War Minister.—Authors), so the prosecution knows that the Emperor could express his point of view to his ministers. What is the purpose of this cross-examination?'"

Keenan was so taken aback by this unexpected attempt by the court to hinder his defence of the Japanese emperor that he spoke more frankly than he should have. He stated:

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[1] Transcript of the Tokyo Trial, September 25, 1947, pp. 29303–29305.

"If this question is addressed to the chief prosecutor, I could answer it clearly if I knew the author of this note. If, however, this is the point of view of the court and it is convinced that the Emperor of Japan could choose his own ministers and was essentially the ruler of Japan, then I will not continue the interrogation."

Further, wishing to intimidate Kido, Keenan, asking him a question regarding a quote from the so-called "Kido Diary," stated:

"You deliberately placed this excerpt in your testimony in order to convince the court and make it believe that the Emperor of Japan personally studied this matter as a representative of the executive branch and made his own decisions, as well as drew his own conclusions. Thus, you are trying to shift the responsibility that lay on you onto the shoulders of the Emperor of Japan."

Having completely demoralized Kido, Keenan, to secure his position, raised the question of Hirohito's responsibility for issuing the imperial rescript declaring war on the US in a form that predetermined the answer Keenan desired from the defendant.

Keenan: "In that case, it was not actually the decision of the Emperor. It was a decision made formally in his name, but made by others. Is that not clear?"

Kido: "To speak plainly, yes" [1] Over the course of several days during the interrogation of Tojo, Keenan sought from him an answer regarding Hirohito's "peacefulness" and reluctance to start a war against the US, and persuaded Tojo to testify before the Tribunal that Hirohito did not strive to unleash the war.

At first, Tojo stated: "Perhaps this (the desire to unleash war.—Authors) did not correspond to his wishes. However, it corresponds to reality that after my advice, as well as the advice of the supreme command, the Emperor agreed, albeit reluctantly, to start the war..."

Realizing that such an answer did not suit Keenan, Tojo added: "The Emperor's desire for peace remained unchanged right up to the

[1] Transcript of the Tokyo Trial, October 20–23, 1947, pp. 31332–31596.

start of military actions. And even during the war, his point of view remained the same..." [1]

MacArthur's Systematic Release of War Criminals

While Keenan was defending Hirohito with all zeal at the trial, MacArthur consistently carried out the policy of American reactionaries regarding war criminals, releasing in batches those who had already been arrested, and using all measures to legitimise those who were still at large.

For appearance's sake, MacArthur took a large group of war criminals into custody at the beginning of the occupation, but essentially their "arrest" was nothing more than a way to save them from the people's anger during the initial period following Japan's capitulation. Once MacArthur, with the help of social-traitors, managed to consolidate the positions of Japanese reactionaries, he began gradually releasing Japanese war criminals.

In mid-1946, MacArthur released the major Japanese industrialist Seihin Ikeda from Sugamo Prison. For a number of years, Ikeda had been the head of the largest monopoly, Mitsui, and was closely connected with the circles of Japanese militarists, maintaining close relations with their leaders. At various times, Ikeda held the posts of Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Governor of the Bank of Japan. In the Japanese press, Ikeda was sometimes called the "Japanese Thyssen."

On August 30, 1947, MacArthur released 23 prominent war criminals, among whom were Ayukawa, Nakajima, Fujiwara, and other leaders of the "Zaibatsu" and the militarist clique. At the end of December 1948, with the direct assistance of Keenan, MacArthur released from prison all Class "A" war criminals held there—that is, those accused of crimes against peace.

Wishing to use Japanese war criminals to fight against democracy and the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia,

[1] Transcript of the Tokyo Trial, January 6, 1948, pp. 36779–36781.

MacArthur does not stop short of prematurely releasing individuals who have already been convicted. A special commission for the parole of convicted war criminals has been set up under MacArthur's headquarters. This commission, headed by Hagen, a responsible official on MacArthur's staff, has already released many war criminals convicted by American military occupation courts in Japan and elsewhere in the Far East. At the end of 1949, this commission prematurely released 45 such criminals. Specifically for the struggle against the People's Republic of China, on MacArthur's orders, many Japanese war criminals who are considered "specialists" on the Chinese question were recently released from prison so that their "abilities" could be used against the people of China.

Every day, reports appear in the press about new instances of MacArthur releasing Japanese war criminals convicted of the gravest atrocities against peace and humanity. In early August 1950, a new group of Japanese war criminals was released early. MacArthur's headquarters has already prematurely released 70 Japanese war criminals. [1]

These facts indicate that MacArthur is implementing his plan for the complete release of all war criminals. This measure by the American command is one of the links in the chain of preparing a military adventure in the Far East.

On March 7, 1950, MacArthur issued the so-called Circular No. 5, which explicitly states that all war criminals currently serving sentences under court verdicts may be released early. This illegal, arbitrary order by General MacArthur aroused the indignation of honest people all over the world.

The Soviet Union, heading the struggle for peace and expressing the aspirations of all freedom-loving humanity, was the first to protest MacArthur's orders. The note from the Soviet Government to the US Government dated May 11, 1950, states:

"As is well known, 16 major Japanese war criminals, sentenced by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East to imprisonment for the gravest crimes against humanity, are serving sentences in Japan.

[1] See "Pravda", August 8, 1950.

The Commander-in-Chief's Circular (No. 5 of March 7, 1950.—Authors) represents an attempt by unilateral order to release major Japanese war criminals from serving the punishment determined by the legally binding verdict of the International Tribunal, in which representatives of the USSR, USA, Britain, France, China, Holland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Philippines participated. Such actions by the Commander-in-Chief, aimed at altering or entirely cancelling the decision of the International Court established on the basis of the Agreement of the US, Britain, USSR, and China—which authorised said Court to determine the punitive measures for the major Japanese war criminals guilty of committing the gravest crimes against humanity—represent a gross violation of elementary norms and principles of international law."

Article 17 of the Charter of the Tokyo International Military Tribunal, drafted by Anglo-American lawyers, reads: "The judgment will be carried out in accordance with the order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who may at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentence, but may not increase its severity."

From the context of this phrase, it appears with absolute certainty that it refers only to the commander-in-chief's right to alter the sentence prior to its approval and execution. But after the sentence has been approved, and even more so brought into execution, no judicial or administrative authority has the right to modify the sentence.

The Soviet government's note of May 11, 1950, provides the legal justification for the impermissibility of revising the verdict of the International Military Tribunal by a unilateral act:

"According to Article 17 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal," the note states, "as well as according to item 'b' (2) of paragraph 5 of the Far Eastern Commission's decision of April 3, 1946, 'On the Apprehension, Trial, and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East,' the Commander-in-Chief has the right to mitigate or otherwise alter a sentence passed by the International Tribunal only when considering the approval of that sentence. Neither the Charter of the Tribunal nor the aforementioned decision of the Far Eastern Commission contains any provisions that would give the Commander-in-Chief the right to mitigate or in any way

alter a sentence after it has been approved and ordered into execution."

"The verdict," the note continues, "passed by the International Military Tribunal against Sadao Araki, Kiichiro Hiranuma, Mamoru Shigemitsu, and the other 13 defendants (sentenced to imprisonment.—Authors) was approved by the Commander-in-Chief after consultation with the Allied Council and with representatives of the other powers that are members of the Far Eastern Commission. On November 24, 1948, the Commander-in-Chief announced the approval of the verdict of the International Military Tribunal in the case of the specified major Japanese war criminals. At the same time, the Commander-in-Chief stated that he found no omissions that could serve as grounds for making any changes to the verdict. By approving the verdict of the International Military Tribunal, the Commander-in-Chief exhausted the rights granted to him by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and by the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946..."

It is known that as early as November 1948, MacArthur made an attempt to save the major Japanese war criminals convicted by the International Military Tribunal: on November 30, 1948, MacArthur, clearly exceeding his authority, illegally postponed the execution of the sentence and transferred the appeals of Doihara, Hirota, and others convicted at the Tokyo Trial to the US Supreme Court for review. Only under pressure from progressive public opinion in the majority of the states that participated in the trial of the major Japanese war criminals—including the United States—was the Supreme Court of the United States, which had at first illegally accepted the appeals of the major Japanese war criminals for consideration, soon forced to overturn its own decision and refuse to review the verdict of the International Military Tribunal.

MacArthur's issuance of Circular No. 5 on March 7, 1950, represents yet another blatant and cynical attempt to deliver the worst enemies of humanity, convicted by the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, from their deserved punishment.

The note of the Soviet Government points out that by issuing Circular No. 5 of March 7, 1950, MacArthur exceeded his authority, which is strictly limited by the provisions of the international acts

cited in the note; in view of this, the Soviet Government urges the US Government to cancel this circular with respect to the major Japanese war criminals convicted by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. [1] The note of the Soviet Government was supported by the Government of the People's Republic of China. As reported by the Xinhua News Agency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Zhou Enlai, published a statement on May 15, which indicates:

"The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China aligns itself with the statement of the Soviet Union to the American government. The Central People's Government considers that this outrageous action by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, MacArthur, is a violation of international law, exceeds his authority, and undermines the agreement reached by the Allies in the Far East during the Second World War regarding the establishment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the decision of this Tribunal on the punishment of Japanese war criminals.

This action by MacArthur is undoubtedly a serious violation of the right to punish Japanese war criminals won by the Chinese people during the eight-year bloody war, and it also violates the vital interests of the Chinese people, which demand the prevention of a revival of the aggressive forces of Japanese fascism.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China categorically refuses to recognise MacArthur's unilateral order for the early release of Japanese war criminals. The Central People's Government solemnly declares that all responsibility for the refusal to immediately rectify this action by MacArthur, which violated international law and exceeded his authority, falls upon the American government." [2]

All proponents of peace are indignant at the arbitrary actions of the American commander-in-chief, who is restoring cadres of aggressors and executioners who possess extensive experience in instigating criminal war.

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[1] *See "Pravda" of May 13, 1950.*

[2] *See "Pravda" of May 18, 1950.*

The shielding of war criminals by the ruling circles of the United States of America became particularly conspicuous in connection with the trial of the Japanese criminals who prepared and used biological warfare weapons.

At the Khabarovsk Trial, it was irrefutably established that the Nanjing biological Unit "Ei" No. 1644, which together with the expedition of Unit No. 731 used biological weapons against the Chinese people, had long been preparing this monstrous crime, testing the effects of biological agents and poisoned serums on Chinese citizens. At that time, the Nanjing unit was called the "Tama" unit for concealment purposes.

Evidence of these atrocities by the Japanese military was presented as early as 1946 to the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo. On August 29, 1946, a report by the prosecutor of the Nanjing District Court, titled "Summary Report on the Investigation of Japanese War Crimes Committed in Nanjing," was submitted to the Tribunal, which stated:

"The enemy unit 'Tama' took captured civilians to a medical laboratory, where they tested the effects of poisoned serums on them. This unit was one of the most secret organizations. The number of people killed by this unit cannot be accurately established."

Thus, from the cited excerpt and from other parts of this document, it was completely obvious that the Japanese invaders forcibly conducted criminal biological experiments on living people.

However, neither the American nor the Kuomintang prosecutors wished to reveal the truth and evaded the additional investigation requested by the Tribunal. In response to the remark by the President of the International Tribunal: "Do you not intend to give us some more evidence about the so-called laboratory tests on the effects of poisoned serums? This is something new; we have not heard of this until now. Are you really going to stop at this?"—the American prosecutor, Sutton, replied: "At the present time, we do not intend to introduce additional evidence on this topic." [3]

And indeed, neither at that time nor later did the American prosecution present additional evidence to the Tribunal regarding the

[3] Transcript of the Tokyo Trial, August 29, 1946.

preparation of biological warfare by the Japanese imperialists and their use of biological weapons against the Chinese, even though the American prosecutors had the opportunity to present such evidence.

In September 1946, the Soviet prosecution at the International Military Tribunal handed over to the American Chief Prosecutor, Joseph Keenan, the testimonies of senior staff members of Unit No. 731, Kawashima and Karasawa, which fully exposed the crimes of the Japanese militarists—the atrocious experiments on living people conducted in connection with research into biological weapons.

After holding these documents for 3 to 4 weeks, Keenan categorically refused to present them to the Tribunal as evidence and to engage in further investigation. Moreover, Keenan hastened to declare that he had allegedly conducted some sort of verification and that the facts were not confirmed.

The absurdity of this statement is indisputable: as early as January 1946, the American press published a report by George Merck, a consultant to the US War Department on biological warfare issues, which stated that Japan had achieved "definite successes in the field of biological warfare." Merck further noted in his report: "Extensive work was carried out by the Japanese military to utilize biological agents as a practical weapon of offensive warfare. Various types of weapons developed as a result of research in their laboratories were tested at army proving grounds, where experiments on the use of bacteria for sabotage purposes were also conducted." [4]

In the April 1946 issue of the American military journal *Army Ordnance*, an article titled "Biological Warfare" was published, which began with the following words: "A type of weapon that could have been unleashed by our adversaries during World War II was the biological weapon. Intelligence reports show that the Japanese army encouraged the development of aggression in this field from 1936 to 1945." [5] The Chief Prosecutor could not have been ignorant of all these facts. He should have known them all the more because Keenan, as he claimed, had verified the testimonies of Kawashima

[4] *See "Izvestia" of December 31, 1949, editorial.*
[5] "*Army Ordnance", March – April 1946, p. 228.*

and Karasawa, which had been handed over to him by the Soviet prosecution.

As was established at the Khabarovsk Trial, in the summer of 1941, the Japanese militarists used biological weapons against Chinese troops and the civilian population in the area of the city of Changde.

An eyewitness to this monstrous atrocity was a prominent Viennese physician, Kent, who was in China for a long time as a senior doctor for the Red Cross and UNRRA.

Kent published a letter in the Austrian newspaper *Der Abend*, which states: "One morning in December 1941, a Japanese fighter plane, after circling over the undefended city of Changde, the centre of the rice trade in central China, dropped small packets of cotton wool and rice grains from a low altitude. At first, no one paid special attention to this. After some time, however, several residents of the city suddenly died from a severe infectious disease. This was followed by numerous illnesses... During the autopsies, we established that the cause of death was the plague.

Soon, a rat die-off began. We concluded that some connection existed between the spread of the infection and the Japanese air raid. No other epidemiological explanation could be found. It turned out that the Japanese had placed infected fleas inside pieces of cotton wool... Through immediate measures to combat the epidemic (establishing quarantines and destroying rats), we managed to prevent the spread of the infection and save some of the sick. There were several hundred of them. However, the focus of the epidemic was eradicated only two years later, when the city was burned down during battles.

I immediately notified the appropriate authorities in Chongqing and in England about the barbaric actions of the Japanese. To my surprise, no one paid attention to it. The governments did not condemn such a gross violation of international law."

In light of these facts, it is completely obvious that the behaviour of the American prosecutors at the Tokyo Trial, who were fulfilling the orders of the US ruling circles, was prompted by a desire to prevent the full exposure of Japan's ruling clique, which had

prepared biological warfare, and that this desire was dictated by the reactionary circles of the US, whose representatives they are.

Now, the former Chief Prosecutor at the Tokyo Trial, Keenan, having curried favour with the American ruling clique and received "for his diligence" the lucrative post of a Washington prosecutor, speaks out publicly in defence of the Japanese organisers and inspirers of biological warfare. The progressive press rightly characterized Keenan as an "attorney for the plague."

Following the publication of the indictment in the case of Yamada, Takahashi, and others, a representative of MacArthur's headquarters made an announcement claiming that the chemical section of the staff had conducted a "complete investigation" but "could not" find data that would testify to Japan's use of biological weapons. [6]

Keenan rushed to MacArthur's aid, stating that during his tenure as Chief Prosecutor at the Tokyo Trial, he had received many letters from American soldiers, but they contained no complaints that any American prisoners of war had become victims of biological experiments by the Japanese. Keenan knew full well that biological weapons had not yet been used against American soldiers, but were only being prepared, and therefore his statement represents nothing other than a fraudulent trick calculated to distract the attention of the progressive world public from the Khabarovsk Trial. Keenan's attempt collapsed.

The Khabarovsk Trial proved the atrocities of the Japanese imperialists so clearly and convincingly that their American protectors could not openly speak out in their defence. Moreover, these facts could not be contested, since the trial featured the testimonies not only of Kawashima and Karasawa (which had previously been handed over to Keenan), but also of a member of the Supreme Military Council of Japan, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Yamada, and many other high-ranking officers of the Kwantung Army, as well as numerous Japanese documents. The American reactionary circles then chose another tactic: MacArthur simply hid the Japanese ideologue of

[6] "*Izvestia" of December 31, 1949.*

biological warfare, Shiro Ishii, while the reactionary press of the US pretended that no trial in Khabarovsk had taken place at all.

MacArthur was well aware of the monstrous atrocities of Ishii and other organizers and inspirers of biological warfare. Under MacArthur's wing, they flourished, were fully legitimized, and even prospered in commerce: Ishii, with the knowledge of MacArthur's headquarters, turned into a hotel operator, and Kasahara became the owner of a perfume shop. But these harmless "occupations" were merely a screen. In reality, Ishii and the other war criminals continued to work on biological warfare, but now under the assignments of their American masters.

When the Khabarovsk Trial began, Ishii suddenly "disappeared." According to Ishii's wife, he hid in a Buddhist monastery disguised as a monk. MacArthur's headquarters hastened to declare that Ishii's whereabouts were "unknown" to it. In reality, Ishii and others were visiting MacArthur's headquarters at this time and enjoying his protection and patronage.

As reported by the New York correspondent of the Telepress agency, Ishii, Kasahara, Wakamatsu, and Kitano visited MacArthur's headquarters, where high-ranking American officers gave them an extremely warm welcome, stating that the American army counts on their cooperation in the future. An American officer from MacArthur's staff stated that MacArthur personally shows great interest in the "military experience" and the results of the "military research work" of these former generals. According to the officer, MacArthur decided to "guarantee the safety" of these war criminals and to provide each of them with a special guard reporting directly to the American military police. [7] The United States extensively utilizes the criminal "experience" of Japanese and Nazi specialists in the field of means and methods of biological warfare, importing war criminals into the US for this purpose. Above, we cited the fact that since the beginning of 1946, 18 Japanese biological specialists have been utilized, heading centres for the manufacture of biological weapons of war in the US.

[7] *See "Pravda" of March 23, 1950.*

Under the Nazi regime, the Robert Koch Institute recommended using the botulinus microbe for warfare. The American microbiologist L. Fox wrote about this microbe that it is fatal to humans regardless of the path by which it enters the body, pointing out that a single airplane could carry as much of this poison "as is necessary to kill the population of the entire globe." [8]

Today, the Nazi successors—the American imperialists and their "scientific" mercenaries—are intensely sensationalizing the method of applying botulinum toxin as a weapon of biological warfare on the pages of American journals. [9] According to a report by the newspaper *Paese Sera*, "research institutes" in West Germany are being used by the American occupation authorities to prepare for biological warfare. "Representatives of Swedish business circles, well informed about the situation in Germany," the newspaper writes, "have repeatedly reported recently that the Americans have seized many German research and biological institutes into their hands. Many German scientists who have special experience in the field of biological warfare preparation have now been enlisted by the Americans to carry out new tasks. Thus, for example, the laboratory of the Astrawerke factory in Bielefeld, the recently established 'Robert Koch Institute' in the British zone, the laboratory of Professor Friedrich Frecks, the biochemical institute in Tübingen, and the I.G. Farbenindustrie institute in Wuppertal have received large financial subsidies from the American military authorities.

These institutes and laboratories are under the jurisdiction of a special department of the US War Department, which carefully controls the work of German scientists and the production of toxic and biological agents. Hundreds of German research chemists and biologists located both in Germany and in the US were recently enrolled for service under the US War Department as 'civilian personnel'."

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[8] *See G. Filonov's article "Biological Warfare" in the journal "Krasnoflotets" for 1939, No. 12, pp. 29–32.*

[9] *See "To the Microbiologists of America." "Literaturnaya Gazeta" of July 27, 1950.*

This exactly explains why the American imperialists took under their protection the Japanese Emperor Hirohito, Generals Ishii, Wakamatsu, Kitano, and Kasahara, and why they have still not responded to the just demand of the Soviet Union, set forth in the note of February 1, 1950, to bring the organizers and inspirers of the preparation and use of biological weapons before an International Military Court. They have also given no answer to the repeated note of the Soviet Government dated May 30, 1950. They understand that a trial of the Japanese criminals would simultaneously be a trial of their current followers, who are intensively conducting preparations for biological warfare. [10]

The ruling circles of the US, obsessed with an insane thirst for world domination, are feverishly preparing a new war. Carrying out "total" preparations for an aggressive war, the American imperialists are developing and perfecting all kinds of barbaric means of mass human destruction, including biological weapons of war. In a recently published report by former US Secretary of Defence Johnson to President Truman on the activities of the American military department for the second half of 1949, the "achievements" of the American aggressors and their "scientific" servants in developing atomic and biological weapons are praised in every way.

Johnson cynically stated that in the US, "research and development of means of biological warfare continue. Capital responsibility for this is borne by the Chemical Corps of the US Army and the Surgeon General of the Army... The main part of the work is being conducted in the biological laboratories of the Chemical Corps."

This criminal activity of the US War Department is carried out, as Johnson points out, in "close cooperation" with the departments of the Navy and Air Force, as well as with the departments of Health and Agriculture, universities, private research institutes, and industrial companies.

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[10] "*Krasnaya Zvezda" of April 2, 1950; "Krasnaya Zvezda" of May 20, 1950 ("The US Imperialists Continue the Criminal 'Experience' of the Japanese Samurai").*

As reported in March of this year by the Associated Press, the US Department of Defence requested an additional appropriation of 6 million dollars to expand stations for testing biological warfare methods at Camp Detrick. [11]

According to a report by an organ of the American military clique—the journal *Army Ordnance*—a special biological warfare committee was established under the US War Department as early as 1944 to coordinate the activities of various departments in preparing means of biological warfare. This committee includes representatives from: the Chemical Warfare Service; the Office of the Surgeon General of the US Army; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy; the Bureau of Ordnance and Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy; the Armed Forces Service; the Air Force; the New Inventions Section of the Special Staff of the War Department; G-2, i.e., Military Intelligence; and the Office of Strategic Services, i.e., General Intelligence. Furthermore, a special committee called "DEF" has been organized under the US National Academy of Sciences, along with a special National Research Council, to provide scientific consultation to the War Department on matters of the military application of bacteria. [12] In the aforementioned report by former US Secretary of Defence Johnson, it was pointed out: "To what extent particular agents used in biological warfare against manpower are effective will be possible to clarify only during actual use of these agents, but... it should be considered that attacks using biological agents may turn out to be highly effective."

However, following their predecessors—the Hitlerites and Japanese militarists—in everything, the American warmongers are not only preparing but also using biological means of war, testing them on living people. As the object of their criminal research, they chose the Eskimos of Canada, whom the American imperialists consider an "inferior race." Back in the summer of 1949, Canadian progressive figure Berezovsky sent a telegram to the Minister of Defence demanding an immediate investigation into the tragic events

[11] "*Krasnaya Zvezda" of May 20, 1950.*

[12] "*Army Ordnance", March – April 1946, p. 228)*

in the northern territories of Canada, where American military bases are located. Berezovsky pointed out that, according to information available to him, an unprecedented plague epidemic among the Eskimos was a direct consequence of experiments testing biological warfare agents conducted by the American military.

Even in the methods of using bacteria as a weapon of aggressive war, the American imperialists follow their Japanese predecessors.

As already indicated above, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Yamada, admitted that the Japanese criminals had developed and adopted three methods for applying bacteria: dropping bacteria from aircraft in bombs of the Ishii system; spraying bacteria from aircraft; and ground contamination by saboteurs of wells, food, dwellings, crops, and livestock.

As early as the end of 1948, in connection with the publication of a report on so-called "Civil Defence of the US," the Associated Press reported: "Believing... that bacterial cultures have been developed at the pilot plant in Camp Detrick to a state in which they are sufficiently lethal and contagious for rapid dissemination, two methods of their application are obvious: 1) contamination by saboteurs of water and food products, as well as property, and 2) dispersal from an airplane, which can be particularly effective in operations against crops and livestock." [13] But it is not only the methods of using biological weapons that are identical between the Japanese and American imperialists. The weapon itself, developed for dropping bacteria from aircraft onto a designated target, is also similar in concept.

The American imperialists, in their research into biological bombs, follow the path of Shiro Ishii. In Alden Armagnac's article "The Truth About Biological Warfare," published in the August 1947 issue of the journal *Popular Science*, the author, citing an official report of the "National Research Council," conveys a description of a biological attack by aviation on a large city. The article points out that while some planes, spraying a bacterial rain, would make the air over the city deadly dangerous to breathe, others

[13] "*Krasnaya Zvezda" of May 20, 1950.*

"could attack water reservoirs with biological bombs, i.e., thin-walled glass capsules filled with bacteria or toxins and designed to explode under gas pressure as soon as they fall into the water." [14] The preparation of biological warfare means in the US is conducted on such a broad scale that many apologists for "total" war are impatient to put this deadly weapon into action. Thus, the director of the Hertford "Scientific" Centre for International Affairs, Alfred Zimmern, wrote: "Biological weapons are already ready for use and can be put into action immediately... There is no need to hedge, distinguishing between the legitimate and illegitimate use of force." [15] The American aggressors, who lay claim to world domination, are preparing monstrous means of mass human extermination to realize their criminal plans. But standing in their path is a mighty and all-conquering force—the fighters for peace, led by the great Soviet Union—which will be able to halt and severely punish any warmongers of a new war. The attempts of the American imperialists to impose a new war of extermination upon humanity "will inevitably arouse such a righteous and decisive indignation of the peoples as will sweep imperialism and aggression from the face of the earth forever." [16]

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[14] "*The Truth about germ. Warfare". "Popular Science", August 1947, p. 84–87.*

[15] "*New Times", 1950, No. 4, p. 18.*

[16] *V. M. Molotov. Speech at a meeting of voters of the Molotov electoral district of the city of Moscow on March 10, 1950. Gospolitizdat, 1950, p. 27.*

CHAPTER FIVE: RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PREPARATION FOR THE PREPARATION AND USE OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPON

The materials of the Khabarovsk Trial irrefutably demonstrate that the biological agents prepared and used by the Japanese imperialists were weapons of aggressive war. It is no accident, therefore, that the American imperialists persistently oppose the prohibition of biological weapons, to which, along with atomic weapons, they assign a significant place in their aggressive plans.

Aggressive war, as is well known, is a war crime.

As early as 1924, the Geneva Protocol on the "Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," signed by representatives of 48 states, declared that "aggressive war is an international crime".

The Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927 proclaimed that aggressive war is an international crime.

On August 27, 1928, the so-called Briand-Kellogg Pact was concluded in Paris, which stated that states renounce war as an instrument of national policy, pledge to resolve all disputes by peaceful means, and condemn war as a means for resolving international controversies.

Of course, all these protocols, pacts, and declarations could not by themselves eliminate the contradictions between capitalist states and safeguard humanity from wars of extermination, which are the inevitable companions of capitalism. But these international acts, which recognized aggressive war as criminal, are characteristic in that, being a forced concession by the ruling classes to the demands of the popular masses, they reflect the legal consciousness of peoples yearning for peace.

The criminality of aggressive war is now recognised by all peace-loving peoples. The international legal substantiation of this proposition is contained in the charters and verdicts of the international military tribunals in Nuremberg and Tokyo in the cases of the major German and Japanese war criminals.

Paragraph "A" of Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, established for the trial of the major war criminals

of the European Axis countries, classified the planning, preparation, initiation, and waging of an aggressive war as crimes against peace subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and entailing individual responsibility for the guilty. A similar provision is contained in paragraph "A" of Article 5 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

The International Military Tribunal that convicted the major German war criminals recognized in its verdict that "to initiate a war of aggression is not seemly an international crime; it is the supreme international crime, differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole".

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East aligned itself with this conclusion of the Nuremberg Tribunal. The verdict in the case of the major Japanese war criminals indicated that aggressive war was a crime long before the punishment of war criminals was proclaimed by the relevant declarations of the Allied powers and, in particular, long before the signing of the Potsdam Declaration.

Thus, being an instrument of imperialist aggression, the biological weapon is criminal, and the use of means of biological warfare must be regarded as a crime against peace.

But beyond this, the use of biological means of warfare is a war crime in the sense established by the charters and verdicts of the Nuremberg and Tokyo international military tribunals.

The charters of the international military tribunals (paragraph "b" of Article 6 of the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and paragraph "b" of Article 5 of the Charter of the Tokyo Tribunal) provide that violations of the laws and customs of war constitute war crimes.

The Allied powers, in the decision of the Far Eastern Commission dated April 3, 1946, also qualified the violation of the laws and customs of war as a war crime.

The use of biological weapons grossly violates the laws and customs of war.

As early as June 17, 1925, the majority of civilized states, through a special protocol (the Geneva Protocol), recognised the necessity of prohibiting the use of biological means of war.

The protocol stated: “To the end that this prohibition (the prohibition of chemical means of war.—Authors) shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations... the High Contracting Parties... accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare...”

Thus, the use of biological weapons has long been condemned by civilized nations as a most heinous crime. Therefore, the preparation and use of biological weapons is a gross violation of the laws and customs of war and of universally recognized norms of international law, and those guilty are subject to responsibility as war criminals.

The charters of the international military tribunals (paragraph “c” of Article 6 of the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and paragraph “c” of Article 5 of the Charter of the Tokyo Tribunal) established the responsibility of war criminals for crimes against humanity as well. According to the charters, this category of crimes includes murder, extermination, and other inhumane acts committed against a civilian population before or during a war.

As is known from the materials of the Khabarovsk Trial, Japanese war criminals tested the effects of biological warfare agents on living people on a broad scale. Inhumane experiments were conducted involving the infection of thousands of people with deadly bacteria of plague, cholera, gas gangrene, and the like. As a result of these atrocious experiments, in Unit No. 73 alone during the period of 1940–1945, over 3,000 people were exterminated.

These inhumane experiments flowed inevitably from preparations for biological warfare. This is how the Hitlerites acted when they tested biological warfare agents developed in the so-called “Poznań Biological Institute”. This is how the Japanese imperialists acted, testing the effects of biological weapons in the dungeons of the internal prison of Unit No. 731, at the Anta proving ground, and in other places. This is how their successors act, testing cultures of plague and other deadly bacteria, processed at Camp Detrick and other biological centres in the US, on Eskimos in northern Canada.

Consequently, the very preparation for biological warfare, and even more so the use of biological weapons—while being a crime

against peace and a war crime—is concurrently a crime against humanity.

As already indicated above, the principles of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, established for the trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis countries, were confirmed on December 11, 1946, by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly. This resolution reads: "The General Assembly... Affirms the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and find expression in the judgment of the Tribunal".

This means that all states comprising the United Nations have recognized the criminal nature and criminal punishability of planning, preparing, and waging an aggressive war, violating the laws and customs of war, as well as committing actions qualified by the Charter as crimes against humanity.

Thus, the question of the criminal responsibility of war criminals for the preparation and use of biological weapons has been resolved affirmatively.

The Global Movement for Peace

Across the entire globe, a movement of millions of people for the unconditional prohibition of weapons of mass human extermination is expanding. The resolution of the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace regarding the prohibition of atomic weapons and declaring as a war criminal any government that is the first to use atomic weapons against any country has hundreds of millions of ardent adherents in all countries of the world.

In a communiqué published on August 10, 1950, by the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace on the progress of the campaign to collect signatures under the Stockholm Appeal, it is indicated:

"The campaign to collect signatures under the Stockholm Appeal spans the entire world and is currently continuing in more than 75 countries. If one takes into account that in most cases the

Appeal was signed only by adults, it can be considered that a total of 600 million people have aligned themselves with the Appeal, which constitutes about a quarter of the population of the entire globe." [1] The campaign to collect signatures under the Stockholm Appeal took on the character of a nationwide, genuinely worldwide referendum for peace. At the expiration of three months of the campaign, 273,474,566 people had signed the Appeal. By the beginning of September 1950, over 315 million people had signed the Appeal.

It is characteristic that in Japan, despite the fierce terror of MacArthur and his obedient puppet Yoshida, the Appeal was signed by five million people, according to a report by the Japanese agency Rengo Tsushin. [2]

The campaign to collect signatures under the Stockholm Appeal became an expression of the unyielding determination of millions of people of goodwill to thwart the criminal plans of the imperialist warmongers and to defend the cause of peace.

At the head of the peace movement stands the great Soviet Union. Over 115 million citizens of the USSR—the entire adult population of our Motherland—unanimously affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The entire Soviet people demonstrated their full approval of the peaceful Stalinist foreign policy of the Soviet Government, and their unyielding will to fight for peace against the warmongers of a new war. [3] The mighty voice of the Soviet people serves as a stern warning to the newly emerged contenders for world domination. The struggle of multi-million masses against the use of atomic weapons applies equally to biological weapons, and those who prepare and use them must be declared war criminals.

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[1] *See "Pravda" of August 12, 1950.*
[2] *See "Pravda" of August 11, 1950.*
[3] *See "Pravda" of August 11, 1950.*

Legal Frameworks and National Jurisdictions

The norms of the charters of the international military tribunals applicable against war criminals who have committed crimes against peace, against the laws and customs of war, and against humanity have already been cited above. These norms would be subject to application if a group of former servicemen of the Japanese army accused of preparing and using biological weapons were tried by an International Military Tribunal. In the event of the organization—as is justly proposed in the note of the Soviet Government dated February 1, 1950—of an International Military Court to consider the case of the main organizers and inspirers of biological warfare, the Charter of this International Court must be adopted, which will reproduce the already recognized norms of the charters of international military tribunals, and the crimes of those guilty of preparing and using means of biological warfare will be qualified according to these norms.

But in cases where war criminals are tried by national courts, they are entitled to apply only the norms of national law.

The former servicemen of the Japanese army Yamada, Takahashi, Kawashima, Kajitsuka, and others, whose case was considered in Khabarovsk by the Military Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District, were brought to responsibility and convicted on the basis of Article 1 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated April 19, 1943.

The indictment in this case divided all the defendants into three groups. Classified in the first group—the generals who headed the criminal biological formations of the Japanese army—were the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Yamada; the former Chief of the Medical Department of that army, Lieutenant General of the Medical Service Kajitsuka; the former Chief of the Veterinary Service of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant General of the Veterinary Service Takahashi; and the former Chief of the Nanjing biological Unit “Ei” No. 1644, Major General of the Medical Service Sato.

Included in the second group of responsible executors of the criminal plans for preparing biological warfare and the atrocious use of biological weapons of attack were the former Chief of the Production Division of biological Unit No. 731, Major General of the Medical Service Kawashima; the former chiefs of branches of this unit, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service Nishi and Major of the Medical Service Onoue; the former chief of a section of Unit No. 731, Major of the Medical Service Karasawa; and a former employee of Unit No. 100, Lieutenant of the Veterinary Service Hirazakura.

Finally, the third group of rank-and-file executors of the atrocious designs of the Japanese misanthropes included laboratory assistants Mitomo, Kikuchi, and Kurushima.

The formula of the accusation was set forth in the indictment as follows:

Yamada, Kajitsuka, Takahashi, and Sato are accused of the fact that, "holding leading posts in the Japanese army, they headed the activities of special biological formations of the Japanese army and directed these activities toward the production of biological weapons for the preparation of biological warfare against the USSR and other states.

Thus, these defendants actively participated in the realisation of the criminal plans of the ruling clique of imperialist Japan to unleash aggressive wars and prepare biological weapons for the mass extermination of the peaceful population.

In addition, the defendants Yamada, Kajitsuka, and Takahashi consciously permitted the execution of criminal and inhumane experiments on living people, as a result of which no fewer than 3,000 people were killed in a painful manner, while the defendant Sato, in directing the 'Nami' and 'Ei' units, personally headed the production of biological weapons in them."

Kawashima, Karasawa, Nishi, Onoue, and Hirazakura are accused of the fact that, "being responsible employees of special biological formations of the Japanese army whose activities were directed toward the preparation and waging of biological warfare, they took an active part in the research and production of biological weapons for the mass extermination of people.

The defendants Kawashima and Karasawa took an active part in waging biological warfare against China, and Hirazakura in biological sabotage operations against the USSR.

In addition, Kawashima, Karasawa, and Nishi personally participated in criminal, inhumane experiments on living people."

Mitomo, Kikuchi, and Kurushima are accused of the fact that, "being employees of special biological formations of the Japanese army established for the preparation and waging of biological warfare, they participated in the criminal activities of these formations in the production of biological weapons for the mass extermination of people."

Mitomo is also accused of having "taken personal part in the atrocious killing of people by conducting inhumane experiments on them and in biological sabotage operations against the USSR." [4] "Proceeding from the character of this atrocity," the state prosecutor declared at the Khabarovsk Trial, "its orientation toward the brutal extermination of huge masses of innocent people—old men, women, and children—and proceeding from the fact that the criminals conducted inhumane experiments that caused the death of thousands of defenceless victims, the state prosecution considers that all the defendants must suffer punishment in accordance with Article 1 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated April 19, 1943." [5] The Double Standard of the Imperialist Camp

This Decree was an expression of the consistent and unyielding policy of the Soviet Union directed toward strengthening a lasting peace and, consequently, the severe punishment of war criminals. As is known, at the very beginning of the war, the Soviet Government was the first to come forward with the demand for the punishment of the Hitlerites for monstrous crimes against peace and humanity. The merit of the Soviet state lies not only in that it was the first to formulate the principles of criminal responsibility for war criminals, but also in that it was the first to issue a corresponding law on the

[4] *"Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," pp. 35–36.*

[5] *Ibid., p. 464.*

punishment of war criminals—the Decree of April 19, 1943—and practically applied this Decree (the Krasnodar, Kharkiv, Smolensk, and other trials).

Only thanks to the world-historic victories of the Soviet Union were the Hitlerites and Japanese imperialists unable to carry out their atrocious plans and unleash tons of deadly bacteria upon the heads of peace-loving peoples. The Soviet Union saved humanity from the horrors of biological warfare and was the first to punish the villains who prepared and used the barbaric weapon of mass human extermination.

A consistent and irreconcilable struggle against war criminals is carried out by the countries of people's democracy, whose governments have issued a number of special laws aimed at implementing a just trial over war criminals and their accomplices.

Such are the laws of the Czechoslovak Republic of June 19, 1945; of the Polish Republic of May 6, 1945, January 22, 1946, June 25, 1946, and December 11, 1946; of the Romanian Republic of May 23 and August 18, 1947; of the Bulgarian Republic of November 24, 1944, and others. In all these laws, persons guilty of violating the laws and customs of war, of exterminating the civilian population, and of committing crimes against the United Nations are recognised as war criminals.

In accordance with these laws, the countries of people's democracy conducted a number of trials against war criminals, and the guilty suffered their deserved punishment.

A different situation prevails in the anti-popular imperialist camp headed by the US. There, war criminals have long been openly patronized, and the cadres of Hitlerites and Japanese militarists are preserved in every possible way with the aim of using them to carry out the criminal plans for a new aggressive war. The policy of connivance with war criminals manifests itself with particular clarity in the example of the shielding of the Japanese organisers and inspirers of the preparation and use of biological weapons.

By covering up and protecting Japanese war criminals, the US Government violates its international obligations. The decision of the Far Eastern Commission dated April 3, 1946, requires that "all possible measures be taken to identify, investigate, arrest, and

confine all persons suspected of having committed war crimes," and establishes that to consider cases of war criminals in the Far East, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers must appoint "special international military courts".

The US Government must fulfil the obligations it assumed, which were also expressed in the decision of the Far Eastern Commission dated June 19, 1947: "stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals..." [6]

Treaties must be observed (*pacta sunt servanda*).

At the same time, those officials who shield war criminals from legitimate responsibility are subject to liability as accomplices.

From the standpoint of the national criminal law of all civilized states, a person who assists in hiding a criminal or the traces of a crime is an accomplice and is subject to punishment.

Accomplices who harbor war criminals bear responsibility under universally recognized norms of international law as well.

The charters of the international military tribunals (part 2 of Article 6 of the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the corresponding part 2 of Article 5 of the Charter of the Tribunal for the Far East) establish that accomplices of criminals bear responsibility for all actions committed by the criminals.

It has now been irrefutably proven that, in particular, General MacArthur and the officers of his staff in Japan are shielding known criminals who prepared and used biological weapons, and are hiding the traces of the crime, and therefore they are subject to responsibility.

At the Khabarovsk Trial, it was established that the ruling clique of Japan, headed by Emperor Hirohito, committed monstrous atrocities not only against the peoples of the USSR, China, and the Mongolian People's Republic, but also against the US, Great Britain, and other states.

As indicated in the expert evaluation conclusion at this trial:

"The Japanese biological units Nos. 731, 100, and 1644, in developing biological weapons, calculated that the use of these weapons would lead to the wide dissemination of devastating

[6] *"Pravda" of February 3, 1950.*

epidemics and to mass death among people. In the event of the realization of these intentions, a threat would also be created for neutral countries, which flows from the very nature of epidemic diseases and the character of their spread." [7] Consequently, the American harbourers of Japanese war criminals commit a crime not only against the peoples of the USSR, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Great Britain, but also against their own people, as well as against the peoples of neutral countries.

The Pretext of "Superior Orders"

Some defendants at the Khabarovsk Trial attempted to absolve themselves of responsibility by referring to the fact that they acted on the orders of superior commanders and that, as servicemen, they had no right to disobey an order, even though they realized its criminal character.

In particular, an order was referenced by the most important of the war criminals sitting in the dock—General Yamada. In his final statement, he said: "...I faithfully and consistently executed all orders and instructions of the War Ministry and General Staff of Japan, trying in this way to strengthen the combat readiness of the Kwantung Army."

Believing that by such a statement he lowered the degree of his guilt and responsibility, Yamada made an attempt to entirely remove responsibility from other war criminals as well.

"I want to say," Yamada declared, "that everyone who had a connection to these units (referring to Units Nos. 731 and 100.—Authors) acted according to orders; they acted by executing the will of the chiefs of these units and commanders." [8] If one is to believe Yamada, the following results: the personnel of biological Units Nos. 731 and 100 acted according to the orders of the chiefs of these units and commanders. The chiefs of the units—Ishii, Kitano, and Wakamatsu—are not in the dock, so they cannot be held to account. In the dock, to be sure, is the Commander-in-Chief, i.e., Yamada, but he, it turns out, acted according to the instructions of the War

[7] *"Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 402.*

[8] *Ibid., p. 517.*

Minister and the General Staff of Japan. It follows that he cannot be held to account either. Such was Yamada's concept, the goal of which was to exonerate not only himself but others as well.

This position of war criminals is not new. Nazi war criminals attempted to cover themselves with a superior's order back at the Kharkiv Trial in 1943. One of the defendants, Langheld, who by his own admission exterminated no fewer than 100 Soviet citizens, tried to justify these mass murders by stating that he "executed the order of his superiors." Another Nazi executioner, who tortured and shot innocent peaceful citizens—Ritz—declared at the trial: "I am a soldier."

Of course, a superior's order is law for a serviceman. Without this, discipline in an army is unthinkable. But when military disciplinary regulations speak of the unquestioning execution by a subordinate of a superior commander's order, they are, of course, referring to matters other than committing criminal offenses, cutting up infants, or burning women. An order to throw children and women into a fire or to torturously exterminate them in gas vans is not a military order, but an incitement to commit an atrocity, for which both the perpetrator and the inciter bear responsibility.

It is precisely because war criminals and their protectors put forward "superior orders" as a circumstance excluding responsibility for committed atrocities that, during the development of the charters of the international military tribunals, it was established quite clearly and unambiguously that the execution of a criminal superior order does not relieve the perpetrator of legitimate responsibility.

Article 8 of the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal reads:

"The fact that the Defendant acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior shall not free him from responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Tribunal determines that justice so requires."

The issue was resolved in the same way by the Charter of the International Tribunal in Tokyo. Article 6 of the Charter of this Tribunal states:

"Neither the official position, at any time, of an accused, nor the fact that an accused acted pursuant to order of his government or of a superior shall of itself be sufficient to free such accused from

responsibility for any crime with which he is charged, but such circumstances may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Tribunal determines that justice so requires."

The practice of international military tribunals proceeded along precisely this path.

The theory of Soviet criminal law also rejects the execution of a patently criminal order of a superior commander as a circumstance excluding guilt, but recognises that in appropriate cases, this can serve as a mitigating circumstance.

Such is the judicial practice in the USSR as well. It is precisely for this reason that at the trial in Khabarovsk, the state prosecutor, in substantiating his demand for measures of punishment for the defendants Kikuchi and Kurushima, noted as a circumstance mitigating their guilt that "they were merely executors of orders, even though they knew them to be criminal..." [9] The Military Tribunal agreed with these arguments and sentenced Kurushima to three years and Kikuchi to two years of imprisonment.

In connection with the trials of war criminals, representatives of reaction who were interested in preserving Hitlerite villains attempted to make use of the "theory" of prisoner of war immunity. With the help of corrupt bourgeois legal science, they tried to prove that Hitlerites who had been captured could not be brought to trial for crimes committed prior to their capture, referencing the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1929, which regulate the status of prisoners of war. Indeed, these conventions establish that prisoners of war must be treated humanely and that reprisals against them are prohibited. On this "basis," the defenders of war criminals asserted that reprisals could not be applied to the captured Hitlerites—meaning they could not be tried and punished.

The absolute groundlessness of such "argumentation" was obvious even to its authors, who deliberately distorted the meaning and content of the Hague and Geneva Conventions. They knew full well that as early as 1919, at the Paris Conference for the drafting of the preliminary peace terms, the following resolution was adopted regarding the responsibility of prisoners of war: "Each belligerent

[9] "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 517.

power has sufficient authority and power to judge persons suspected of having committed crimes... which constitute violations of the laws and customs of war, if these persons are taken prisoner or otherwise fall into the power of that country. Every belligerent power has, or if it does not, may establish according to its own legislation, a court, civil or military, adapted to try cases of this nature." [1,2] Thus, the principle of the responsibility of prisoners of war for violations of the laws and customs of war committed by them prior to their capture was categorically established.

This principle was reaffirmed by Article 29 of the Geneva Convention of 1929 "For the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field," which states: "The Governments of the High Contracting Parties... shall take or propose to their legislatures, should their penal laws be inadequate, the necessary measures for the prosecution during wartime of any act contrary to the provisions of the present Convention." In other words, the convention obligated its participants to provide for penalties in national criminal legislation for those who violate the provisions of the convention; of course, this punishment can practically be carried out only if the persons liable fall into the power of the states that suffered from their atrocities—that is, when they are taken prisoner or otherwise fall into the disposal of these states.

The principle of the responsibility of prisoners of war for atrocities committed prior to capture was enacted into law by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 19, 1943, which is in full conformity with the current norms of international law recognised by all civilized nations.

The humane treatment of prisoners of war proclaimed by international conventions has nothing to do with an impunity that encourages atrocities. Humane treatment of prisoners of war means that a prisoner of war cannot be tried merely for killing someone in combat or causing damage to the population under combat

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[1,2] 1 "Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," p. 465.

2 Quoted from the book by Prof. A. N. Trainin, "Criminal Responsibility of the Hitlerites." Moscow, 1944, pp. 90–91.)

conditions; that he cannot be punished for crimes committed while in captivity more severely than servicemen of the army that captured him are punished for similar crimes; that while in captivity, a prisoner of war must enjoy protection against acts of violence and insults, and must be treated humanely. But it is indisputable that the status of a prisoner of war cannot and must not immunize him in the event that he committed war crimes prior to capture.

At the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials, the defenders (and not only the official ones) of the major war criminals again attempted to drag out from the arsenal of the protectors of war criminals the many-times-rejected arguments about the impunity of prisoners of war.

Both the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals resolutely rejected these demands of the defence lawyers. In particular, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East stated in its judgment that the provision of the Geneva Convention concerning prisoners of war cannot be extended to war criminals who committed their crimes prior to capture. [1] Thus, progressive international law and the practice of international military tribunals firmly adhere to the principle of the responsibility of prisoners of war for crimes committed prior to their capture.

At the Khabarovsk trial of Japanese war criminals who prepared and used bacteriological weapons, the question of releasing the defendants from punishment on the grounds that they were all prisoners of war did not even arise, given the absolute indisputability of this matter.

One of the essential legal issues playing a role in organising the fight against war criminals is the question of jurisdiction. This factor, which is significant in any criminal case, acquires special importance in cases concerning war crimes. War crimes are committed over vast territories; numerous perpetrators, instigators, accomplices, organizers, and masterminds participate in these crimes; the place where the crimes are committed can be enemy territory, areas occupied by the enemy, and finally, even unoccupied territories of the state that suffered from the atrocities of the war criminals (for

[1] See Judgment of the Tokyo Tribunal, pp. 23–28.)

example, during an aerial attack). Because of this, the universally accepted, so-called "territorial" principle of jurisdiction—i.e., the consideration of a case by a court of the state or locality where the crime was committed—cannot always apply to war crimes.

The theory and practice of fighting war criminals distinguish two categories of war criminals: major war criminals and other war criminals. A number of international documents contain indications as to who should be considered a major war criminal.

The term "major war criminals" first appears in the declaration published on November 2, 1943, by the heads of government of the USSR, the USA, and Great Britain, "On the Responsibility of Hitlerites for Committed Atrocities," which states: "This declaration does not affect the question of major criminals whose crimes are not connected with a specific geographical location..." [1]

Thus, this declaration points to one of the principles defining the concept of major war criminals—the non-connectedness of the crime with a specific geographical point.

Understandably, the words "crimes... not connected with a specific geographical location" cannot be taken literally. Every crime is committed in a specific geographical place. There can be no crime outside of space. The declaration meant that the crimes of the major war criminals were committed not in a single geographical point, but in many places, sometimes far apart and belonging to the territories of different states.

However, committing war crimes in several geographical points rather than one cannot, by itself, determine that a perpetrator belongs to the group of major war criminals. Hitlerite criminals from the SS units who tortured thousands of progressive public figures of Germany in concentration camps, plundered the property of the population in France, and exterminated hundreds of thousands of people in the crematoria of Auschwitz, Majdanek, etc., also committed their atrocities in various geographical points on the territory of different states. But by this characteristic alone, they

[1] "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union during the Period of the Patriotic War," Vol. I. Moscow, 1946, p. 418.

cannot yet be classified into the group of major war criminals. Secondary and tertiary figures who carried out the will of the organizers and masterminds of war crimes cannot be considered major war criminals. An executioner cannot be called a major war criminal, even if his hands are stained with the blood of thousands of victims, since this executioner is merely an executor of a criminal plan created by the major war criminals who aimed to exterminate entire peoples or states.

The second characteristic defining the concept of major war criminals is the direction of their crimes—not against individual persons or groups, but against entire peoples and states. This characteristic stems from the note of the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, V. M. Molotov, dated April 27, 1942, "On the monstrous atrocities, brutality, and violence of the German-Fascist invaders in the occupied Soviet regions and on the responsibility of the German government and command for these crimes." The note states: "...The Government of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union, declares: the Hitler government and its accomplices will not escape severe responsibility and deserved punishment for all their unheard-of atrocities committed against the peoples of the USSR and against all freedom-loving peoples."[1]

Consequently, "crimes against peoples" are singled out into a special category of crimes that characterize major war criminals.

Finally, the third characteristic for defining major war criminals is their personal position—belonging to the ruling clique. The ruling clique consists of heads of state, individuals holding leading positions within the government and the armed forces, and heads of capitalist monopolies in whose interests the atrocities are committed. It is precisely on this basis that the aforementioned note of April 27, 1942, points to the responsibility of the Hitler government.

Thus, major war criminals should be understood as individuals belonging to the ruling clique whose crimes are not connected with a

[1] "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union during the Period of the Patriotic War," Vol. I, Moscow, 1946, p. 269.

specific geographical location and were committed against peoples and states.

The jurisdiction over cases of war crimes is determined depending on which category of war criminals the defendant belongs to.

In the course of the Second World War, on the initiative of the Soviet state, the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition proclaimed that war criminals would face trial in those states where they committed their atrocities. At the same time, the Soviet government was the first to put forward a proposal to organise an International Court over the major war criminals. This proposal of the Soviet Union was dictated by a desire for international cooperation in the final destruction of fascism, the punishment of war criminals, the democratisation of the Axis countries, and the ensurance of a long and lasting peace.

Of exceptional importance in organising the International Court over the major war criminals is the statement of the Soviet government dated October 14, 1942, "On the responsibility of the Hitlerite invaders and their accomplices for atrocities committed by them in the occupied countries of Europe." This statement says: "The Soviet government considers necessary the immediate bringing to trial before a special international tribunal, and punishment with the full severity of the criminal law, of any of the leaders of fascist Germany who have already, in the course of the war, fallen into the hands of the authorities of states fighting against Hitlerite Germany." [1] The question of the jurisdiction of war criminals was definitively resolved by the Moscow Declaration of the heads of the three governments, published on November 2, 1943. The declaration stated that Hitlerite criminals would be tracked down wherever they might be, sent back to those countries in which they committed their crimes, and tried according to the criminal laws of those countries. The declaration specifically emphasised that the question of punishing the major war criminals would be decided in a special

[1] "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union during the Period of the Patriotic War," Vol. I. Moscow, 1946, p. 318.

manner "by the joint decision of the Allied governments." [1] (Even then, the creation of a special International Court for the punishment of major war criminals was envisioned. That this was indeed the case is evident from the decision of the Berlin Conference of the three powers, held on July 17–25, 1945, which stated: "...The three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring these criminals (referring to the major war criminals.—Authors) to a swift and just trial."

On August 8, 1945, representatives of the USSR, USA, Great Britain, and France signed an agreement on the creation of the International Military Tribunal for the trial of the major war criminals of the European Axis countries, and on January 19, 1946, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East was established, the organization of which was preceded by diplomatic negotiations that concluded with an agreement that the major Japanese war criminals would be tried by an International Military Tribunal.

As is well known, the international military tribunals in Nuremberg and Tokyo, as a result of the machinations of Anglo-American reactionary ruling circles, did not try all the major German and Japanese war criminals. Many major war criminals were legitimized by the Anglo-American military and appeared at the trials as witnesses, even though their proper place was in the dock. In particular, Hitler's closest henchman, Reich Minister Lammers, appeared as a witness at the Nuremberg trial, and at the Tokyo trial, the former Commander-in-Chief of the main striking force of Japanese imperialism—the Kwantung Army—General Ueda, appeared as a witness. Neither trial prosecuted the leaders of the largest capitalist monopolies of Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan, who financed aggressive wars and directed the aggressors to seize foreign territories and enslave other peoples. Finally, the Japanese Emperor Hirohito was shielded from trial.

However, the group of leaders of Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan who were brought to trial before the international

[1] "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union during the Period of the Patriotic War," Vol. III. Moscow, 1947, p. 349.

tribunals in Nuremberg and Tokyo must with full justification be regarded as major war criminals, since they all completely fall under the three characteristics listed above that distinguish major war criminals: all the defendants were leaders of the ruling cliques of Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan; the crimes of each of them were directed against entire peoples and states; and the crimes they committed went far beyond the boundaries of individual geographical points.

All the principles of jurisdiction set forth above are fully applicable to the Japanese war criminals who prepared and used one of the most barbaric weapons of aggression—bacteriological means of warfare.

The monstrous atrocities of the Japanese imperialists, who outlined the use of bacteriological weapons against peace-loving peoples in their criminal plans, were primarily carried out by two groups. The first group consisted of the organizers and masterminds behind the preparation for the use of bacteriological weapons. The second group consisted of the executors of the fanatical plans of Japan's ruling clique. The latter group, of course, was not uniform. It included both generals and rank-and-file soldiers. The participants in this group also differed in their official and social positions. But a characteristic common to all participants of the second group is that they were merely executors—each to a different extent and degree, according to his position—of the villainous designs of Japan's ruling clique.

Thus, among the Japanese war criminals who stood trial before the Military Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District in the city of Khabarovsk were Generals Kawashima, Sato, Takahashi, Kajitsuka, Lieutenant Hirazakura, privates Kikuchi and Kurushima, and the civilian laboratory assistant Mitomo.

All of them were executors of the villainous plans of the criminal ruling clique of imperialist Japan. Among the defendants, Yamada occupied a special place. He was undoubtedly a trusted individual of the ruling clique of Japan, held an exceptionally responsible post, played a significant role in implementing the aggressive plans of the Japanese imperialists, and, by some

characteristics, could have been classified into the group of major war criminals.

However, this in no way excluded the competence of a national court to review the case of the war criminal Yamada and hand down an appropriate sentence.

Article 6 of the Agreement of August 8, 1945, between the governments of the USSR, USA, Great Britain, and France "On the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis Countries" established that "nothing in this Agreement shall impair the competence or restrict the powers of national or occupation courts which have been or shall be established in any allied territory or in Germany for the trial of war criminals."

The same norm was adopted during the organization of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Article 3 of the order announcing the establishment of this Tribunal states: "Nothing in this order shall prejudice the jurisdiction of any other international, national, or occupation court, commission, or other tribunals established or to be established in Japan or in any territory of any of the United Nations with which Japan was at war, for the trial of war criminals."

By virtue of what has been said above, the war criminals Kawashima, Sato, Kikuchi, Hirazakura, and others were to be tried by a national court. A national court also had the right to try General Yamada.

Such a court could be the courts of the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the Mongolian People's Republic, or the court of the American occupation authorities in Japan—that is, the courts of those states against which the crimes of the accused were primarily directed or on whose territory the atrocities were committed.

But the American occupation authorities, to whose representatives the Soviet prosecutors at the Tokyo trial back in 1946 handed over evidence of the preparation of bacteriological warfare by Japanese militarists, revealed a sharply negative attitude toward punishing these criminals.

As the materials of the preliminary investigation showed, along with the use of bacteriological weapons in China, the Japanese war criminals were preparing to use bacteriological weapons on an even

larger scale against the USSR. Bacteriological sabotage was repeatedly carried out on the territory of the USSR. A plan was developed for bombing Soviet cities—Voroshilov, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, and Chita—with bacteriological shells. The criminals themselves were in the power of the USSR, and therefore bringing them before a Soviet court was completely correct and lawful.

According to the procedural laws in force in the USSR, cases concerning war criminals are subject to consideration by a military tribunal. Therefore, the case of the Japanese war criminals who prepared and used means of bacteriological warfare was examined by the Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District.

Above, we indicated that along with the group of Japanese war criminals convicted in the city of Khabarovsk, there is another group, which primarily includes Emperor Hirohito, Generals Ishii, Kitano, Wakamatsu, and Kasahara. Justice has not yet been served over this group of criminals, who have been exposed as the organizers and masterminds of the gravest crimes of Japanese imperialism against humanity.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet government demanded that these criminals be brought before an International Military Court.

The note of the Soviet government dated February 1, 1950, to the governments of the USA, Great Britain, and China states: "The Government of the USSR proposes to appoint in the near future, in accordance with paragraph 'A' of Article 5 of the decision of the Far Eastern Commission dated April 3, 1946 (document FEC — 007/3), a special International Military Court and to bring before the specified International Court as war criminals exposed in committing the gravest crimes against humanity—the Emperor of Japan Hirohito, Generals Ishii Shiro, Kitano Masazo, Wakamatsu Yujiro, Kasahara Yukio." [1] This demand of the Soviet government is in full conformity with previously accepted international obligations and principles of jurisdiction over war criminals.

[1] "Izvestia" of February 3, 1950.

The Japanese war criminals listed in the note of the Soviet government are, by all characteristics, major war criminals. By the nature of the crimes committed, and their direction against the peoples of the USSR, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, the USA, and other states, they fully belong to the category of major war criminals and are under the jurisdiction of the International Military Court.

CONCLUSION

The Khabarovsk trial ended with the conviction of all the criminals brought to court. In determining the penalties, the Military Tribunal strictly individualized the guilt of each of them. The principal executors of the villainous designs of the ruling clique of imperialist Japan who stood before the court were sentenced to long terms of deprivation of liberty. Other executors of crimes who put into effect the criminal orders of the Japanese command, but did not play a leading role in the atrocities committed in the secret bacteriological formations of the Japanese army, were sentenced to significantly milder punishments.

This just verdict of the Military Tribunal received a wide response both in the Soviet Union and beyond its borders. Millions of ordinary people around the world welcomed the verdict of the Tribunal, which condemned not only the twelve criminals brought to trial but also bacteriological warfare—one of the most inhumane weapons of imperialist aggression.

The Khabarovsk trial demonstrated to the entire world with extraordinary clarity the brutal face of predatory Japanese imperialism, which had been preparing bacteriological warfare in deep secrecy.

But the Khabarovsk trial exposed before the entire world not only the atrocities of Japanese imperialism. The trial showed the unity of the criminal methods of the imperialist aggressors and their pseudo-scientific mercenaries preparing for bacteriological warfare.

In the bacteriological formations of the Japanese military, all the most horrific experiments of Prof. Blome from the Poznan Bacteriological Institute and Dr. Rascher, who experimented in the Dachau death camp, were repeated. The criminal experiments of the Japanese bacteriologists were accompanied by the same blasphemous mockery of human beings and the same inhumane, calculated cruelty.

At present, American like-minded associates of Blome and Ishii are utilizing the results of the criminal activities of both men.

The Khabarovsk trial exposed before the entire world not only the Japanese villains but also their overseas protectors—those who

now, at the behest of American monopolies, are developing the inhumane research of Blome and Ishii in the field of bacteriological warfare in the laboratories of Camp Detrick, and who, in the secret military laboratories of the American army in the states of Mississippi and Indiana, are working to increase the toxicity of lethal bacteria and perfect the means of agonising human extermination. From the tactics of the "Cold War," from the preparation of aggression and the provocation of military conflicts, American imperialism has now transitioned to direct acts of aggression against peace-loving peoples.

Having unleashed an aggressive war in Korea, the American interventionists are committing unheard-of atrocities on Korean soil.

Grossly trampling upon the principles of international law and the UN Charter, the American war criminals, attempting to cover up their atrocities with the flag of the United Nations, resort to the deliberate mass extermination of the civilian population of Korea.

The American interventionists use barbaric bombings of Korean cities, villages, and fishing settlements, destroying and burning down the homes of peaceful residents, turning rice fields into heaps of ash, and devastating the land of Korea. Repeating the atrocities of the Hitlerites and Japanese imperialists, bandits in the uniforms of soldiers and officers of the American army—led by the protector of the major Japanese war criminals, the American Gauleiter of Japan, MacArthur—kill, rape, plunder, and burn.

In the reports of the commission of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Patriotic Front of Korea for the investigation and determination of damages and atrocities caused by the American aggressors and the Syngman Rhee clique, numerous facts of the monstrous atrocities of the American interventionists in Korea are cited.

"...The American imperialists," states the second report of the commission of the CC of the UDPF, "suffering defeat after defeat in the war against the Korean people, are trying to take revenge on the Korean people by barbaric bombings of peaceful cities and villages, by mass extermination of an innocent population, and by destroying the country's economy. The American armed interventionists are trying to break the will of the Korean people resisting American

aggression, and threaten the freedom-loving Korean people with hunger and torment." [1] The organisers and executors of these monstrous crimes of American reaction against the Korean people must bear responsibility for their crimes.

Millions of people of goodwill, millions of ordinary people standing guard over peace and security, demand the severe punishment of the American war criminals.

The events in Korea have once again shown the entire world the true face of the American "democrats"—obedient servants of Wall Street, ready for any most despicable and bloody crime in the name of their masters' interests.

Not limiting itself to aggression in Korea, American imperialism is provoking an aggressive war in China.

Under these conditions, it is certainly no accident that representatives of the ruling circles of the USA take under their protection not only major Japanese war criminals like Hirohito and Ishii Shiro, who have not yet been convicted and whose bringing before an international military court is demanded by the Government of the USSR, but also those major war criminals who have already been convicted by the International Military Tribunal.

In a note dated August 25, 1950, the Soviet government demanded that the US government take immediate measures to cancel the illegally issued "Circular No. 5" by General MacArthur concerning the procedure for the early release of Japanese war criminals convicted by the Tokyo Tribunal.

The child-killer and bloody executioner of Korea—the untalented American General MacArthur—does not accidentally extend a helping hand to the Japanese executioner of Manchuria, General Araki Sadao, and other major Japanese war criminals.

After the troops of the American interventionists on the blood-soaked fields of Korea, on the ashes and ruins of Korean cities burned and destroyed as a result of barbaric bombings, repeated and surpassed the most monstrous crimes of the war criminals of the "Axis countries"—can the war criminal MacArthur or the instigators

[1] "Pravda" of September 24, 1950.

of a new war from the White House and the US State Department support the demand to bring the criminal Japanese bacteriologists to trial?

American reaction has taken under its protection the criminal Japanese Emperor Hirohito and other major Japanese criminals, whose bringing to trial before the International Military Court is demanded by the Soviet government in its note of February 1, 1950.

After the Khabarovsk trial, millions of people around the world could see exactly whom the American protectors of Japanese criminals are defending.

The very name of Ishii Shiro became, after the Khabarovsk trial, synonymous with cruelty and inhumanity, synonymous with misanthropy and the deepest moral degradation. Yet, it was precisely this cannibal in a Japanese general's uniform whom MacArthur took under his protection.

Even during the Khabarovsk trial, he managed to hide Ishii, the "ideologue" of criminal bacteriological warfare, and other organizers of monstrous crimes against humanity in a safe place, counting on utilizing their "extensive experience" in the interests of American pretenders to world domination.

The American imperialists, following their predecessors—the Hitlerites and Japanese fascists—in everything, also allocate a special place in their aggressive plans to means of mass human extermination, means of biological warfare. Like their predecessors, they not only plan the use of bacteriological weapons but also test their lethal effects on living people. However, no matter what means for the extermination of millions of people the American imperialists and their "scientific" servants devise, a disgraceful and inevitable end awaits them. This is the lesson taught by history.

The Khabarovsk trial, which received a wide response in various corners of the world, once again called millions of ordinary people to vigilance. This trial showed from what horrors associated with the use of bacteriological weapons the great Soviet Union—the main force for world peace—twice saved humanity.

The trial once again testified to the power of the camp of democracy and socialism, and to the effectiveness and invincibility

of the forces of peace, which are capable not only of stopping but also of severely punishing any instigators of a new war.

The verdict of the Military Tribunal in Khabarovsk resounded as a verdict of millions of people of goodwill, millions of fighters for peace, deeply outraged by the monstrous crimes of imperialist reaction, which is attempting to return humanity to the most terrible periods of the Middle Ages—the times of devastating epidemics of plague and cholera—and to artificially bring to life the most horrific diseases liquidated or limited by human progress.

The bourgeois press tried to hush up the Khabarovsk trial, but it failed to do so.

The just verdict of the Soviet military court in the case of the criminal Japanese bacteriologists resounded as a stern warning to the instigators of a new war, as a testament to the power and invincibility of the forces of peace.

By the Military Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District from December 25–30, 1949, the following were convicted on the basis of Article 1 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 19, 1943: Yamada Otozoo, Kajitsuka Ryuji, Takahashi Takaatsu, Kawashima Kiyoshi to 25 years of deprivation of liberty each; Karasawa Tomio, Sato Shunji to 20 years; Nishi Toshihide to 18 years; Mitomo Kazuo to 15 years; Onoue Masao to 12 years; Hirazakura Zensaku to 10 years; Kikuchi Norimitsu to 2 years, and Kurushima Yuji to 3 years of deprivation of liberty ("Materials of the Khabarovsk Trial," pp. 585–586).

Printed by resolution of the Editorial and Publishing Council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR
Publisher's Editor: L. F. Tvardievich
Technical Editor: N. A. Nevraeva
Proof-reader: V. G. Bogoslovsky

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RISO AN USSR No. 4436. T-06452. Pub. No. 2919. Type. order No. 590.
Approved for printing 11/X 1950. Paper format $60 \times 92 \frac{1}{16}$. Printed sheets 8.5. Publisher-accounting sheets 8.
Circulation: 20,000.
2nd Printing House of the Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Moscow, Shubinsky lane, d. 10.

CORRECTIONS AND ERRATA

Page	Line	Printed As	Should Be
11	5–6 from top	criminals Blome	criminals similar to Blome
25	9 from top	1918–1920	1918–1922
103	23 from top	in the summer of 1941	in 1941
107	12 from bottom	with naval and air [plural]	with naval and air [singular]
133	15 from bottom	In the note of August 25	In the notes of May 11 and August 25