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ALLEGATIONS OF THE USE OF TOXIC CHEMICAL AGENTS BY THE WESTERN POWERS
IN THE EAST EUROPEAN PRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF THE USSR) DURING THE PERIOD
MARCH 17-31, 1952

PART I - Introductory Remarks.

The information in this report is based on an examination of the two leading dailies in each of the East European countries for the period 17-31 March, 1952. These two newspapers are in the majority of cases the organ of the Communist Party (in certain countries known as the Worker's Party) and of the trade union organizations respectively. Bulgaria has been omitted due to the fact that our files of newspapers were incomplete at the time when this study was prepared. Nevertheless the issues of ⁷Bulgarian newspapers examined indicated that the treatment of the subject in no way differed substantially from that observed in the press of the other Satellite lands. In all cases, save that of Poland, where they appear daily, the newspapers in question appear each day of the week except Monday.

In Part II, which follows, a summary is given, arranged by country, of the content of the allegations. In all instances the following points are included: newspaper and date, source of item, number of column inches, summary of content or literal translation.

An attempt will not be made in the present report to analyze the allegations, or the manner of presentation. However, several observations are pertinent. In the first place, during the period in question far greater prominence was accorded to allegations of bacteriological warfare than to chemical warfare. In a very large number of instances, casual references or discussions, of varying lengths, referring to chemical warfare use appeared within longer articles devoted to the subject of bacteriological warfare.

It is interesting to observe the vagueness, or almost complete lack of details regarding the effect upon the supposed victims of the alleged chemical warfare attacks.

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As can be seen in Part II, greatest attention and the largest amount of space were devoted to:

1. The findings of the Investigating Commission of the International Association of Democratic Jurists.
2. Protest meetings and declarations of various groups throughout the world.
3. The statement of General Ballen at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society held at Hunter College, New York, 1951.
4. Communist wire service despatches of alleged chemical warfare attacks.
5. Malik's declarations condemning the use of bacteriological and chemical warfare, before the UN Disarmament Commission.

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PART II - Summaries of Articles

In the following each article represents a summary or condensation of the original, unless specified as a complete translation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

March 18

Rude Pravo Tass 1 inch

The Investigating Commission of the International Association of Democratic Jurists granted an interview in which it presented documentary evidence that US troops in Korea had been using chemical warfare, as well as bacteriological warfare methods.

March 19

Rude Pravo Tass 3-1/2 inches

(Complete translation) Not long ago the American press carried an admission made by Major-Gen. Ballen, head of the Chemical Warfare Division of the US Army, that chemical warfare units have been present in Korea since 4 July, 1950 and that their number is being steadily reinforced. Ballen very openly stated that the American chemical warfare units are in Korea ready to carry out any decisions made by the US government. He praised the use of gas, affirming: "Gas proved to be effective in World War I. Used against personnel it was just as deadly as ammunition. Compared with ordinary bombing, gas warfare is more economical, since bombs destroy property and gas does not."

Ballen's inhuman statement is not the only one of its type. Several other US officials have spoken in the same vein.

During January of this year General Lookers [sic], also a member of the Chemical Warfare Division and General Chrisie [sic], who is director of the Research Institute of the Army, stated that the US is preparing itself for chemical and biological warfare.

March 20

Rude Pravo Tass 2 inches

The Investigating Commission of the International Association of

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Democratic Jurists presented a report of its findings to Premier Kim Il-Son. The commission twice asserted that US troops are resorting to chemical warfare.

March 21

Rude Pravo (CTK; Czechoslovak Press Office) 5 inches

During the period 10-12 March, 1952, American troops employing planes and artillery made use of chemical warfare weapons south of P'yongyang. Thirty shells filled with chemicals were shot by the Americans. The shells gave off a yellow-white smoke with sulphur odor. Tear gas and choking gas were also employed.

Prace CTK 3 inches

Frantisek Zupka, president of the Central Czechoslovak Trade Union Council and vice-president of the World Trade Federation in a protest declaration asserted: "US war criminals who have employed poison gas against innocent Korean civilians are now resorting to the use of bacteriological warfare."

Prace Staff written 1 inch

Various groups and individuals are protesting the use of bacteriological warfare. Among these, Bishop Josef Carsky has protested against the use of "atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons."

Prace Staff written 7 inches

Czechoslovak children protest the use of poison gas and bacteriological weapons in Korea.

March 22

Prace Staff written 1 inch

Malik, speaking before the UN Disarmament Commission stated that the said commission "cannot long ignore the USSR proposal for prohibiting the use of bacteriological and chemical agents".

March 26

Prace Staff written 7 inches

Members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement ask co-workers in

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the US, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and elsewhere to refuse to produce chemicals for bacteriological and chemical warfare purposes.

March 27

Rude Pravo Tass 2½ inches

Workers at the Volga-Don project protest against the use of poison gas in Korea.

Prace Staff written 2 inches

In a longer article accusing Wall Street imperialists of crimes in Korea, mention is made of a US government publication entitled "What You Need to Know About Biological Warfare." The publication in question divides biological warfare into three categories, involving the use of insects, bacteria, and chemicals respectively.

March 30

Rude Pravo Tass 5 inches

Malik speaks before the UN Disarmament Commission, quoting Major Gen. Ballen's statements regarding chemical warfare units in Korea (see above, Rude Pravo, March 19).

POLAND

March 19

Trybuna Ludu Tass 8 inches

(Literal translation) The official bulletin of the American Congress, entitled Congressional Record, on 5 March published a cynical statement by Gen. Ballen, head of the Chemical Division of the US Army, made at a meeting of the American Chemical Society held at Hunter College. In his statement Ballen admits that "chemical warfare units have been in Korea since 4 July 1950. Their number is increasing." "Obviously," the General added, "our military operations in Korea are secret."

From Ballen's words it is apparent that the United States recognizes no limitations as far as the use of chemical warfare is concerned, thereby flagrantly

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violating international agreements and committing murder against entire segments of population.

In preparing for chemical warfare and training special units, the US, as Ballen asserts, goes on the assumption that poison gases and similar weapons will be used without restriction in the next war.

The general, praising the most barbarous methods of conducting warfare, cynically points out that chemical weapons will cost American monopolists considerably less than would conventional bombs and weapons. Furthermore, after exterminating the civilian population, the conquerors will be able to take possession of areas with property undamaged and intact.

Glos Pracy Tass 8 inches

Identical with item immediately above.

March 20

Trybuna Ludu Tass 2 inches

Cavaglieri of the International Association of Democratic Jurists stated that the Association had proof that many persons had perished as a result of the use of poison gas by Americans. Another member, Moerens, asserted that the Association possessed evidence that poison gas had been employed at Wonsan.

Trybuna Ludu Tass 3 inches

Jacquier, French delegate of the International Association of Democratic Jurists stated that the Association had confirmed the fact that poison gas had been used by American troops at Wonsan.

Glos Pracy Tass 3 inches

Identical with item immediately above.

March 21

Trybuna Ludu Hsin Hua 2 inches

At the Korean front on the night of 10-11 March, American artillery fired poison gas shells at positions 9 kilometers southeast of P'yongyang. On 12 March four American planes dropped poison gas bombs on positions south of Konusan on the eastern front.

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Glos Pracy Hsin Hua 2 inches

Identical with item immediately above.

March 28

Trybuna Ludu Staff written 3 inches

The New York Journal and American, in its 31 October, 1951 issue, wrote the following: "Scientists working in close contact with the Chemical Corps of the US Army emphasize the fact that the Truman administration is still adhering to the principle expressed by President Roosevelt in 1943, at which time the latter affirmed: "I declare categorically that under no circumstances shall we use such a weapon (bacteriological warfare) unless our enemy uses it first." However, now the New York Journal and American [in the same issue?] declares: "Today in 1951, such an attitude and such a position would be unrealistic."

HUNGARY

March 18

Szabad Nep Hsin Hua 1 inch

The International Association of Democratic Jurists issued a report stating that near Wonsan, large shells containing poison gas were shot from unidentified weapons.

Szabad Nep Staff written 4 inches

According to the Congressional Record, US chemical warfare units have been stationed in Korea since July, 1950. Generals ~~Looney~~ [sic] and ~~Greasy~~ [sic] have stated that the Americans have been preparing for chemical warfare.

Nepszava Staff written 4 inches

Identical with item immediately above.

March 20

Nepszava Tass 1 inch

Kim Il-Son told a delegation of the International Association of Democratic Jurists that the employment of chemical warfare weapons by the Americans has provoked indignation throughout the world.

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Szabad Nep Tass 1 inch

Identical with item immediately above.

March 21

Szabad Nep Hsin Hua 1 inch

"The Americans have again dropped poison gas bombs in military operations at the Korean front."

Nepszava Hsin Hua 3 inches

On 10 March, 9 kilometers of southeast of P'yongyang, American artillery fired more than 30 shells filled with poison gas, which emitted yellow-white smoke smelling of sulphur and gasoline. On 12 March, four US planes dropped lung irritant and tear gas bombs. The bombs, upon exploding, gave off green flames with pepper odor.

March 29

Szabad Nep Tass 2 inches

In a speech before the UN, Malik accused the US of making chemical warfare preparations.

Nepszava Tass 2 inches

Identical with item immediately above.

RUMANIA

March 18

Scanteia Staff written 1 inch

In a longer article devoted to bacteriological warfare, it is mentioned that Great Britain and the United States have been making use of chemical warfare in Korea.

Viata Sindicala Staff written 1 inch

Identical with item immediately above.

Scanteia Tass 8 inches

The US has been preparing for chemical warfare for a long time. The Congressional Record of 15 March (no year indicated) contains a speech presented by Major General ^a ~~B~~ ¹ ~~allen~~, chief of chemical warfare for the Army, before a meeting of the American Chemical Society. He told the meeting that chemical warfare

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units have been in Korea since 4 July 1950 and that their number is being reinforced. He further stated that planning for chemical warfare and training of special units for this purpose were made necessary by the fact that toxic weapons would be used without limitation in a future war. Chemical warfare could be used to wipe out the civilian population without damage to property and the conquerors could then take possession of an area intact. Many other American military leaders have expressed themselves in similar terms.

Viata Sindicala Tass 8 inches

Identical with item immediately above.

Scanteia Tass 2 inches

The International Association of Democratic Jurors carried out an inspection of areas reported to have been attacked by American planes employing chemical and biological warfare weapons. Jacquier, the French delegate, and Caster, Brazilian representative stated that on a visit to the Wonsan area and cities in the Kangwon province, they had seen large-caliber shells filled with a substance from which gases issued.

March 19

Viata Sindicala Staff written 1 inch

In a longer article it is mentioned that the US is employing chemical warfare in Korea.

March 20

Scanteia Tass 2 inches

The International Association of Democratic Jurists reported that it had found proof of the use of chemical warfare by the US. Brandweiner, head of the Investigating Commission, declared that fatalities had resulted as a result of poison gas released by US planes. The French delegate, Jacquier, stated that he had seen evidence of the fact that US planes had dropped poison gas on Wonsan. Material had been collected as evidence of these allegations, and this would be submitted at a later date. Kim Il-Son declared that captured American documents revealed the intention of the US to use chemical warfare.

Viata Sindicala Hsin Hua 1½ inches

Mention is made that the US is employing chemical warfare.

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Viata Sindicala Hsin Hua $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches

On 11 March, 1951, US planes carried out raids at various points. After the raids three bags full of yellow powder and toxic white crystals were found near Lantao.

March 21

Scanteia Hsin Hua 2 inches

On 10 March 1952 at 1500 hours, American artillery fired 30 shells at positions 9 kilometers southeast of P'yongyang. Many of these were filled with poison gases. Upon exploding they gave off a whitish-yellow smoke smelling of sulphuric acid and gasoline. On 12 March at 1600 hours, four planes dropped bombs containing lacrimators and lung irritants in the Kosong Hills on the east coast. Upon exploding these bombs burst into dark green flame, with odor of pepper.

Scanteia Hsin Hua 5 inches

During the period 10-12 March 1952, American planes dropped chemical substances. Three sacks full of a yellow powder and a yellow poisonous crystalline substance were dropped over Lantao. On 12 March, a formation of US planes dropped poisonous sticky substances over Santaokao [sic] and Huanpaitentu [sic] in the district of Ci An [Hsian?].

March 25

Scanteia Reprint from Cominform Organ 1 inch

Within a longer article the statement is made that the US is employing chemical warfare.

March 27

Scanteia Hsin Hua 7 inches

A Chinese commission for the investigation of biological warfare reported that a physician saw American planes drop white sacks around Lantao, Ulunpei [sic], and Weidangati [sic] on 11 March at 1530 hours. The sacks fell 250 meters from him, were 5 x 7.50 centimeters in dimension, and contained white crystals. Another eyewitness in the same area at 1500 hours

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Viata Sindicala

Hsin Hua

4½ inches

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March 21

Scanteia

Hsin Hua

2 inches

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Scanteia

Hsin Hua

5 inches

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March 27

Scanteia

Hsin Hua

7 inches

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saw planes drop white objects which proved to be branches "infected with bacteria."

EAST GERMANY

March 18

Tribuene

Staff written

20 inches

(Literal translation) The International Association of Chemical Workers (Internationale Vereinigung der Chemiewerker) has called upon all workers to do their utmost to checkmate the efforts of the American war criminals. The statement issued by them declares: "Demand the immediate punishment of those responsible for the use of these weapons of destruction! Prevent the production of materials for chemical warfare. Have nothing to do with crimes against humanity!"

The International Association of Chemical Workers has proof of the shameful acts committed by the Americans. It is obvious that the "death merchants" who manufacture bacteriological and chemical warfare weapons, are the monopolistic overlords of international trusts and combines.

It is known that in Western Germany, the inventors of Zyklon B gas, utilized for the mass murder of millions of persons in the Fascist concentration camps, such as Drs. Peters and Duerrfeld, are free once more, and ready to place their experience at the disposal of the American imperialists and their German cohorts.

During the second World War, the Germans developed the "Trilon" nerve gases, considered by experts as "new and revolutionary" methods of warfare.

The IG Farben plant in Ludwigshafen busied itself with the development of a chemical intended to serve the purpose of "sweetening calcareous and salty water". This was the first "Trilon".

The Fascists concealed their weapons behind a facade of "peacetime research". In a very short time, three improved types of Trilon were produced which were: Tabun, Sarin, and Soman. All three of these were produced in the laboratories of the IG Farben combine in Leverkusen and Hoechst.

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The above-named gases were developed in the course of research on insecticides, with phosphoric acid. The gases were studied and constantly improved. This took place in 1937 under Dr. Schrader who, according to our information is at the present time still active in the Bayer Factory at Leverkusen.

As regards Tabun, this penetrates the respiratory organs, and causes unconsciousness and death. Even weak doses cause visual disturbances. Sarin is three times as poisonous as Tabun. The number of laboratory fatalities demonstrated its effectiveness gruesomely enough.

When the "Thousand Year Reich" toppled under the blows of the Soviet Army, the outstanding German war chemists were forced to cease their activities for a time. But who can believe that these men sit idly by in their laboratories at the present time? Events in Korea prove that they are now very active. However, those who unleash the plague, cholera, and other diseases upon entire peoples in order to maintain their own supremacy, are doomed from the outset and their destruction is merely a matter of time.

Taegliche Rundschau Tass 17 Inches

The International Association of Democratic Jurists has presented a report asserting that it has proof of the use of poison gas by US troops against enemy positions near P'yongyang and Wonsan.

March 19

Taegliche Rundschau

Staff

16½ inches

The US is preparing for chemical warfare. According to the Congressional Record of 5 March 1952, the chief of the US Army Chemical Corps, General ^{Chy (sic)} ~~Greaney~~ [sic] has admitted that chemical warfare units have been carrying out secret operations in Korea and the United States is actively preparing for biological and chemical warfare.

The New York Times of 12 March 1952 is quoted as stating that "the potentialities of biological and chemical warfare are being thoroughly investigated in the United States".

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March 20

Taegliche RundschauADN(Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtenagentur, 4-1/2 inches
General German News Agency)

The noted Soviet scientist Speranski, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, made the following statement to a representative of the Tass News Agency: "International conventions forbid the use of chemical or bacteriological methods of warfare. The US government, however, under the regime of Truman and Acheson, disregards these universally accepted conventions. The American imperialists are employing methods of warfare which not even Hitler dared to undertake. The scientists who have sunk so low as to become tools of the American imperialists in this barbaric crime have forgotten that the goal of science, from the very beginnings of history, has been to improve the lot of mankind. These men, who have become the tools of reaction and the murderers of the Korean people, have forfeited the right to call themselves scientists. I join all the Soviet peoples in protesting against the atrocities committed by the American aggressors in Korean and Chinese soil. Mankind will never forgive or forget these atrocities."

March 22

Taegliche Rundschau

Tass

1-1/2 inches

On 12 March 1952, 62 American aircraft, in 11 groups, flew over Anju, Anpinhe [sic], Juendiangekou [sic], Daedungou, Fynchen [sic], Sueian, and Tsiang [sic]. One of the planes bombarded and strafed the villages of Sandaokou [sic] and Huanbaitantey [sic] in the Tsian [Hsian?] district, dropping a sticky, poisonous substance along the railroad track between the Huanbaitantey [sic] and Janfyn [sic] stations.

NON-SATELLITE PRESS OF EAST EUROPE

FINLAND

Only one newspaper, the Vapaa Sana, organ of the Communistic SKDL (Finnish People's Democratic Union) was surveyed. Twice mention was made of the use of "bacteria and chemical warfare weapons", without the addition of further details. On 21 March, an article appeared as an STI-Reuter dispatch from Tokyo and which

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affirmed that the Korean radio reported that four American planes dropped gas bombs on positions of the People's Army near Kosong on the eastern coast of Korea on 12 March.

YUGOSLAVIA

Although the Yugoslav press during this period carried a limited number of "neutral" items on bacteriological warfare, no mention of chemical warfare was found in the two leading newspapers of Yugoslavia examined for this period.

PART III - *Quantitative Recap*
~~Quantitative Recap~~

The number of column inches devoted to the subject of chemical warfare by country, was as follows:

Czechoslovakia	39-1/2
East Germany	59-1/2
Hungary	19
Poland	31
Rumania	<u>44</u>
Total	193 inches