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LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
DATED 30 JUNE 1952

In connexion with the decision taken at the 581st meeting of the Security Council to include the item proposed by the United States delegation in the Council's agenda as item 4, I request you to issue as Security Council documents, and to distribute to delegations to the United Nations, the following documents received by the United Nations Secretariat at an earlier date and issued as notes-verbales:

1. Statement dated 22 February 1952 by Mr. Pak Hen En, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic;
2. Statement dated 24 February 1952 by Mr. Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China;
3. Statement dated 8 March 1952 by Mr. Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China;
4. Cablegram dated 21 April 1952 from Mr. Pak Hen En, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic;
5. Appeal of the World Peace Council against bacterial warfare, adopted at the session of the Bureau of the Council held at Oslo 29 March - 1 April 1952.
6. Letter dated 28 April 1952 from the International Federation of Democratic Youth.

Kindly also issue as a Security Council document the Appeal of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to the Security Council adopted at the session of the Council of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Vienna from 16 to 18 April 1952, and the "Report on U.S. Crimes in Korea" and "Report on the Use of Bacterial Weapons in Chinese Territory by the Armed Forces of the United States of America"

submitted by the Commission of Lawyers which investigated the facts of the use of bacterial weapons on the territory of Korea and China, which documents were attached to the above-mentioned Appeal.^{1/}

(Signed) Y. MALIK
President of the Security Council

^{1/} Note: The three communications referred to in the last paragraph of the above letter will be issued as an Annex to this document.

SECRETARIAT, UNITED NATIONS

Wish to communicate to United Nations statement by Government of People's Democratic Republic of Korea on 22 February 1952 concerning use by American aggressors of bacteriological weapons against Korean people. This crime by the aggressors also investigated and proved by special commission of international association of Democratic Jurists. Since use of bacteriological weapons by American forces continues, Government of People's Democratic Republic of Korea again strongly protests to the United Nations against this monstrous crime and demands condemnation of organizers of bacteriological warfare.

PAK HEN IN
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
People's Democratic Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, 29 March 1952

Enclosure: Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Government of Korea on use by American interventionists of bacteriological weapons in Korea. On 8 May 1951 Government of People's Democratic Republic of Korea strongly protested to United Nations against use by American imperialist interventionists of bacteriological weapons in war against Korean people. Despite this American aggressive forces at beginning of this year again used bacteriological weapons of mass destruction, thereby perpetrating a new terrible crime against humanity and grossly violating international rules of warfare. Since 28 January 1952, according to accurate data from Command of Korean People's Army and Chinese People's volunteers, American aggressive troops have systematically dropped from aircraft on to positions of our troops and in our rear large quantities of infected insects which spread bacteria of infectious diseases on 28 January in Nonsodon^{1/} and Ensudon districts South East of Ichkhon enemy military aircraft dropped large quantities of three types of insects never seen in Korea before before the war, similar to black flies, fleas and bugs. On

^{1/} N.B. Place-names unchecked.

/29 January

29 January enemy military aircraft scattered over Ichkon district large quantities of flies and fleas. On 11 February enemy military aircraft dropped on our military positions in the Chorwon district large numbers of paper packets containing fleas, spiders, mosquitoes, ants, flies and other types of small insects. A large quantity of flies was dropped in the Sanoyan district and large quantities of fleas, flies, mosquitoes and other insects in the Pyonggang district. On 13 February, an enemy aircraft dropped a large quantity of flies, mosquitoes, spiders, fleas and other small insects in the Kymkhu district. On 15 February enemy aircraft dropped a large quantity of various insects in the Pyonggang district. On 16 February enemy aircraft dropped similar insects in the vicinity of two villages, Khansu and Okenri, on the banks of the Pukkhanjgan river. On 17 February enemy aircraft dropped flies and fleas in the vicinity of Sansinri and Khasinri North of Pyonggang. Bacteriological research has established the fact that the insects dropped by the interventionists on the positions of our troops and behind the lines carried plague, cholera and other infectious diseases. It is thus conclusively proved that the enemy forces are systematically using bacteriological weapons for the mass destruction of the soldiers of the People's army of Korea, the Chinese People's volunteers and the peace-loving Korean population. On the instructions of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and on behalf of the Korean people, I wish to register a categorical protest against these crimes. Having provoked a war of aggression in Korea the American imperialists, in flagrant violation of international law, are now waging bacteriological warfare with a view to the mass destruction of the Korean people at the front and in the rear, in order to achieve their plan of turning Korea into a United States strategic military base. These crimes by the aggressive forces of United States imperialism are the most dastardly yet committed by the American interventionists in Korea. They clearly show that American imperialism is the enemy not only of the Korean people but of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world. The peoples of the world should learn that the American imperialists have long been preparing for this criminal bacteriological warfare in Korea. The bacteriological warfare section of the United States chemical forces has evolved sixteen types of bacteriological weapons which by scattering bacteria can contaminate the air and water thus ensuring the

mass destruction of the population. In March 1951 after the United States army bacteriological landing-craft No. 1091 had visited the port of Wonsan, under the command of Lieutenant-General Simms, so-called Chief of the Public Welfare Section of the staff of the "United Nations High Command", bacteriological weapons were tried out on the island of Kochzhedo, on prisoners of war, members of the Korean People's army and the Chinese People's volunteers. In preparing for these dastardly crimes the American imperialists openly collaborated with Japanese bacteriological warfare criminals, the "learned" servants of Japanese militarism. They assigned to Korea the Japanese military criminals Isii Siro, Wakamatsu Juziro and Kitano Masadzo, although the USSR Government had proposed on 2 February 1950 that these men should be brought before a military court as the principal bacteriological war criminals. The United States imperialists are at the moment carrying on full-scale bacteriological warfare in our country in collaboration with Japanese war criminals whose crimes have been recognized by the entire world, including the United States. It is clear that by using the Japanese militarists, who are the deadly enemies of the Korean people, and especially, their lackeys the Japanese war criminals, known to the entire world as the proponents of bacteriological warfare, the aggressive forces of American imperialism are trying to annihilate completely the Korean people. This plot by the American and Japanese imperialists has aroused the wrath and indignation of the entire Korean people. Together with the other misdeeds committed by the American imperialists during the truce talks, this bacteriological warfare completely exposed the crimes of American imperialism. In spite of all their efforts, however, the aggressors have not attained their aims in Korea. All that awaits the American imperialists is the curse of the peace-loving peoples and the complete failure of their rapacious plans. The Korean people together with the other peoples of the world will continue to fight against the American imperialists' monstrous crimes, committed in violation of international law and all moral standards. In protesting categorically against this new crime of the American imperialists in spreading infectious bacteria in Korea, I call upon the peoples of the world to demand that an end should be put to the crimes of the interventionist and that those responsible for the use of bacteriological weapons should be called to strict account for their crimes before the entire world.

PAK HUN HUN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
People's Democratic Republic of Korea

22 February 1952

/THE SECRETARIAT

THE SECRETARIAT, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

I am instructed to transmit to you the statement on February 24, 1952 of Chou En Lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, supporting the protest by Pak Hen En, Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, against the United States Government's prosecution of bacteriological warfare and also the statement of Minister Chou En Lai on March 8, 1952 solemnly protesting against the employment of bacteriological weapons by the United States Government for the purpose of killing Chinese people and against its air intrusions over Chinese territory:

"Statement by Chou En-Lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on supporting the protest by Pak Hen En, Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, against the American Government's prosecution of bacteriological warfare and calling on the people of the world to take action to stop these crimes against humanity, February 24, 1952. According to authenticated data available at the Field Headquarters of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's volunteers, the American aggressor troops, since January 28, 1952 have repeatedly employed, on a still larger scale than before, bacteriological weapons which are aimed at slaughtering the peaceful people of Korea, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's volunteers. Pak Hen En, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on February 22 of this year a statement protesting against these crimes and calling on the people of the whole world to check the atrocities of the American imperialists and hold internationally responsible those who organize the employment of bacteriological weapons.

"I am authorized to state formally that the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the Chinese People fully support this just position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Everybody knows, this is not the first time that American imperialism has used bacteriological weapons in its war of intervention in Korea. As early as during the period from December 1950 to January 1951, the American aggressor troops disseminated smallpox viruses in P'yongyang, Kangwon Province, South Hamkyong Province, Hwanghae Province and some other areas when they retreated southward across the 38th parallel under the combined blows of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's volunteers. The recent criminal act of the American
/aggressor troops

aggressor troops in repeatedly spreading by aircraft large quantities of germ-laden insects over the frontline positions and in the rear of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's volunteers has provided further proof that the American Government is continuing planned and premeditated germ warfare in a completely inhuman manner. The people of the whole world, squarely faced with the facts, cannot but identify the American Government today as the first war criminal in the world, in pursuit of aggressive war and in violation of all international conventions, to use bacteriological weapons.

"American imperialism, in its machinations to undermine world peace and prepare a world war, first employed Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu, Masajo Kitano and other Japanese bacteriological warfare criminals whose hands have long been stained with the blood of the Chinese and Korean People, to carry out on the Korean battlefield experimentation and manufacture of various types of lethal bacteria. Hundreds and thousands of the captured personnel of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's volunteers have been victims of experimentation with these bacteriological weapons. And now American imperialism is using these tested bacteriological weapons to slaughter the peaceful people of Korea. If the people of the world do not resolutely curb this crime, then the calamities befalling the peaceful people of Korea today will befall the peaceful people of the world tomorrow. The criminal act of American imperialism in waging bacteriological warfare has thus proved that American imperialism is the most dangerous foe of the Chinese and Korean people and the peaceful people of the whole world.

"It must be pointed out that American imperialism was forced to hold armistice negotiations after sustaining, in the war of intervention which it launched in Korea, shattering blows at the hands of the heroic Korean People's army and the Chinese People's volunteers. Nevertheless, refusing to acquiesce in its own defeat, American imperialism, in the course of the negotiations employs all kinds of shameless stalling tactics to obstruct the progress of the negotiations on the one hand and carried out callously brutal germ warfare on the other. If these attempts to prolong and expand the Korean war and realize its designs of aggression to destroy the Chinese People's Republic and undermine the peace and security of the Far East, the Chinese People are determined to smash, and will undoubtedly smash, the shameless machinations and criminal acts

/of American imperialism.

of American imperialism. American imperialism will not only fail to attain its criminal ends but will assuredly, before the just wrath of the peaceful people of the whole world ignominiously pay the penalty for its crimes.

"On behalf of the Chinese people, I charge the United States Government, before the people of the whole world, with crimes of employing bacteriological weapons against all principles of humanity or international conventions to slaughter peaceful citizens and armed fighters in Korea, and call in the peace-loving people throughout the world to take steps to put a stop to the frenzied, criminal acts of the United States Government. The Chinese people, together with the people throughout the world, will struggle to the very end to have the frenzied crimes of the United States Government stop."

Statement by Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai against the employment of bacteriological weapons by the United States Government for the purpose of killing Chinese people and against its air intrusions over Chinese territory - March 8, 1952.

"After launching large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 28, 1952, the American aggressive forces, between February 29 and March 5, sent 68 formations of military aircraft, in a total of 448 sorties, to invade China's territorial air in the Northeast, spread large quantities of germ-carrying insects at Fushun, Sinmin, Antung, Kwatien, Linkiang and other areas and to bomb and strafe the Linkiang and Chanctienhokow area. The details of these incidents follow:

1. On February 29, American aircraft, in a total of 148 sorties in 14 formations flew over Antung, Fushun and Fengcheng and spread insects over Fushun. An investigation on the spot showed that insects of a black colour were found within an area of 15 to 20 kilometres in Fushun county covering Takow, Li Jen and Fangeiao villages and Lientacwan.
2. On March 1, American aircraft, in a total of 86 sorties in 14 formations, intruded over Fushun, Tatungkow, Changtchienhokow, Kwantien and Chi-An and spread insects of a black colour resembling fleas over Makinchwang and other places in Fushun county. Of these planes, eight in

/one group

one group strafed a point in five kilometres north-east of Changtjenhokow.

3. On March (2), American planes, in a total of 72 sorties in 12 formations, flew over Fushun, Antung, Tatungkow, Changtjenhokow, Kiuliencheng, Chi An, Kwantien and Changpai. They dropped large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, fleas and other types of insects over Takow and other parts of Fushun County and areas between Fushun and Mukden.

4. On March 3, five formations of American Aircraft, in a total of 32 sorties, intruded into and spread insects over Antung, Langtow and Chi An.

5. On March 4, 12 formations of American aircraft in a total of 72 sorties, intruded and spread insects over Antung, Langtow, Tatungkow, Kiuliencheng, Changtjenhokow, Sinmin, Chi An, Hungkiangkow and Kwantien. At 11 a.m. of the same morning, six American aircraft were observed over Langtow. They dropped from a height of 5000 metres two cloth receptacles which burst open some 2000 metres from the ground; and then a swarm of flies was found near the highway. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an American aircraft was observed over Paikipao and Jacyangho in Sinmin County. It dropped a load of flies. On the same day, American aircraft were active over Dwatien, and afterwards flies, mosquitoes, crickets and fleas dropped by American aircraft were immediately found east of Kwantien city and at Hungshesklatzé.

6. On March 5, 10 formations of American aircraft, in a total of 38 sorties intruded over Antung, Anpingho, Changtjenhokow, Hungkiangkow, Tunghua and Linkiang. Of these, one group of eight planes, at about 8 a.m. indiscriminately bombed and strafed Linkiang, wounding two inhabitants and destroying five houses.

In view of the fact that the United States Government has dared repeatedly and openly to make air intrusions over China's territory, spread germ-bearing insects, and indiscriminately bomb, strafe and kill Chinese people at the same time as it is delaying the Korean armistice negotiations, and obstructing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question in an attempt to prolong and extend the Korean war, I am authorized by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to protest solemnly against these most savage and brutal acts of aggression and provocation by the United States Government.

The open and direct acts of aggression of the US Government against the People's Republic of China date from June 27, 1950, when the US President Truman /announced

announced the dispatch of its navy to invade and occupy China's territory, Taiwan. On August 27, 1950, the American aggressor troops in Korea began to send their military aircraft to intrude into the territorial air of Northeast China. From then on, the Military Aircraft of the US Government have many times intruded over Northeast China and carried out reconnaissance, strafing and bombing. Now, on the heels of its large scale bacteriological warfare in Korea, the US Government is adding to its open violations of international law and all laws of humanity, by spreading large quantities of bacteria-laden insects over Northeast China. This is an attempt to further its aims of invading China and threatening the security of the Chinese people by the criminal and vicious device of mass slaughter of peaceful people.

These brutal crimes of the US Government will never be tolerated by the Chinese people. The opposition of the Chinese people in their wrath will assure the ignominious failure of these crimes.

It is the view of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China that the United States Government, pursuing its objectives of extending the Korean war and undermining peace in the Far East and other parts of the world, has employed bacteriological weapons, strictly prohibited by humanity and international conventions, against the peaceful population and armed forces of the Korean and Chinese peoples in Korea, and is even extending such crimes against the peaceful population in Northeast China, by employing these illegal bacteriological weapons in a brutal provocation.

In its statement on February 24, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China pointed out:

"If the people of the world do not resolutely curb this crime, then the calamities befalling the peaceful people of Korea today will befall the peaceful people of the world tomorrow." Now is the time for the peace-loving people of the world to rise up and put an end to the maniacal crimes of the United States Government. We are confident that human justice and peace will triumph.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China hereby make it known that members of the American Air Force who invade China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be dealt with as war criminals on capture.

/The Central People's

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the same time declares that the United States Government must bear the full responsibility for all the consequences arising from air intrusion over China's territory, the use of bacteriological weapons and the murder of the Chinese people by indiscriminate bombing and strafing."

Director of the Central Office
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Central People's Government
of the People's Republic of China,
Peking,
March 26, 1952.

/CABLEGRAM

CABLEGRAM FROM: Pyongyang (Korea)

DATED: 21 April 1952

Secretary-General,

Confirm receipt your telegram concerning United Nations health services rendering assistance in struggle against epidemics. As has already been communicated by Central Committee of United Democratic National Front in Korea in its statement of 12 March 1952, we have been able to check spread of epidemic and hope to prevent it in future, in spite of enemy machinations. Same statement pointed out that, thanks to assistance from countries of the democratic camp, we have at our disposal means of combating epidemic diseases and carriers of infection dropped in our territory by the American interventionists. Korean people cannot count on assistance of so-called World Health Organization since it is well known that this organization has not the necessary international authority. Many states are not members of this organization. It is also well known that certain states, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, Czechoslovakia and others, left the organization in 1949, owing to its inactivity over a number of years in carrying out the tasks incumbent on it in connexion with preventing and combating disease. Korean people expect United Nations to censure severely criminal use of bacteriological weapons by American interventionists and also other crimes systematically perpetrated by them in contravention of international law and principles of humanitarian ethics. Government of People's Democratic Republic of Korea has frequently protested to United Nations against these crimes, which have been proved irrefutably by many impartial representatives of world public opinion, including Commission of International Federation of Democratic Women, Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers and by Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chinese, British, French and other correspondents. United Nations has hitherto ignored our protests and continues to support American aggressors in their lawless war against Korean people. This position of United Nations enables in particular United States to refuse to censure shameful bacteriological warfare, which the conscience of civilized nations cannot accept, and to continue to use in Korea and China shameful bacteriological weapons for barbarous mass destruction of human beings.

/Moreover,

Moreover, use of bacteriological weapons prohibited by Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925, which was signed or acceded to by 48 states. Government of People's Democratic Republic of Korea again insists that United Nations take immediate steps to end war crimes of American imperialism in Korea.

PAK HSEN II,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
People's Democratic Republic of Korea

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
Secretariat

The Secretary-General of the World Peace Council has the honour to submit for your consideration the Appeal against Bacterial Warfare unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the World Peace Council at its session held at Oslo (29 March-1 April 1952).

S.I.A. Palace,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

APPEAL AGAINST BACTERIAL WARFARE

We have examined with scrupulous care the documents relating to the bacterial warfare now being waged in China and Korea. The study of those documents has astounded and horrified us. Bacterial warfare is not merely an abominable crime which must be punished; it is a threat to the whole of mankind.

We appeal to the conscience of all men and women to demand that bacterial warfare should be stopped and to call for the prohibition of bacterial weapons. We address ourselves in particular to the men and women of the United States of America, for each of them is faced with a problem of honour and human dignity.

The fact that the war in Korea is being waged in the name of the United Nations is a particularly serious circumstance. We recall to a sense of their responsibilities those governments which approved United Nations intervention and which are consequently morally and politically responsible for the methods of warfare employed.

We for our part have a double duty.

First, it is our duty to inform public opinion and open the eyes of all to the truth.

In order that every human being may judge the abominable deeds that have been brought to our knowledge, we have decided to publish the documents that have been submitted to us. Full light must be thrown on these criminal acts.

To make this possible, the Chinese Committee for the Defence of Peace has proposed the establishment of an international commission to collect all the facts and evidence. The competence and impartiality of such a commission must be beyond question. To form it, we shall call upon persons eminent
/in science

in science, law and religion. We are convinced that international public opinion will support the commission's efforts.

Our second duty is to protect all peoples from bacterial warfare.

We observe that alone among the great Powers the United States of America has not ratified the international Convention of 17 June 1925 prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. We call upon the peoples of the world to bring pressure to bear upon their governments to ensure that the Convention is signed, ratified and observed by all States without exception.

We also ask that vigorous action should be taken to ensure that the persons guilty of using the most cowardly and monstrous of weapons should be brought to trial before competent courts as war criminals.

In demanding the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty, we are convinced that we are interpreting the wishes of the immense majority of mankind. On their behalf we support the noblest of causes: the right of all children to life and respect for the human person.

Unless the nations act immediately to stop bacterial warfare, there will be no limits to the cruelty and fury of the forces of extermination.

We call upon mankind to defend itself.

Oslo, 1 April 1952

This Appeal has been signed by the members of the Executive Committee of the World Peace Council present, and by the persons invited to attend.

Chairman: Mr. FREDERIC JOLIOE-CURIE

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. GABRIEL D'ARBOUSSIER, Mr. ALEXANDER FADDEYEV, Mr. KUO MO-JO
Mrs. EUGENIE COTTON, Professor J.D. BERNAL, Professor LEOPOLD
INFELD, Mr. ARFUR LUNDQVIST

Members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. J. STREET, Mr. PIERRE COT, Mr. ILYA EHRENEURG,
Professor J.L. HROMADKA, Mr. R. LOMBARDI, Mr. LOUIS SAILLANT,
Mr. LAURENT CASANOVA, Mr. MAO DUN, Mr. YVES FARGE,
Mr. A. KORNEICHUK, Professor J. MUKAROVSKY

Secretary-General: Mr. JEAN LAFFITTE

Secretaries: Mrs. ISABELLE BLUME, Mr. GILBERT DE CHAMBRUN, Mr. GIORGIO
FENOALTEA, Mr. P. GULAYEV, The Rev. JOHN DARR, Mr. ROY GORE,
Mr. EMI SLAO, Mr. I. MONTAGU

/Persons

Persons invited
to attend:

Mr. H. WILLMANN (Germany), Mr. JACQUES DENIS (World
Federation of Democratic Youth), Mr. LI KI IEN (Korea)
Mrs. KIRSTEN HANSTEEN (Norway), Mr. GORDON SCHAFER
(United Kingdom)

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH
BUDAPEST, 28 April 1952

Subject: Protest to the United Nations Disarmament Commission

Mr. Jacob MALIK,
United Nations,
New York.

Sir,

Please find attached a copy of the protest which we are sending today to the United Nations Disarmament Commission against the use by the armed forces of the United States of America of bacterial weapons against the people's army of Korea, the Chinese volunteers and the civilian populations of Korea and China.

We have the honour etc.

Bert WILLIAMS,
Secretary
For the Secretariat of the WFDY

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH
BUDAPEST, 28 April 1952

To the DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
of the UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Subject: Bacterial warfare

On behalf of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing more than 72 million young people in 84 countries, we have to transmit to you the energetic and vigorous protest of young people against the use by the armed forces of the United States of America of bacterial weapons against the people's army of Korea, the Chinese volunteers and the civilian populations of Korea and China.

Young people, to whom life can offer a dazzling future, are firmly resolved to defend and protect it against any attack. The monstrous crime committed by the American aggressors shocks and horrifies young people everywhere. It stimulates the determination of all to demand the effective prohibition of bacterial weapons, which have already been condemned by international law. The protests of youth are growing daily as the irrefutable truth is brought home to them.

That is why, expressing the determination of youth, in the name of life and human dignity, we ask the Disarmament Commission to take action to secure the immediate ratification of the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925 by the members of the United Nations.

Convinced that by resolutely embarking on a policy of disarmament we shall ensure the security of the nations and the peace of the world, we ask the Disarmament Commission, which we believe cannot betray the confidence and desires of mankind, to take whatever action is appropriate and necessary to secure the effective prohibition of the use of weapons of mass annihilation such as bacterial, chemical and atomic weapons and to ensure the control of such prohibition.

You, to whom responsibility for safeguarding the rights of civilized mankind has been entrusted, cannot remain inactive in the face of such acts of cruelty committed against defenceless populations. In our name, therefore, the whole of youth urges your Disarmament Commission to seek ways and means of saving the world from a hideous martyrdom.

Bert WILLIAMS,
Secretary of the WFDY,
For the Secretariat of the WFDY.