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CABLEGRAM DATED 8 MAY 1951 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE  
KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pyongyang, 8 May 1951

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic sends a vigorous protest to the United Nations against a further monstrous crime which is being committed by the American interventionists by the use of bacteriological weapons in the war against the Korean people.

It is widely known that the United States Far East Command has long been preparing for this criminal act. By MacArthur's orders the mass production of bacteriological weapons was developed in Japan. As reported in the press, MacArthur's staff spent one and a half million yen on the preparation of bacteriological weapons, using the Japanese Government as agents for the placing of orders. From documents of the secret archives of the Syngman Rhee Government captured in the liberation of Seoul by the People's Army and published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in a collection of documents and material revealing the instigators of the civil war in Korea, it appears beyond all dispute that the staff of Syngman Rhee's army, created and directed by American military advisers, had planned long before the open attack on North Korea to carry on secret bacteriological warfare against the North and had taken measures to carry out these plans. Thus, according to plan "A" of intelligence work for 1950, prepared by Section 3 of the Intelligence Bureau of the Staff of the South Korean Army, the task laid down was to infect with bacteria:

1. army kitchens
2. police mess-rooms
3. premises for banquets arranged by the army, the Government, the party etc.
4. city reservoirs, rivers
5. houses of army, government and party leaders.

(See document 18 of the aforementioned collection.)

Plan "B" of the intelligence work of the staff of the South Korean Army gives concrete details of the aforementioned plan "A" providing for the use of bacteria in diversionary work on the territory of North Korea; in the towns of Chinnampo, Najin, Wonsan, Sinniju, Ongjin, Dhenjian, Hamhung, Chongjin, Chorwon, Kaeju, Hungnam, Songjin, as well as in units of the People's Army. (See document 19 of the aforementioned collection.)

Of course these criminal plans were drawn up with the knowledge and under the directions of the Americans, who provided Syngman Rhee's followers with the relevant bacteriological means. The United States representatives have repeatedly threatened to use the atomic bomb and bacteriological weapons against the Korean people who are heroically resisting American aggression. Following in the path of the defeated and universally condemned Japanese war criminals, MacArthur, Ridgeway and abettors carried out this threat in the middle of December 1950 and January 1951. Several areas were simultaneously infected with small-pox sickness 7 to 8 days after their liberation from American occupation. Sicknesses broke out in the town of Pyongyang and in the provinces: Pyongan-pukto, Pyongan-namdo, Kangwon-do, Hamgyong-namdo, Hwanghae-do. The number of persons suffering from small-pox mounted rapidly and by April there were more than 3,500 cases, 10 per cent of which were fatal. Small-pox sickness is particularly widespread in the provinces: Kangwon-do, 1,126 cases, Hamgyong-namdo, 817 cases, Hwanghae-do, 192 cases. In the places which were liberated later than the others from American occupation no small-pox sickness has been discovered. Nor has a single case of small-pox sickness been discovered among the combatants of the People's Army and the Chinese volunteer units who, thanks to timely measures, were protected against the small-pox epidemic. The origin of the small-pox infection is indicated in particular by the fact that, according to information received from Japan, a number of small-pox cases were also noted there in the month of January, the infection having been brought in by American army men, who had taken part in the battles in North Korea and had been infected with small-pox as a result of the use of bacteriological weapons by their units. Thus the small-pox epidemic in North Korea is a result of the premeditated crime of the American interventionists, perpetrated in violation of the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925 on the prohibition of the use in warfare of asphyxiating, poisonous and other similar cases and bacteriological means, to which the United States is a signatory.

This new crime of the American interventionists in Korea, which is evidence of the bankruptcy of the adventuristic aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States, was calculated to undermine the forces of the Korean people. Here again the interventionists have made a serious miscalculation, as in everything else. These criminal methods of warfare do not frighten the freedom-loving Korean people and will not save the American interventionists from inevitable defeat. The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic is convinced that this new atrocity perpetrated by the American interventionists in Korea, which is a flagrant violation of the international standards of warfare and a most heinous crime against humanity, will meet with outspoken condemnation on the part of world public opinion. The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic demands the arrest and trial of the former commander MacArthur, Ridgway and other leaders of American intervention in Korea who are guilty of using bacteriological weapons against the peaceful population of Korea.

Pak Hen En  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the  
Korean People's Democratic Republic

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