

~~TOP SECRET~~

nor have any of our Allies to date filed war crimes charges against Ishii or any of his associates in the BW group, nor is Ishii nor any of his associates included among major Japanese war criminals awaiting trial.

b. The International Prosecution Section at Tokyo states in cable No. C 53663, dated 27 June 1947, that strong circumstantial evidence exists on use of BW in China in that Japanese planes scattered rice and wheat grains in area held by Chinese Army after which bubonic plague appeared, and also that it is of the opinion that, based on affidavits in its possession, Japanese BW group, headed by Ishii, did violate the rules of land warfare, but states that such expression of opinion is not a recommendation that the charges be brought because affidavits would need collaboration in testing their trustworthiness by an exhaustive investigation. One of these affidavits given by a Japanese prisoner of war, who was a member of the Ishii BW group, to Soviet interrogators, makes the following reference to use of human beings for experimental purposes:

"During 1943 and 1944, extensive experiments were conducted in the spreading of germs. The order in which those experiments were conducted is as follows: At first experiments were made with shells and bombs, and later, with human beings. To study the effective area of the bomb we made a test using pigment in winter and summer; and through this test the sphere of the effective area was decided. The shrapnel exploded in the air scattering fragments of glass over the sphere of the effective area. By this experiment the bomb proved its effectiveness. A bomb which exploded automatically was used to scatter fleas infected with plague. Then, in connection with this, an experiment to examine the effectiveness of bacilli was made on /by using/ living men at the ANTA Experimental Laboratory. In achieving this purpose, the headquarters of the gendarmerie sent to the Laboratory, Manchurians who had been sentenced to death. As far as I know, such experiments were made seven or eight times. Sometimes I witnessed these experiments and on other occasions I heard of them from Colonel IKARI, the director of the experiment, and Major HINOBUJI and Major TAKAHASHI, both of them in charge of the experiment. Aside from these I have had oral reports from other participants in the experiment. Several experiments particularly important regarding the infection of wounds were conducted at the ANTA Experimental Laboratory during the period from 1943 to 1944. The plague bacilli and anthrax bacilli were used for these experiments. The experiment on the human body at ANTA