

Reds Say GI's in Jap Germ Test

By United Press (See editorial, page 22).

LONDON, Dec. 27—Moscow Radio claimed today the trial of 12 Japanese in Siberia on germ warfare charges has disclosed experiments were made on American war prisoners to determine their immunity to bacteriological weapons.

The Japanese are being tried in Khabarovsk, near the Manchurian frontier, on charges they used living prisoners as guinea pigs while developing germ warfare in Manchuria during the last war.

Western circles believe the trial is an attempt to cloud the issue of 376,000 Japanese war prisoners whose return has been demanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokio.

MAJOR 'CONFESSES'

A Moscow broadcast, quoting a Tass Agency dispatch from Khabarovsk, said the confession concerning Americans was made by Tomio Karasawa, a major in the Japanese medical corps.

Karasawa was identified as a section chief in Unit 731, which Moscow claimed was established by a secret order of Emperor Hirohito in 1940 to study bacteriological warfare.

"To ascertain the degree of vulnerability of the American Army to different combat infections, members of Unit 731 studied on American war prisoners the degree of their receptivity to different infections," Moscow quoted Karasawa as telling the Russian war crimes court.

TESTS IN 1943

Karasawa was quoted that the experiments on Americans were held in Mukden in 1943. Moscow did not immediately furnish details on the exact nature of the alleged experiments.

"Was the prospect of using bacteriological weapons against United States envisaged?"

Very Best Dressed

