STATEMENTS

BY TWO AMERICAN AIR FORCE OFFICERS, KENNETH LLOYD ENOCH AND JOHN QUINN, ADMITTING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN GERM WARFARE IN KOREA AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

Supplement to People's China
May 16, 1952
American air force personnel captured by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea have provided irrefutable evidence—their own part in dropping germ bombs—of the fact that the American government in large-scale, mass-production, is seeking to use its forces to mass-kill peaceful Korean civilians and Korean and Chinese soldiers. This happens at a time when the American government is attempting brazenly to deny its heinous crime of conducting bacteriological warfare in Korea and China.

At 11 p.m. on January 13, our forces shot down an American B-26 plane, No. 600, at Anju. The plane had a four-man crew. Two of them, mechanic Campbell and bombardier Doume, died when the plane was hit; the other two parachuted out and were captured by the people's volunteers near Sunan. The American airmen taken prisoner are Kenneth Lloyd Enoch, First Lieutenant, navigator, serial number AO2060988 and John Quinn, First Lieutenant, pilot, serial number 17993A. They both belong to the U.S. 5th Air Force, 3rd Bomb Wing, 3rd Group, 8th Squadron.

According to Enoch's deposition, he, together with 10 pilots and 15 navigators, attended a secret lecture on bacteriological weapons on August 25, 1951. On January 7, 1952, he dropped two germ bombs at Hwangjin, North Korea. Again on January 11, he dropped four germ bombs on the western part of the city of Changhuang.

Quinn attended lectures on bacteriological warfare in the middle of last December. On January 4, 1952, he dropped four germ bombs along the southern part of Pyongyang. Then, on January 11, he dropped two more germ bombs in the northeastern part of Kunsan. These airmen have openly admitted these crimes and have written their full depositions, which are now in the hands of the Korean and Chinese people's forces.

These written depositions have exposed the facts about the American government's planning for some time to wage bacteriological warfare in Korea and its making adequate preparations for this war. At least as early as August, 1951, the American aggressors were giving their air-force personnel bacteriological warfare training. Thinking that bacteriological warfare in Korea might affect South Korea, they gave their forces in Korea regular courses on defence against bacteriological warfare. They inoculated the men and officers of their forces on certain types of vaccines for protection against disease-causing bacteria and viruses which they themselves were disseminating, keeping these inoculations from public knowledge as a "military secret." The two American prisoners of war have testified that the U.S. army officially started bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 1 this year and that it made it a rule to refer to bacteriological bombs as "dada" in their reports so as to prevent the real situation from being known as far as possible even among its own men. Nevertheless, the evidence of the use in China and Korea of weapons of mass extermination by the American aggressors is conclusive and indisputable. The American aggressors' tactics of terrorizing the world by throwing the bombs of death have aroused indignation among all people of good will, the world over, and this indignation is being converted into a resolute and powerful force.

The two captured U.S. air force officers are: (1) Kenneth L. Enoch: Age: 27; Nationality: American; Serial Number: AO-2060988; Rank: First Lieutenant; Unit: 3rd Bomb Wing, 3rd Group, 8th Squadron; Assignment: B-26 Navigator; Time of capture: January 13, 1952, around 23:50 hours; Place of capture: 10 miles northeast of Sunan; Home address: 18 S. Osborn Street, Youngstown, Ohio. (2) John Quinn: Age: 29; Nationality: American; Serial Number: 17993A; Rank: First Lieutenant; Unit: 3rd Bomb Wing, 3rd Group, 8th Squadron; Assignment: Pilot; Time of capture: January 13, 1952, around 23:50 hours; Place of capture: 10 miles southeast of Sunan.

In the following pages we print the statements by Enoch and Quinn; a broadcast by Quinn; Enoch's open letter to the Chinese people's volunteers; and a letter to his family; four facsimiles of original documents in the handwriting of Enoch and Quinn; and an editorial of the People's Daily.

Statement by First Lieutenant K. L. Enoch, United States Air Force

The Truth About How American Imperialism Launched Germ Warfare

I was at Iwakuni, Japan, during the last two weeks of August, 1951. During the month of August the 3rd Bomb Wing was in the process of moving to Iwakuni. It was my job to make the move was the ground school, which moved on to Kunsan in early September, 1951. During my stay at Iwakuni there were about 13 crews which had just come from the United States and were attending the ground school. This ground school gave the same kind of classroom subjects as the school at 4600 CCGT. We navigators received lectures and problems in navigation and the B-26 and Korea, so we would understand our jobs better and thus be better equipped to fly in combat.

On 25 August, 1951, at 1300 hours, we attended a secret lecture in the ground school navigation classroom. There were as I recall, 10 pilots and 15 navigators present at the lecture. Of the pilots I recall, Lt. Broughton, Lt. Schmidt, and Capt. Lemak. Among the navigators I remember Lt. Brown, Lt. Sardy, Lt. De Gauhe, Lt. Zielinski, Lt. Garvin, Lt. Larsen, and myself. I did not know the all the pilots and navigators, only those I had been with at Langley Field. Our instructor's name was Mr. Wilson, a civilian. There were no other instructors in attendance.

Mr. Wilson told us that his lecture was concerning bacteriological warfare. He told us that our side had no plans at that time of using bacteriological warfare, but nevertheless we might hear at some line, and thus the lecture was secret information and we were not to divulge its contents to any one, or even talk about it among ourselves.

The main part of Mr. Wilson's lecture was devoted to the weapons of bacteriological warfare. He did not have any examples with him, but he discussed the various methods of spreading germs, either by scattering the germs by themselves or by dropping insects and animals to spread the germs. The contents of Mr. Wilson's lecture is as follows:

The ways of dropping the germs by themselves are: (1) by dropping a bomb full of dust and germs combined, which will open in the air and spread the germs in the air; (2) by dropping dust directly from the airplane itself, by means of a spray gun, so that there will be germs in the air wherever the dust is sprayed; (3) by dropping a container full of germ dust, either a bomb which will open in the water or a paper box which will be opened by the water, into reservoirs and lakes through which the people and animals will later drink the water, and where insects will pick up the germs and spread them.

The ways of dropping insects are: (1) by dropping a germ bomb which looks like an ordinary bomb, but is filled with germ-laden insects, and which will open on contact with the ground to release these insects; (2) by dropping insects in paperboard containers which will break open on contact with the ground, releasing the insects with their germs; (3) or by spreading insects with animals.

The ways of releasing germs by animals are: (1) To release the rats or rabbits or small game by a parachute container which will release the animals upon contact with the ground, and these animals are covered with germ-bearing lice and fleas; (2) or by releasing such animals from a boat behind the enemy shore line.

There are other ways of spreading germs also: (1) By dropping leaflets, toilet paper, envelopes, and paper materials which have been covered with germs; (2) by dropping germ-filled soap or clothing; (3) by dropping fountain pens filled with germ-laden ink; (4) or by dropping infected food to the enemy troops.

You can also spread germs by howitzer or mortar shells, but since it is so close to the front it is not safe to do so.

There are many types of germs that can be spread. In addition to many weird and unusual germs, the germs of more well-known diseases, such as typhus, typhoid, cholera, dysentery, bubonic
plague, smallpox, malaria, and yellow fever (***), may be employed. There are many types of insects to carry these germs, the most popular being the house, flea, fly, and typhus. The house can carry smallpox, plague, and dysentery, as can the flea and the fly. The mosquito can carry malaria, and yellow fever.

The best way to defend against germ warfare is to keep the enemy off the ground, if he is not already inside the area, and then to destroy him before he can infect people. The best method of combating such an attack is to keep people and animals healthy. This can be done by providing good medical care and by decontaminating the area as soon as possible.

In the case of a germ warfare attack, it is important to have a good medical supply and to protect the area from chemical weapons. The use of chemical agents such as nerve gases and other types of gas can be devastating. The best way to counter these attacks is to have a strong medical infrastructure and to be prepared to respond quickly.

It is also important to have a good communication system in place. This will allow for quick and effective coordination of efforts to counter the attack. The communication system should be secure and reliable, and it should be able to reach all areas of the area.

In the event of an attack, it is important to have a plan in place. This plan should include evacuation routes, shelter locations, and medical treatment facilities. The plan should also include a way to communicate with the outside world so that help can be brought in.

In conclusion, germ warfare is a serious threat and requires a serious response. It is important to be prepared and to have a plan in place. By taking these steps, we can be better prepared to counter any attack.

* * *

**The following footnote commenting on these points was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases Dr. Huo-Tian-Ching.**

To the best of my knowledge, B-29 aircraft are the only ones dropping the regular germ bomb, which looks like a regular bomb. However, the B-29 is unsuitable for dropping the other types of weapons. The leaflets are dropped by B-29's and cargo type, C-47 and C-46 aircraft, but mainly by B-29's. The cargo type aircraft are the best suited for dropping all other types of germ weapons, such as gas bombs, poison gas, dysentery, and typhus. The leaflets are not suitable for these weapons also.

As to when we first started to use germ bombs, it was in the early days, probably before 1943. I am not sure about the exact date. I understand that we first started to use germ warfare at the same time.

The decision to use germ bombs, of course, is top secret, but due to the serious nature of this decision it undoubtedly rests with a very high command, probably the Far East headquarters in Tokyo.

(Signed) KENNETH L. ENOCH
7 April 1952

4 Supplement to People's China

As I see it, the germ bombs come from a medical supply stock of which a certain amount was manufactured to combat disease, and I believe this source is in Japan, either on Honshu or Kyushu Island.

If the type of germ which we dropped is used, it will open on contact with the ground. However, we used our own germ to ensure that.

If it is cold outside, the insects will be dormant and sluggish, but the sun will cause them, by its heat, to become active.

The leaflets are dropped in North Korea by B-29's. These are dropped in boxes which are open in the air to scatter the leaflets over a wide area. These leaflets can be used in bacteriological warfare.

When the germ bombs are dropped, they are released by the pilot. The navigator takes notes on when and where they are dropped, and how many germ bombs. The bombs are released by pushing a button, which releases the bombs by electricity.

After the mission, when the crew reports to group intelligence for debriefing, the whole crew attends the debriefing, and the report is given by the pilot and navigator. It is an informal report, but the navigator will give their report to an enlisted man from the intelligence section, who takes the report and puts it on paper, where it is then sent to the intelligence section. This is why the germ bombs are reported as "duds," to keep unauthorized personnel in intelligence and on the crew from knowing the secret of the mission.

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First Lieut. K. L. Enoch's Open Letter to The Chinese People's Volunteers

My name is Kenneth L. Enoch. I am an American from Youngstown, Ohio. I was born on 14 January, 1922, and am now 27 years of age. I have completed high school and have had two years of college. I was drafted into the army on 7 June, 1942. At present I am a 1st lieutenant, and a navigator for the 8th Bomb Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, and the 3rd Bomb Wing of the 5th Air Force, stationed at Kunsan, Korea.

On August 25, 1941, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I attended a lecture on biological warfare given at the ground school at Iwakuni, Japan. This lecture was given by a civilian, Mr. Wilson. There were 25 of us attending the lecture, 10 pilots and 15 navigators, and by rank there were 4 captains, 15 1st lieutenants, and 6 2nd lieutenants. Among the pilots I knew Capt. Leman, 1st Lt. Brounson, and 1st Lt. Schmidt. Among the navigators I knew 1st Lt. Hardy, 1st Lt. De Gaugh, 1st Lt. Brown, 2nd Lt. Zielinski, 2nd Lt. Larson, Capt. Nelson, and myself. The lecture concerned the various ways of waging bacteriological warfare...by dropping bombs containing germ-laden insects, by spreading germ dust by bomb or by spray method, by parroting small animals such as rats to carry germs and insects, by bacteriological contamination of lakes and water sources, and by dropping leaflets, paper, pens, soap, food, clothing, and other germ-carrying articles. Such germs as those of typhoid, typhus, malaria, epidemic dysentery, bubonic plague, cholera, and smallpox, as well as many other diseases, may be used, and fleas, flies, lice, mosquitoes, and other insects may be used to spread the germs. Also rats and other small animals may be used to carry insects and germs, such as fleas and plague germs. The mosquitoes carry malaria and yellow fever germs, and the other diseases are carried by the flies, fleas, and lice. The germs are not killed by air of temperature, and this makes it necessary to destroy the germs before they can reach their destination. The lecture concerned this very secret.

At the regular mission briefing on 1 January, 1942, the briefing officer of group operations, Capt. Carey, gave me the order, in the form of a casual reminder, to pay close attention to dust bombs. Actually this is undoubtedly what dust bombs started to be used, but due to secrecy they told us duds. Due to a head cold, I was replaced that mission by 1st Lt. Hardy, another navigator.

On the night of 6 January, 1942, I flew with Capt. Amos, pilot, and Sgt. Tracy, gunner. As usual, we flew a B-24 type aircraft. We took off at 0000 and at 0400 on 7 January, 1942, we dropped 2 germ bombs at Hwangji, North Korea, and returned to Kunsan at 0500. We reported to group intelligence section for debriefing, reporting to the sergeant that we had dropped two "duds" at Hwangji. This is for secrecy, as higher authorities knew these were germ bombs in actuality.

On the night of 16 January, 1942, again in a B-24 with Capt. Amos and Sgt. Tracy, we took off at 0400 and at 0610 we dropped 4 germ bombs at Changhwa, North Korea, returning to Kunsan at 0915, 11 January, 1942. We reported to the sergeant that we had dropped 4 duds at Changwha, in order to maintain secrecy as well as possible.

Now that I have been captured by the Chinese People's Volunteers, I have been treated as a friend. I have been well-fed, well-clothed, received medical treatment, cigarettes, candy, and many other kindness. I have seen the truth as printed by the democratic Chinese press; and all these truths and kind treatment above all has made me feel the lies and the untruthful war propaganda of the Wall-street radio and press, who picture the Chinese as barbarian criminals, and who lead American troops to believe that, if captured, they will be shot or worse. I am beginning to see very clearly just who is the peace-lover and who is the warmonger responsible for this inhuman war, and I am determined to struggle for peace against Wall Street capitalism, to clear my conscience of my past errors. I am filled with determination to join the peace-loving camp, and with the determination to become a new man.

(Signed) KENNETI L. ENOCH
8 April, 1942.

First Lt. K. L. Enoch's Message to His Family

To: Mrs. Helen D. Enoch
18 South Osborn Street
Youngstown, Ohio, USA.

Dear Mom, Bob, Dot, Frank and Donnie,

I am very lucky today to be able to broadcast a message to you through courtesy of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. I am in main camp now, camp number two. Everything is fine. Chow is excellent and there is lots of tobacco and cigarettes. I am in good health and looking forward to the day the peace talks are settled and I can return home to see you all. There is a lot of reading material to help pass the time, and sometimes I go for walks with the Chinese comrades and enjoy the beautiful scenery of those mountains. Everything is full of life and cheer, and I know that good old Youngstown is also very beautiful now. I hope you all are well, hope everything is okay at the hospital. Mom, and Bob is busy working on those trucks, and Dot and Frank are busy raising my favorite nephew. I've got his picture here, and everyone agrees he is very cute.

Tell all my friends I am okay, and hope to see them soon. Keep the home fires burning, and miss me a line or two.

Love to all,

KEN
8 April, 1942.

Supplement to People's China
Statement by First Lieut. John Quinn, U.S.A.F.

How I Was Forced To Take Part in the Inhuman Bacteriological Warfare Launched by U.S. Wall Street

I am John Quinn, a 1st/Lt in the United States Air Force serial no. 17093A. I am 29 years old. I joined the Air Force when I was 20 in February 16, 1941. My home is in Paquenda, California. After I graduated from Aviation Cadets in February 25, 1949, I was assigned to the Air University. They sent me to Australia and New Zealand to teach the Academic Instructor's Course. After I finished they assigned me to the Academic Instructor's Division as a Staff member. My job was training aids officer, to teach people how to make good use of pictures, charts, movies, and slides in their instruction. I was teaching there when I got my orders to the Far East Air Force for further assignment to fly B-26 in Korea. I was told to report first on August 25 to Langley Air Force Base to learn to fly B-26. I was there for 3 weeks. We were sent from there to Camp Stoneman for processing. At Camp Stoneman I was inoculated for Typhoid fever, Typhus, cholera, and smallpox. We left the United States by airplane and arrived in Japan on 27 November 1951. We arrived at Haeneda Air Base Terminal and taken to Fukuoka, Area B1, to be sent being to Korea. We were there until the 29th of November and then sent by train to Asahi Air Base in Southern Japan. It was an overnight trip by train and we arrived on the 30th. The same day we were sent by C-47 to Kunsan Air Base in Korea. I was assigned to the 8th Squadron, 3rd Group, of the 3rd Bomb Wing. The 3rd Group is composed of 3 squadrons, 8th, 90th, and 13th and is the only group at Kunsan.

On December 17, 1951 I reported to the 8th Squadron orderly room and saw my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next day at 9 o'clock. Before the lecture, Mr. Larson, who was also on the list, and I went to the lecture. The lecture was given in the Ground School building in a large room. Filled the room would seat 30 people. There were 20 people in attendance, pilots and navigators. In addition to Larson and myself were Roberts 2nd/Lt, Schwartz 1st/Lt, Rogers 1st/Lt, Watson 1st/Lt, Long-Capt, Duffey-Capt, all navigators. Howarth-Capt, Land-Capt, Schmidt 1st/Lt, Beason Cpt, Robertson-Capt, McAllister 1st/Lt/Lt, who had been drinking coffee and arrived a few minutes late, the others were already there. The Capt. that was talking seemed very displeased that we were late and repeated for us that the lecture that we were receiving was very important and highly secret. That we were to keep everything we were told but not to discuss the lecture later—even among ourselves. He said the lecturer had come from Japan and was an expert in his field. Then he introduced the lecturer, a civilian, as Mr. Ashford. Mr. Ashford was a middle aged man, 40 years old, slender, 5 ft 10 in, and losing most of his hair.

He started his lecture by telling us that his lecture was on Biological Warfare. He said that it was a terrible thing to contemplate but in this day of the atom bomb when science was making such rapid strides, that we must be prepared for any event. He said that we never know what turns events might take in the future and that we must know how to carry out Bacteriological Warfare ourselves in case it proved necessary. He said that he had spent many years studying germ warfare and that he would give us as much information as he thought we needed.

He first told us that there were many many ways of spreading germ warfare. Germs could be spread anywhere at anytime, that the means were ready. He told us that germs by themselves could not be dropped because they would die in 60 seconds in direct sunlight. That germs could, however, be carried by many different types of insects and rodents. These insects and rodents have been bred for many of their characteristics under laboratory conditions and selected for their ability to survive anywhere at anytime, even under the most adverse conditions. To name a few of the ways that they could be spread, he said, was by dust, just like a smoke screen is laid down. That they could be spread in this way by ships moving in close to shore when the wind was blowing onto shore. That they could also be spread in this way by low flying jet aircraft. He meant any type of jet aircraft. He said that they could be spread by bugs in clothes, fleas, flies, etc., and mosquitoes. These same bugs could also be dropped in many other ways, in boxes that would become very fragile in the sun and allow the bugs to crawl out, and also in bombs. He said since we were flying B-26s he would discuss mostly this last way, by bombs. He then showed us pictures of a jet, drawing of an F-84, spraying dust with germs out of its tip tanks. He showed us a picture of some old clothes with bugs that looked like flies and cockroaches. The bugs can be very warm in the clothes, alto he said that they can be selectively bred so that the cold wouldn't turn them. Also they can go a very long time without food.

He then showed us pictures of bombs which could be used for dropping germs. These bombs looked very much like 500 pound Gps that we had seen carrying except that they had no fuzes. He said that the size and shape of the bomb was not important, only what it contained. He said it was a safe way to carry these germs since the bombs were sealed and would not open except when dropped from the airplane. The pictures he showed was a picture of a 500 pound bomb with a very thick shell, less than ¼ inch thick. These bombs, he said, were still in the experimental stage and there were various types. One picture he show was of a bomb that was dropped when it struck the ground. Another had doors in the back (near the tail where the bomb curves) that open when the bomb strikes the ground. The fluid is a kind of battery from the plates of the battery until the bomb strikes the ground by a thin plastic shield. The force of the bomb hitting the ground is sufficient to break the plastic shield and then the fluid covers the battery plates and the motor opens the doors.

Also he showed us a picture of a bomb which the tail breaks off when it hits the ground. All of these bombs that had been used were made to look like ordinary 500 pound bombs, but within them were devices which were triggered with fuzes. He told us they also had bombs which would spurt in the air and the insects were scattered in all directions in large territories before they struck the ground. He told us that these boxes would become very weak in the sunlight and the insects (flies, fleas, and mosquitoes) could crawl out. The structure of all of these bombs he showed us was the same and they all looked like 500 pound bombs with thin casings. The first was shown split open the second with the doors in the back near the tail, and the third with the tail broken off.

The bombs that open in the air are hooked up by a regular armoring wire to the gunner's position. The gunner drops the armoring wire stays with the airplane and the propeller is free to turn. The motor turns a generator which supplies electricity to a small electric motor, just as the one I described. This motor first opens 3 doors in the back, just as in the other bomb, and then opens one door in the front. The wind then the bug is sufficient to blow the boxes out and they scatter as they fall. He showed us no pictures of this type of bomb and described it very little.

Next he described how germs could be spread. He said that almost any insect could be used for spreading germs, but he would just tell us about a few of them and that would be sufficient for our purpose. He said that the bug could be dropped into South Korea. He said that Bubonic Plague could be carried by rats, but it wasn't necessary for that. He said that the bugs could be dropped in anything that rats could and would get into and they would pick it up and carry it away. He said that even the smallest of bugs could easily be dropped and these carry many germs. Flies can carry Typhus and Cholera and flies can carry all sorts of diseases. Malaria is carried by mosquitoes, yellow fever, dengue fever, malaria, and encephalitis and for which no positive cure is known. Encephalitis is also known as Japanese B fever.

The following comment was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Hsueh-Chung. M.D., University of the State of New York, 77 M. (coordinates), University of London; Formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Formerly Research Research fellow, University of Germany; Ex-Member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine, and Peking University Medical College.

The accepted vectors of rickettsial diseases are lice, fleas, ticks and mites. So far as known, flies do not transmit typhus fever as they do not normally carry typhus. But when a person has had typhus fever requires no insect vector except flies which may serve as mechanical carriers of various virulent micro-organisms on their head lice contact with facial matter. Certainly mosquitoes are not vectors of typhoid fever. Some of the statements in the previous comments are not consistent with current medical knowledge. However, the lecturer is correct in stating that much more work is to be expected to know or remember everything about disease transmission. Thus it is also natural that he spelled and wrote encephalitis for encephalitis.
and was brought to Korea first by Japanese as a disease in their own ranks. Very little is know about it and prevention is the same as that for malaria. He said he would describe how malaria was carried and how the fevers were carried by mosquitoes in a similar way. He showed us a picture of a mosquito.

These mosquitoes are hard to see, but when they have been infected with malaria either by biting someone who has malaria, or by another mosquito infected with it in the laboratory. The inner and the outer tube are both stuck into a person when bitten by the mosquito. The mosquito sucks blood up thru the inner tube and injects a form of saliva into the person thru the outer tube and the salivary gland of the mosquito is infected. The germs is carried thru this saliva and into the bitten person and he will get the fever. He said that the postwar years were the most hell (to protecting yourself against encephalitis) were not up there just to cover the walls.

He said that we must all follow rules of cleanliness, especially in the months to come. When we were able to see the plane take off and then throw it away but to take it. He said we should all keep our inoculations up to date. If we did these things we had nothing to fear. The lecture started at 8 o’clock and was over just before 11. We all noted that the germs would not explode, that they would be duds.

In our regular briefing on the 31st of December the weather was very bad. It was foggy in the afternoon along with 26 other pilots, 27 navigators, 27 radio bombers, and 27 engineers (in some cases these engineers were gunners). In our squadron we had 3 ships which could carry gunners. My crew was Rogers 1st/Lt navigator, and Sayer Sgt, as engineer. We didn’t carry a radio bomber because the weather was so bad as to make the ground route assignment which was Sarikoy to Pyongyang and our time of take off which was 2:30 in the morning.

The regular briefing started. The regular briefing consists of the operations officer telling us that every thing we are to hear is secret and to be treated as such and not be disclosed to anyone. Then the information officer, gave a picture of what traffic was sighted the night before and how many were damaged and destroyed. The Army liaison officer explained the front line situation and the weather officer described the weather to us.

A tidial wave would rush in to fill up the harbour and do much damage. He said that experimentation had been done on radio active clouds which would hold radio activity for a long time and would be deadly wherever it rained.

He said that experiments on the smaller atom weapons (bombs) had been carried out in Nevada, United States, with troops in the fields near the blast—about 2 miles away, and that no one had been hurt. This was because the explosions had been under proper precautions had been taken.

He said that they had all been clothed well and were in deep fox holes so that their head were 2 to 3 feet below the ground. This was very necessary precaution, he said, and we should understand why.

The atom bomb gives off three rays, he said. When a bomb goes off there is first very much heat created, then there is the blast is many millions of degrees, as hot as the sun, and this heat wave extends outward from a half mile to many miles depending on the size of the blast. Next there is the shock wave which is much longer in duration than a high explosive blast. And next there is the radio activity. If you are far enough away from the blast not to be killed outright the fox hole will protect you against both the heat wave and the blast effect, and also against radio activity. This comes in as dust or rain. The three rays given off by the atom bomb are alpha, beta, and gamma. The alpha and beta only last during the explosion and if you are far enough away from the site of the blast they are not of any use. Only lead or a thick layer of dirt will stop these gama rays which go through anything just like X-rays and destroy the life of bones and cause blood to break down. Then he showed us pictures of how the fox holes must be dug.
He said that although after being dispersed they would not be harmful to people, that a report had come from a photographic laboratory in New York, several days after the experiments in Nevada, that many of their photographic papers showed signs of having been exposed to gamma rays. These rays had traveled in clouds all the way across the United States and exposed this paper. He said that because of most of these rays being carried off in the radioactive cloud it was quite possible to safely enter an area after an air burst provided you didn't stay too long. However, except when absolutely necessary to enter for some reason it was best to wait until trained people could go in first with gieger counters. If you must go in, he said, don't touch metal objects. He said that they had a pocket radiation detector that could be carried by everyone that would indicate when you had been in the area as long as was safe. He showed us this object which was the same size as a pack of cigarettes but only ⅛ thick. It had an opening in the middle ¼ high and 2 ½ long covered with a thin piece of lead. The lead could be slid out of the way and expose the opening. Behind the lead was a piece of photographic paper which would turn dark when exposed to radioactivity. It also had on the outside a colour with which to match the colour of the paper so that when matched could leave the area, otherwise you would get too much radioactivity and it would be dangerous. After you go in once you can't go back again.

When you enter the area you raise the lead shield and then watch the colour of the opening and compare it to the desired colour and leave when they're the same. Next he told us that these pocket counters were only necessary substututes of gieger counter which were much more accurate. The gieger counter works like a radio and when it is near radioactivity you can hear it in yourhead connected to the gieger counter. Also it has a little meter which looks like an ammeter in a car to tell how much radioactivity is present. He said it was measured in radiontrons, or some term like that. Then he let each of us file up and put the earphones on and listen as he brought a piece of radio active material near the gieger counter. At first the ticking was very slow but as the piece came close the ticking got very fast until it sounded like a purr, one tick mixed with the next. The lecture lasted from 9 o'clock to 10:30.

It is very clear from these facts that the capitalist Wall Street war monger in their greed, their ruthless greed, have caused this horrible crime of bacteriological warfare to be launched in order to get more money for themselves and in the hope of spreading this war. Even their desire to start a third world war by adding atomic warfare to their list of inhumane crimes is indicated. These imperialism will stop at nothing to get more money in their pockets and the more war the more they make. They do not care about the innocent people of the world. Suriely the people of America, the workers, if they knew about these crimes must condemn them. The American workers seldom get the truth from their newspapers, magazines, and radios which are controlled by the money and Wall street imperialism. These war mongers do not want the people to learn the truth or they would not allow them to carry out their war mongering inhumane crimes against the people of the world. It is clearly impossible to do these inhumane crimes to expand the war and make more profits.

I was forced to be the tool of these war mongers and made to drop germ bombs and do this awful crime against the people of Korea and the Chinese Volunteers. Because I am a soldier I must follow orders and these orders came from these imperialism on Wall Street. I could not refuse to do this crime. But on the other hand I was the person who did this inhumane crime against the people, by the germ bombs and dropping them where innocent women and children would be the most likely victims. This is a horrible crime against the people of the German Nazi's would not use it, these people like Ilsa Koch would make lamp shades out of human skin would not use it, but I used it for the U.S. imperialism warmongers of Wall Street. Since I have been captured by the Chinese Volunteers and I laid down my arms I have been treated far better than a person who had committed even much lesser crimes deserve to expect. But they always said after I laid down my arms that I was no longer an enemy. They explained the lenient policy toward POW's which I, brought up as I was on the propaganda by the Wall Street imperialists, found very difficult to understand. But the Chinese Volunteers were very patient. They issued me warm clothing against the cold, gave me excellent food, bedding and a warm place to sleep. I am eternally grateful for their kind treatment. At last, after much patience on the part of the Volunteers, I realized my crime. My own conscience bothered me a great deal, and it is very good to be rid of this burden, to confess and repent.

I have realized my terrible crime against the people. I have done an inhumane thing against innocent peace loving people. I know now how wrong this crime is, and I ask that the people can see it in their hearts to forgive me for this crime. It was a crime against all the peace loving people of the world and one which should surely be condemned by all peace loving people. I ask forgiveness from all peace loving people because my crime has been against them.

(Signed) JOHN QUINN
13 April 1952

Supplement to People's China
Text of a Broadcast by First Lieut. John Quinn, U.S.A.F., Made on May 5, 1952

How I Was Forced to Take Part in Bacteriological Warfare by U.S. Wall Street

I am John Quinn, 1st/Lt U.S. Air Force serial no. T6092A, age 29, from California. I joined the Air Force Air University and graduated in 1952. Upon graduation I was assigned to the Air University as an instructor and was sent later to Korea to Kunsan on December 1, 1951. I was assigned to the 3rd Bomb Wing, 31st Bomb Squadron, and B-26s.

I was shot down on January 13, 1952 and captured by the Chinese Peoples Volunteers 10 miles S.W. of Sunan. When I laid down my arms they gave me my first realization of the lenient policy treatment. They gave me good food, treated me kindly, gave me warm clothes, and blankets. Their kind treatment made me realize that the Chinese Peoples Volunteers are truly a peace loving people. The volunteers explained many times their lenient policy of POWs to me, they were patient and kind and realized it was difficult for me to understand such a policy. But finally I did realize they were a peace loving people and I was blamed by my conscience and good will for the crimes I had committed against them and the peace loving people of Korea. I wished to confess my crime and repent for this crime against these people.

On December 18, 1951 I attended a lecture on Bacteriological Warfare from 9 o'clock until 11 o'clock. It was given by Mr Ashforth from Japan, in the ground school building. He gave us many rules about how to avoid bombing. There were: Larson 1st/Lt, Duffy Capt., Roberts 2nd/Lt, Rogers 1st/Lt, Schwartz 1st/Lt, Schmidt 1st/Lt, Besson Capt., and Long Capt. There were nine. We were told that the lecture was very important and highly secret. Then the lecturer gave us a lecture which dealt with Bacteriological Warfare. He told us how to avoid bombing. He told us about bombs that carried germs which would split open when they hit the ground, and about bombs on which the tail would break off, and about bombs with doors in the tail which opened when the bombs struck the ground. He showed us pictures of these three and mentioned a bomb that opened in the air and spread boxes of germs.

He told us about the insects that carry germs and explained how malaria was carried by mosquitos and how filariasis was carried by insects. He told us how to defend ourselves against these germs in case they got back into South Korea. He told us these bombs would not explode, they would be germs that would split open when they hit the ground. The captain of the flight said this as if it was a matter of fact and told us in regular briefing to watch for all duds and report them to the intelligence section.

On January the 3rd just before take off I was told by Capt. Reynolds in Operations that I had been assigned to special mission to drop a duds on P'yongyang. My navigator was Rogers 1st/Lt and Sayer Sgt was engineer. We took off at 2:25 and dropped the bombs at 3:30. We dropped these bombs 5 miles south of P'yongyang and 3 miles east of the highway bridge. We completed the mission hurriedly and reported back to intelligence about dropping these duds—germ bombs. On the 10th of January we were again briefed for special mission to drop two duds—germ bombs, 3 miles North of Kimuri and 3 miles east of the railroad. We took off at 2 o'clock and dropped these two bombs at 2:25. Schwartz 1st/Lt was navigator and Sayer Sgt was engineer. We finished the mission quickly and reported to intelligence that we had dropped these duds.

On the 15th of December I also attended a lecture on atomic warfare, which was important and were given in the ground school building by Mr Clark from Japan. There were 25 pilots and navigators in the room. Schwartz 1st/Lt, Larson 1st/Lt, Land Capt., Long Capt., Schmidt 1st/Lt, Roberts 2nd/Lt, Besson Capt., and Long Capt. There were nine. We were told that the lecture was very important and highly secret. Then the lecturer gave us a lecture which dealt with atomic warfare. He told us about the various methods of carrying the war by bombs. He told us about bombs that carried germs which would split open when they hit the ground, and about bombs on which the tail would break off, and about bombs with doors in the tail which opened when the bombs struck the ground. He showed us pictures of these three and mentioned a bomb that opened in the air and spread boxes of germs.

From these facts it is very clear to see that the U.S. Wall street is using germ warfare and even preparing to use atomic warfare in order to expand their war. This is done by these warmongers of Wall Street to commit the horrible crime against the people of dropping germ bombs on peace loving people. This is a crime committed by the U.S. Wall Street imperialists must be condemned by all peace loving people with good will and conscience in the world. The American people are also from knowing the truth of German Nazism, a terrible crime, but it has been done by the U.S. Wall Street.

I was forced to do these things because I am a soldier and must obey orders. But I realize that it was I who did this crime. I am convinced of my own conscience and guilt for committing this crime. Only because I was forced by these Wall Street sadists can I ask the people to forgive me this inhumane crime. I know I have been guilty of a most terrible crime. I realize now that I was a tool of Wall Street. I ask that the people forgive me for this crime. I am sorry for the pain I have brought to the peace loving people all over the world and will arise and condemn this crime of germ bombs and Bacteriological Warfare which has been started by the U.S. imperialists of Wall Street. I hope that the American people learn the truth and rise up against these war mongers. Wall Street must not be allowed to bring on a third world war, the greatest disaster to all the peace loving people of the world.

(Signed) JOHN QUINN
14 April, 1952

The Day of Judgment of the American War Criminals Is Near

Editorial of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, May 6, 1952

There has long been conclusive and undeniable evidence of the heinous crime of the American aggressors in carrying out bacteriological warfare against China and Korea. Now we have published the deposition, broadcast statement and open letter of the captured U.S. air force first lieutenants, Kenneth E. Enoch and John Quinn, and these depositions are direct proof of the American aggressors in launching bacteriological warfare.

Both Enoch and Quinn have frankly stated facts which are identical. From these facts, we can see more clearly that the American aggressors launched large-scale germ warfare earlier than we thought we discovered it. In his statement issued in February 22 this year, Bak Hun Young, Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, based on his own reliable data collected at that time, charged that from January 26 of this year, the Korean invading forces had used aircraft to spread quantities of germ-carrying insects over the baseline positions of the Korean and Chinese forces and in the rear. Later on, the American germ warfare was intensified. Large quantities of germs were repeatedly disseminated not only in Korea but also in Northeast China and Tsingtao. Now facts show that this large-scale germ warfare by the American aggressors began still earlier. According to Enoch's deposition, last January 26, he began to carry out orders for this criminal action on January 1, 1952; and according to Quinn's deposition, he began to receive such orders as early as December 31, 1951, and the first time he carried out such a criminal order was on January 3, 1952. The dates of the beginning of this criminal action, as given by both of them, are practically the same. This proves that at least the 2nd Group of the 3rd Bomb Wing of the U.S. air force to which they belonged carried out such criminal orders more than 26 days earlier than we had discovered. This proves that the data released by the Korean and Chinese side is correct with a tendency to caution, and that the crimes of the American aggressors are much more serious than what we have already exposed by our daily news. From now on, denials by the American aggressors of their criminal action of using large-scale germ warfare will be all the more obviously baseless.

In the depositions by Enoch and Quinn, one can see more clearly that the American aggressors' victorious plot for waging germ warfare has been kept very secret. Since the use of germ warfare is a monstrous crime in complete violation of human rights, the American aggressors not only have been doing their utmost to cover their crimes but have kept the secret of germ warfare from the public, but they also forbid the officers and men in their own forces who carry out germ warfare to reveal the secret. In his open letter to the Chinese people's volunteers, Enoch said: "... Germs bombs started to be used, but due to secrecy they told us 'duds.'" The depositions of both Enoch and Quinn show in detail that every germ bomb is a sinister and secret operation from beginning to end. Both Enoch and Quinn stated that they had attended lectures on germ warfare in August and December last year. These lectures were not to be divulged to anyone, and those attending were forbidden to talk about the lectures even among themselves. All the guilty conscience and criminal state of mind of the American aggressors.

This secrete further proves that the U.S. long considered the use of germ warfare. Previous to this, people knew that since the end of the Second World War, the inhuman American aggressors had done their best to shield top-ranking Japanese germ-war criminals and to keep on research into and manufacture of germ weapons; that American chemical units were sent to Korea in July, 1950 to make preparations for germ warfare; that in the whole industrial, scientific sectors, the U.S. has been under the heavy blows by the Korean and Chinese people's forces, American invading troops used germ weapons in the area north and south of the line between P'yongyang and Wonsan, and under the order of the chief of the "Public Health and Welfare Section" of the headquarters of the American invading forces, the Filipinos, a group of "germ-exposers" experimented on germ weapons aboard American landing craft No. 1091. But the great quantity of data brought to light recently enables one to see still more clearly.

Supplement to People's China
that this criminal action of the American aggressors is the result of long-term preparation.

Peace-loving people in China and throughout the world cannot tolerate the maniacal crime of the American aggressors in using bacteriological warfare against the people of China and Korea. The strong protests raised in the two statements of Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government, concerning the American crime of germ warfare, and the statements issued by the various democratic parties in China and by Bak Hun Yung, Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, fully express the solemn attitude of the Chinese and Korean peoples. The appeal to men and women of the world adopted by the Oslo meeting of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council against bacteriological warfare and the statement of Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council, condemning the American use of bacteriological warfare represent the firm demand of just people throughout the world. The "Commission for Investigating the American Crime of Bacteriological Warfare" organised by the Chinese people and the Commission sent by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers collected a considerable amount of evidence on the American crimes of germ warfare and use of chemical weapons, and separately issued reports after they conducted on-the-spot investigations at the front and rear in Korea and in Northeast China. In addition, the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council has decided to organise an international committee including highly distinguished representatives of scientific, legal and religious circles to continue the investigation into the American crime of waging bacteriological warfare.

Evidence against American germ warfare is now more complete than before. We can assert that mankind's final day of judgment of the American germ-war aggressors is near.