

# 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 crime of the American government in large-scale, premeditated use of germ weapons to massacre 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 Downes, 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 AO2069988 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 Hwangju, North Korea. Again on January 11, he dropped four germ bombs on the western part of the city of Chunghwa.

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 Kunuri. 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 scheming for some time to wage bacteriological warfare in Korea and its making adequate preparations for this move. At least as early as August, 1951, the American aggressors were giving their air force personnel bacteriological warfare training. Thinking that bacteriological warfare in North 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 with 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 bacterial bombs as "duds" in 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 can never cheat the people of the world by throwing dust in their eyes. The American government's crime has 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-2069988; 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 northwest of Sunan; Home address: 18 S. Osborn Street, Youngstown 9, 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 southwest 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 handwritings of Enoch and Quinn; and an editorial of the People's Daily.

Personal idiosyncracies of style, spelling and punctuation have been left intact. The sketches which appear in the text are reproduced from the original manuscripts.

## 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 Kunsan, Korea, and the last thing 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 15 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 4400 CCTG. 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. Hardy, Lt. De Gaugh, Lt. Zielinski, Lt. Garvin, Lt. Larson, and myself. I did not know 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 at this lecture.

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 at some time, 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 scattering 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 mixed together, which will open in the air and spread the germ-laden dust with the wind; (2) by dropping dust directly from the airplane itself, by means of a spraying device, so that there will be germs in the air wherever the dust is sprayed; (3) or by dropping a container full of germ dust, either a bomb which will open in the water or a paper-board box which will be opened by the water, into reservoirs and lakes where the people and animals use 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 just like an ordinary



War prisoner Kenneth L. Enoch

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 paper-board 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 louse, flea, fly, and mosquito. The louse can carry typhus, cholera, 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 be prepared. All possible people should be inoculated against all diseases possible. If insects are dropped, it is advisable to pour kerosene or oil on the containers they are dropped in and set fire to them. If they have already escaped from the containers, it is best to spray DDT over the area, preferably from an airplane. In case germ-laden dust is employed, DDT spray must be used. All exposed food must be disposed of. All exposed clothing and articles must be washed with hot water and strong soap. All water must be boiled. All food eaten must be thoroughly cooked. You must use some protection over your nose and mouth to breathe, and you must, when every thing else is done, change clothes and take a good bath. All trash and waste exposed to germs must be burned. Screens should be placed on all windows in the summer for insect protection. In all cases, small animals such as rats should be destroyed so the danger of plague, which they spread with their fleas, will be lessened. If paper objects or other such items are dropped, they should be burned at once.

All weapons of bacteriological warfare are of such a nature that they should, when employed, be dropped from as low an altitude and at as low an airspeed as possible, to avoid harm to the insects. If parachute-type weapons are used any altitude will suffice, but it should be sufficiently low, say 1,000 feet, so that the parachute will not drift from the target area.

When Mr. Wilson had finished his lecture it was 3 o'clock (1500 hours) and he reminded us not to discuss the weapons subject to anyone and took his leave. This was the only such lecture we ever received. On September 1st, 1951, I went to Kunsan.

In October, 1951, and again in December, 1951, a one-hour lecture was given at Kunsan by a Major Browning on protection against germ warfare. This lecture he gave many times on each occasion, and

\*\*The following footnote commenting on these points were made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Hwei-lan Chung, M.D. University of New York, D. T. M. (certificate), University of London; Ex-Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Ex-Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; Ex-member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at the Chinese Union Medical College (formerly PUMC), and Peking University Medical College. . . Interrogator

"The causative agents of typhus fever and malaria are Rickettsiae and Plasmodiae respectively, whereas smallpox and yellow fever are due to two different kinds of filtrable virus. It is only natural that the prisoner in question, not being a medical man, mixed up these infectious agents with pathogenic bacteria. He also misinterpreted the proper use of DDT."

every person was required to attend one hours lecture. He gave the same lecture in December as in October. The idea, of course, is that due to the rotation plan there are always new troops, and it is also good to keep in mind the contents of his lecture. He told us that it was not unreasonable to expect bacteriological warfare to be used against US. by the enemy. If they did, germ dust or germ-laden insects would be used, and he stressed that we should keep our 'shot' records, or inoculations, current and up-to-date, and also discoursed on the other pertinent data as I have discussed in the second paragraph on page 3 of this paper.‡

On the 1st of January, 1952, we were told by the operations section group briefing officer at our regular briefing to be sure and report all our duds and where they fell. This was a usual procedure and just seemed to be a casual 'reminder' at that time. The reminder was given to all the crews at the briefing by Capt. Carey, the group briefing officer. Due to a head cold I did not fly on this night, but was replaced by another navigator.

My next scheduled flight was on the night of 6 January, 1952. We were scheduled to fly on Green 8 route (between Pyongyang and Sariwon), and our take-off was scheduled for 0300. The crew was Capt. Amos, pilot, myself, navigator, and Sgt. Tracy, gunner. As usual Capt. Amos and I reported to the group briefing room and group operations office at 0200, an hour before take-off. There we always checked for the latest weather and information on the mission to be flown. On this night we were informed by the officer on duty, a captain I am not familiar with, that we were to fly to the town of Hwangju and drop our outboard wing bombs (of which there are two) and then to drop the rest of our load as quickly as possible and come directly back to Kunsan. He told us to drop at Hwangju at 500 feet of altitude and 200 miles per hour maximum airspeed. We called his attention to the low altitude, as we were to carry 10 . 500 pound bombs according to briefing, but he told us that this was top secret and that these were germ bombs, and to tell no one whatsoever about our mission. He told us that the wing bombs were already loaded and checked for us, and not to bother them, and when we returned to report them as "duds." We went over to squadron operations and met our gunner, who did not report to group, and, as far as I know, did not know of our special mission. When we got out to the plane a guard was standing there from armament section. He told us the wing bombs were already checked, which we already knew. I checked the bombs in the bomb bay, 6 of them, and they were 6 regular 500-pound bombs. We took off at 0300 and flew to Hwangju, dropping our two germ bombs just outside the west edge of town. There were no explosions or any unusual things to be seen. Then we continued for two minutes to the north and dropped our eight live bombs on the highway 5 miles north of Hwangju, and went directly back to Kunsan. We took off at 0300, our bombs were dropped at 0400, and we

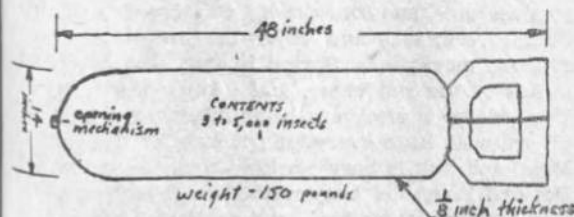
‡Enoch here refers to page 3 of his written statement: column 1, paragraph 1, on this page of this supplement—Ed. P. C.

landed at Kunsan at 0500. This was the first time I ever heard of anyone dropping germ bombs, and we kept it a secret. These germ bombs looked exactly like a regular 500-pound bomb to me. In the day time they may have some distinguishing characteristics, but it was dark when I saw them. I did not load these bombs or see them loaded but there was no special equipment on the wings, so they are loaded in the same way as ordinary bombs.

When we reported to group intelligence for debriefing after this mission we reported two bombs (500 pounds) (as a matter of fact, 150 pounds) dropped at Hwangju and reported them as "duds", and reported where we dropped our eight good bombs. The bombs are evidently reported as "duds" to keep too many people from knowing the purpose of the mission, but higher headquarters can check the reports and know where the germs were dropped.

On the 10th of January, whether by accident or design I do not know, I was again scheduled for the same mission with Amos and Tracy. This time Amos and I reported to group operations, and we were told that all 4 of our wing bombs were to be germ bombs. This time our target was to be the town of Chunghwa, on Green 8, and we were then to get rid of the rest of our bombs as quickly as possible and return to base. We were still to keep our operation a secret and report our germ bombs as "duds". Our maximum airspeed was to be 200 miles per hour and our altitude 500 feet for the germ bombs. Once again armament was to have the wing bombs checked for us. We picked up Tracy at squadron operations and went out to the plane. Once again the wing bombs looked like regular bombs. An armament man told me that we were not to bother the wing bombs, as they were all set to go. I checked the regular bombs in the bomb bay. At 0300 we took off and flew directly to Chunghwa, dropping our 4 germ bombs at 0410 hours, at an altitude of 500 feet and an airspeed of 190 miles per hour, on the western edge of Chunghwa. We proceeded south and dropped our regular bombs on the highway north of Hwangju and returned to Kunsan base, landing at 0515.

When we reported for debriefing we reported where we had dropped our 6 good bombs, and reported 4 "duds" at Chunghwa, for the same reason as before, for secrecy.



Drawing of Germ Bomb

Above is a drawing of the type of germ bombs which we used.

As I see it, the germ bombs come from a medical supply source, such as the same type which manufactures the vaccine used to combat disease, and I believe this source is in Japan, either on Honshu or Kyushu Island.

If the type of germ bomb which we dropped is used, it will open on contact with the ground, exposing the germs and insects to the open air. 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 leaflets are dropped in boxes which open in the air scattering 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, and the whole crew sits around a table and give their report to an enlisted man from the intelligence section, who takes the report and puts it on paper, which he turns in to his superior. 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.

To the best of my knowledge, B-26 aircraft are the only ones dropping the regular germ bomb, which looks like a regular bomb. However, the B-26 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 cardboard boxes, parachute containers, and articles of clothing, food, soap, and paper and fountain pens, but the B-29 can be used for these weapons also.

As to when we first started to use germ bombs, it was about the first of the year, about 1 January, 1952, I should say, since that is when we were all reminded to look for "dud" bombs. It is probable that other outfits such as the 452nd Wing, 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.

# 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, 1925, and am now 27 years of age. I have completed high school and have had two years of college. I was drafted into the air force on 7 June, 1943. 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, 1951, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I attended a secret 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. Lemak, 1st Lt. Broughton, 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 parachuting 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 typhus, typhoid, malaria, yellow fever, 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 mosquito carries malaria and yellow fever germs, and the other diseases are carried by the flies, fleas, and lice. The germ bombs are best dropped from a low altitude, and a low airspeed should be used, and the maximums are 200 miles per hour and 500 feet of altitude; and low-level, not glide-bomb. The lecture was classified as very secret.

At the regular mission briefing on 1 January, 1952, the briefing officer of group operations, Capt. Carey, gave us the order, in the form of a casual reminder, to pay close attention to dud bombs. Actually this is undoubtedly when germ 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, 1952, I flew with Capt. Amos, pilot, and Sgt. Tracy, gunner. As usual, we flew a B-26 type aircraft. We took off at 0300 and at 0400 on 7 January, 1952, we dropped 2 germ bombs at Hwangju, 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 Hwangju. This is for secrecy, as higher authorities knew these were germ bombs in actuality.

On the night of 10 January, 1952, again in a B-26 with Capt. Amos and Sgt. Tracy, we took off at 0300 and at 0410 we dropped 4 germ bombs at Chunghwa, North Korea, returning to Kunsan at 0515, 11 January, 1952. We reported to the sergeant that we had dropped 4 duds at Chunghwa, 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 kindnesses. I have seen the truth as printed by the democratic Chinese press; and all these truths and kind treatment show all the more clearly 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) KENNETH L. ENOCH  
8 April, 1952.

## 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 sure am 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 and I have been given a pipe to smoke. 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 these mountains. Spring is here, and 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 drop me a line or two.

Love to all,

KEN  
8 April, 1952.

*an Open Letter to the Chinese Peoples' Volunteer Army*

*My name is Kenneth L. Enoch. I am an American from Youngstown, Ohio. I was born on 14 January, 1925, and am now 27 years of age. I have completed high school and have had two years of college. I was drafted into the air force on 7 June, 1943. At present I am 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.*

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*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.*

*Kenneth L. Enoch  
8 April, 1952.*

# 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. 17993A. I am 29 years old. I joined the Air Force when I was 26 in February 16, of 1948. My home is in Pasadena, California. After I graduated from Aviation Cadets in February 25, 1949, I was assigned to the Air University. They sent me through a six weeks course on how to teach called 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 Forces for further assignment to fly B-26s in Korea. I was told to report first on August 25 to Langley Air Force Base to learn to fly B-26s. I was there for 8 weeks. We were sent from there to Camp Stoneman for processing. At Camp Stoneman I was innoculated 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 Terminal and taken to Foochu, Area B, to await being sent to Korea. We were there until the 29th of November and then sent by train to Ashia 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. The next day Larson, a navigator 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 the room, all pilots and navigators. In addition to Larson and myself were Roberts 2nd/Lt, Schwartz 1st/Lt, Rogers 1st/Lt, Watson 1st/Lt, Long-Capt., Duffy-Capt all navigators. Howarth-Capt, Land-Capt, Schmidt 1st/Lt, Beeson Capt., Robertson-Capt, McAllister 1st/Lt, all pilots. Larson and I 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 to receive was considered very important and highly secret. That we were to pay close attention to everything that was told us 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



War prisoner John Quinn

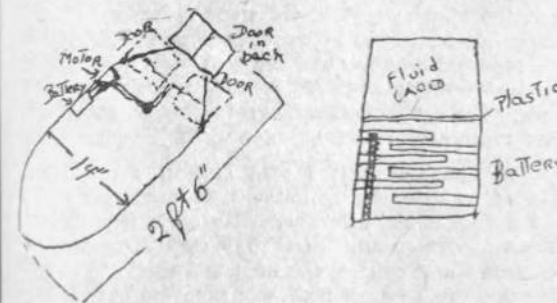
civilian, as Mr Ashfork. Mr Ashfork was a middle aged man, 40 years old, slender, 5 ft 10", and losing most of his hair.

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 turn of events. He said that we never know what turn events might take in the future and that we must be ready to defend ourselves, we must also 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 generations 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 can 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, lice, 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, a 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 lice crawling in them. These bugs can keep very warm in the clothes, altho he said that they can be selectively bred so that the cold wouldn't harm 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 been 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 very 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 us was a picture of a 500 pound bomb with a very much thinner shell, less than 1/4 inch thick. These bombs, he said, were still in the experimental stage and there were various types. One picture he showed us was of a bomb that split in half when it struck the ground. Another had doors in the back (near the tail where the bomb curves) that open when the bomb hits. These doors are opened by a very small electric motor hooked to a battery which doesn't work until the bomb strikes the ground. The fluid is kept away 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 for the fluid 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 he showed us were made to look like ordinary 500 pound bombs but none of them were pictured with fuzes. He told us they also had bombs which came apart in the air and the insects were scattered in boxes to get them over a large territory 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 three of the 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 arming wire to the wing bomb racks. They have a little propeller in the nose which cannot turn before the bomb is dropped because of the arming wire. When the bomb is dropped the arming wire stays with the airplane and the propeller is free to turn. The propeller 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 thru the bomb 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 own protection in case any of these germs got back into South Korea. He said that Boubonic Plague could be carried by rats, but it wasn't necessary for the rats themselves to be dropped, altho they could be. The germs could be dropped in anything that rats could and would get into and they would pick up the germs and carry them. The insects can most easily be dropped and these carry many germs. Flies can carry Typhus\* and Cholera and fleas can carry plague. Mosquitoes can carry fever of different types, yellow fever, typhoid fever\*, malaria, and encyphillitis\* for which no positive cure is known. Encyphillitis is also known as Japanese B

\*The following comment was made by a leading authority in China on tropical and infectious diseases, Dr. Huel-lan Chung, M.D. (University of the State of New York), D. T. M. (certificate), University of London; Formerly Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Formerly Research Fellow in the Tropical Institute, Hamburg, Germany; Ex-Member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, U.S.A.; Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at the Chinese Union Medical College (formerly PUMC), and Peking University Medical College.

—The Interrogator

"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 pathogenic rickettsiae. The transmission of typhoid fever requires no insect vector except flies which may serve as mechanical carriers of various virulent micro-organisms on account of their habitual contact with fecal matter. Certainly mosquitoes are not vectors of typhoid fever. Some of the statements given by this prisoner concerning the transmission of infectious diseases are not consistent with current medical knowledge. However, the prisoner in question, not being a medical man, cannot be expected to know or remember everything about disease transmissions. Thus it is also natural that he spelled and wrote *encyphillitis* for encephalitis."

and was brought to Korea first by Japanese as a disease in their own ranks. Very little is known about combating it and prevention is the same as that for malaria. He said he would describe how malaria was carried and that the rest of the fevers were carried by mosquitoes in a similar way. He showed us a large picture of a mosquito.

These mosquitoes are harmless, he said, until they have been infected with malaria either by biting someone who has malaria or by being infected with it in the laboratory. The inner and outer tubes are both stuck into a person when bitten by the mosquito. The mosquito sucks blood up through the inner tube and injects a form of saliva into the person through the outer tube at the same time. If the mosquito is infected the germ is carried by this saliva into the person bitten and he will get the fever. He said that the posters on the walls of the mess hall [on protecting yourself against encyphylitis] 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 given atabrin to take not to 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 9 o'clock and was over just before 11. We all noted that germ bombs would not explode, that they would be duds.

In our regular briefing on the 31st of December the operations officer, told us to be sure and report all duds to the intelligence section at de-briefing when we returned.

On the 3rd of January I reported to Group Operations at 2 o'clock in the afternoon along with 26 other pilots, 27 navigators, 27 radio bombardiers, 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 bombardier because the weather was good. I copied off the board our route assignment which was Sariwon 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—not to be discussed except among ourselves. Then the intelligence 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. Other

information, winds, and temperatures the navigator copied off the board. In every respect this seemed like it was to be a regular mission.

Rogers, Sayer, and myself met in group operations at 5 minutes after 1 and I went into the little room where the alert operations officer stayed at night, Capt Reynolds was on duty. I gave him our names and he told me that I had a special mission. He said that before I did anything else I was to drop my wing bombs as close to Pyongyang as I dared get. He indicated a place on the wall map that he stuck a red pin into which was 5 miles south of Pyongyang and 3 miles east of the main highway. He said that we should then continue with our regular mission and finish it as soon as possible and report back to the intelligence section. He said that I should drop the bombs from 200 ft or lower if possible and for me not to worry about them exploding that they would be duds. I asked him what it was all about, remembering the lecture we'd been given on germ bombs, but he said he didn't know and it would be best just to do as instructed and not worry about why or what. I thought it was germ bombs.

When we went out to the airplane we were met by a guard and then I was sure they were germ bombs. He said not to worry about the wing bombs, they'd already been taken care of. But I looked up at them when I was inspecting the airplane and noted that what the navigator said "the wing bombs don't have any fuzes" was correct. We both looked at each other and I said orders are orders and we left it at that. I told him where we were to drop them and he marked it on his map.

We took off at 2:25 and arrived just south of Pyongyang at 3:30. I turned east from the road just south of the bridge, and when we reached 200 ft Rogers said this ought to be it and I dropped the four wing bombs, one at a time, in rapid succession. They were duds. We both knew then for sure they were germ bombs.

We finished the rest of the mission by 4:15 and landed back at Kunsan at 5:10. We left the airplane and after turning in our equipment and reporting that the plane was OK we went directly to the intelligence section in group operations for de-briefing. We reported that we had dropped four bombs where we had been told at 200 ft and that they were all duds. The sgt took this down to give to intelligence that morning.

On January 10th I was briefed on a regular mission as usual to fly between Kunuri and Kangye at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. My crew was Schwartz 1st/Lt navigator and Sayer Sgt. engineer. Our take off-time was 2 o'clock the next morning. This briefing was routine. When we reported at 12:30 to operations I went in as usual to check off our names and was told again that I had a special mission. Capt. Reynolds was again on duty. He remembered that I had already had one special mission with duds so he referred to that and told me this would be the same type of mission. That this time I only had two duds and that I should drop them North-east of Kunuri and he showed me the place on the wall map which was 3 miles North of Kunuri and 5 miles east of the railroad track. Again we

were met by a guard at the airplane and told that the wing bombs had been taken care of. I noticed that again the two outboard bombs had no fuzes. I told Schwartz where we were to make the special drop and we knew we had germ bombs. We took off at 2 o'clock and arrived over Kunuri at 3:25. I turned when Schwartz told me to and let down to 200 ft. and dropped the bombs. They were duds. We finished up the rest of the mission as quickly as possible and started back to Kunsan at 4:10. We landed back at Kunsan at 5:25 and after turning in our equipment and telling them the airplane was OK we went to the intelligence section in Operations and reported having dropped two duds and where we dropped them. The Sgt made a note of this to give to the intelligence.

—On the 14th of December I noticed my name on the bulletin board to attend a lecture the next morning at 9 o'clock in the ground school building. I was there at 9 o'clock in the large room with 25 other officers, pilots and navigators. Beeson, Capt., Schmidt 1st/Lt, Long Capt, Land Capt., Howarth Capt., Larson 1st/Lt, Schwartz 1st/Lt, Roberts 2nd/Lt, Watson 1st/Lt were there. Maj Allen, base operations officer was the senior officer present and introduced the lecturer. He said that this lecture was important and secret. He said that the lecturer, Mr Clark was an eminent physicist in the field of nuclear research and that he was there to explain some about atomic warfare to us. He said Mr Clark had come from Japan.

The lecturer started by saying that the science of atomic warfare had advanced a long ways since the bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The days when these bombs could only be carried by B-29s was over. Bombs of that size were now many times (he didn't say how many) as powerful as they were then. That bombs could now be made almost any size they wished to make them. He said that they had conducted experiments in the United States on what he called the "baby" atom bomb and that they were doing further work so that they could be used as artillery as well as bombs. He said that work on a mortar shell with an atomic warhead was nearly perfected for use. He said that much progress was being made on the hydrogen bomb which would be a thousand times more powerful than the types of atom bombs we now had. He said that these bombs, a single one, could completely level a city like New York. Then he told us that there were various ways of using atom bombs. They could be dropped to explode under-ground and spread radio active dust over a large area. This dust is deadly to any living thing it comes in contact with and the radio activity lingers many weeks. He said that the bombs could be dropped by parachute to explode in the air as they were at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and in this way the heat and blast effect is more deadly than the radio activity is not so persistent and most of it blows away and disperses in the air. He said that the bombs could be exploded deep under water and this could be used on cities near the coast. That it would lift most of the water out of any known port, the deeper the better, and the water would be radio active and rain down on the city. Besides that there would still be the blast effect and a

tidal 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.

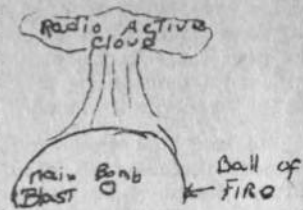
He said that experiments on the smaller atom weapons (bombs) had been carried out in Nevada, United States, with troops in the fields near the blast—about 2 miles away, and that no one had been hurt. This was because the explosions had been small and proper precautions had been taken. He said that they had all been clothed well and were in deep fox holes so that their heads were 2 to 3 ft below the top of the fox hole. This was a 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, the center of 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 unless it 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 safe from the searing heat of the blast, then even a shirt, especially a light coloured shirt, is sufficient to keep the alpha and beta rays from burning you. Where ever you don't have clothes like hands, neck, face, that part will be burned that is facing the blast when the bomb goes off. The gamma rays last for a longer time depending on the type of blast, but a fox hole is good protection against this altho clothes are not of any use. Only lead or a thick layer of dirt will stop these gamma rays which go thru everything 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 a half inch of lead would stop the gamma rays, but it took at least two feet of dirt to stop them. They could penetrate almost two feet of dirt. The area around the blast continues to give off gamma rays because those objects which are strongly effected by the gamma rays also become radioactive and give off these rays. It would be very dangerous to touch especially metal objects which were in the near vicinity of the blast. He said that most of the radio active gamma rays are carried off in a large cloud in an air burst and dispersed by the winds. He showed us a picture of this.

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 much of their



photographic paper 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 radio active 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 every one 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  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. It had an opening in the middle  $\frac{1}{4}$ " high and 2" long covered with a thin piece of lead. This 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 radio-activity. It also had on the outside a colour with which to match the colour of the paper so that when they matched you could leave the area, otherwise you would get too much radio-activity 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 dark colour and leave when they're the same. Next he told us that these pocket indicators were only necessary substitutes of gieger counter which were much more accurate.



The gieger counter works like a radio and when it is near radio-activity you can hear it in ear phones connected to the gieger counter. Also it has a little meter which looks like an amp meter in a car to tell how much radio activity is present. He said it was measured in radiotrons, 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 imperialists 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. Surley the people of America, the workers, if they know 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 mad Wall street imperialists. These war mongers do not want the people to learn the truth or they would not permit them to carry out their war mongering inhumane crimes against the people of the world. It is very clear that they are doing 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 those imperialists 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 carrying germ bombs and dropping them where innocent women and children would be the most likely victims. This is a horrible crime against the people, even the German Nazis would not use it, those people like Ilsa Koch who would make lamp shades out of human skin would not use it, but I used it for the U.S. imperialist 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 deserves 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 POWs which I, brought up as I was on the propaganda lies of 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 people who want peace because my crime has been against them.

(Signed) JOHN QUINN

13 April 1952

Supplement to People's China

I am John Quinn, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt U.S. Air Force, serial no. 179934, age 29, from California. I joined the Air Force in February 1948, aviation cadet. After 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, 3rd Group, 5th Squadron, to fly B-26's. I was shot down on January 13, 1952 and captured by the Chinese People's 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 crime.

John Quinn  
14 April, 1952

I am John Quinn, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt U.S. Air Force, serial no. 179934, age 29, from California. I joined the Air Force in February 1948, aviation cadet. After 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, 3rd Group, 5th Squadron, to fly B-26's. I was shot down on January 13, 1952 and captured by the Chinese People's 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 crime.

# 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. 17993A, age 29, from California. I joined the Air Force in February, 1948, aviation cadets. After 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, 3rd Group, 8th Squadron, to fly 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 Ashfork from Japan, in the ground school building. 20 pilots and navigators were there. Larson 1st/Lt, Duffy Capt, Roberts 2nd/Lt, Rogers 1st/Lt, Schwartz 1st/Lt, Schmidt 1st/Lt, Howarth Capt., Beeson Capt., Land Capt., Long Capt. were there. We were told that the lecture was very important and highly secret. Then the lecturer gave us the lecture which dealt with Bacteriological Warfare and how it could be carried out by bombing—B 26s. He said it could be done by the Navy like laying a smoke screen or by low flying jet aircraft using dust, and then he told us about 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 mosquitoes, and other different germs 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 duds. On December 31st the operations officer 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 a special mission to drop 4 duds S.E. of Pyongyang. 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 Pyongyang 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 on a special mission to drop two duds—germ bombs, 3 miles North of Kunuri and 5 miles east of the rail road. We took off at 2 o'clock and dropped these two bombs at 3:25. 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 secret, 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, Allen Maj. The lecture was about the different sizes of bombs, different ways of their exploding—under ground, in the air, under water. He told us about the different rays, especially gamma rays, and how to protect ourselves. He told us about gieger counters and about little pocket radioactivity indicators. He told us about experiments conducted in the U.S. The lecture lasted from 9 to 10:30.

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 the war and make more profits. I was forced by these warmongers of Wall Street to commit the horrible crime against the people of dropping germ bombs on peace loving people. This inhumane crime perpetrated by these U.S. Wall Street imperialists must be condemned by all peace loving people with good will and conscience in the world. The American people who are kept from knowing the truth by the greedy capitalists of Wall Street must certainly condemn this crime against the people of the world when they know the truth. Even the German Nazis would not do this 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 condemned by my own conscience and good will for committing this crime against the people. 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 hope that the peace loving people all over the world 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 which would be a 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 depositions, broadcast statement and open letter of the captured U.S. air force first lieutenants, Kenneth L. Enoch and John Quinn, and these documents once again expose the secret of the American aggressors in launching bacteriological warfare.

Both Enoch and Quinn have frankly stated facts which in the main are identical. From these facts, one can see more clearly that the American aggressors launched large-scale germ warfare earlier than the time we discovered it. In his statement issued on February 22 this year, Bak Hun Yung, Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, basing himself on reliable data collected at that time, charged that from January 28 of this year, the American invading forces had used aircraft to spread large quantities of germ-carrying insects over the frontline positions of the Korean and Chinese forces and in the rear. Later on, the American germ war crime was intensified. Large quantities of germs were repeatedly disseminated not only in Korea but over Northeast China and Tsingtao. Now facts show that this large-scale germ warfare by the American aggressors began still earlier. According to Enoch's testimony, 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 on 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 testified by both of them, are practically the same. This proves that at least the 3rd Group of the 3rd Bomb Wing of the U.S. air force to which they belonged carried out such criminal orders more than 20 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 numerous than the data released by our side reveals. From now on, denials by the American aggressors of their criminal action of using large-

scale germ warfare will be all the more obviously shameful.

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 principles, the American aggressors not only have been doing their utmost to cover up and keep 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 inquire into the secret. In his open letter to the Chinese people's volunteers, Enoch said: ". . . Germ 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 bombing is a sinister and secret operation from beginning to end. Both Enoch and Quinn stated that they attended secret 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 this shows the guilty conscience and criminal state of mind of the American aggressors.

This secrecy 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 systematically carried out 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 winter of 1950, during their retreat in confusion 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 Pyongyang and Wonsan; and that under the chief of the "Public Health and Welfare Section" of the headquarters of the American invading forces, C. F. Sams, a group of "germ experts" 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



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.

