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CAPTURED US AIRMEN ADMIT GERM WARFARE

CAPTURED US air force personnel have provided irrefutable evidence of American germ warfare in Korea and China. Not only have they admitted their own part in spreading germ warfare but navigator Kenneth L. Enoch and pilot John Quinn, captured in North Korea on January 13, have revealed that at least as early as August of last year, the Americans were giving their air force personnel training in germ war.

During the first week of May a group of Korean and Chinese medical specialists, newspapermen and members of a documentary movie team interviewed Enoch and Quinn in a POW camp in North Korea. Earlier, the two US air force members had each written and broadcast a lengthy confession of the part they played in germ warfare in Korea and gave a detailed account of their experiences leading up to their flying "germ" missions over Korea.

The Korean-Chinese joint interrogation group interviewed Enoch and Quinn six times altogether, as a whole, and in separate groups between May 1 and May 8. Included in the group was Wilfred Burchett, correspondent of the Paris *Ce Soir*. Following are excerpts from the report made by the group:

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KENNETH L. Enoch is a 1st-Lieutenant in the US Air Force, serial number A0-2069988. John Quinn is a 1st-Lieutenant in the air force, serial number 17993A. At 21:45 hours on January 13, they were ordered, together with bombardier Lieutenant Downes and mechanic Sergeant Campbell to bomb Anju in North Korea. On arriving above their target at 23:30, they were hit by anti-aircraft fire. Downes and Campbell were killed. Quinn and Enoch landed by parachute near Sunan and were immediately captured.

The two prisoners have admitted that they were given secret training for germ warfare. Enoch revealed that he attended three lectures in germ warfare. The first was held in ground

school in Iwakuni, Japan, between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m. on August 25, 1951. Quinn stated that he had attended a lecture on germ war at the Kunsan base on December 18, last year. Both prisoners said that the lecturers had made it clear that the contents of their talks must be kept secret. In order to maintain secrecy, germ bombs were termed "duds."

Training of American air force personnel for germ warfare is conducted on a large scale. According to Enoch, who comes from Youngstown, Ohio, lectures on germ war were given regularly and "every person was required to attend." This kind of training was also applied to fresh air force personnel who arrived at the Kunsan base in accordance with the rotation system.

The Americans have used a wide variety of weapons in conducting germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China. This is confirmed by the depositions of both Enoch and Quinn. Enoch stated that in the course of his germ warfare training, he was told of various weapons for use in bacteriological warfare. These include spraying equipment on aircraft which spreads germ-laden dust from the air; germ bombs which burst in the air and spread germ-laden dust in the wind; germ bombs, containing germ-laden insects, which burst on reaching the ground; paper containers which break open on reaching the ground and release germ-laden insects from within; various other kinds of containers attached to parachutes, containing small germ-laden animals, germ-laden handbills, fountain pens, clothing and food; and germ containers for dropping into rivers, lakes or reservoirs. Quinn also mentioned four categories of germ bombs with various fittings, all of which look like ordinary 500-pound explosive bombs.

On the subject of what insects could be used to carry germs, lecturers mentioned flies, fleas, mosquitoes, lice and many others. Quinn deposed that the lecturer at the Kunsan air base on December 18 said that: "Almost any insect could be used for spreading germs," that "they can be selectively bred so that the cold could not harm them. Also they can go a long time without food," and "that germs could, however, be carried by many different types of insects and rodents. These insects and rodents have been bred for many generations under laboratory conditions and selected for their ability to survive anywhere at any time, even under the most adverse conditions."

According to both Enoch and Quinn, they were told that when dropping germ bombs they should fly lower and slower than on regular missions. Both men took part in dropping germ bombs two times each before being captured. [On these occasions they did

not fly together. What took place before and after each of these missions—the secret briefings they received before taking off, the unusual conditions each time they boarded their planes, the bombing, and their reports after their missions were completed—left no doubt that the bombs they dropped were germ-laden.

On each occasion the briefing officer ordered Enoch and Quinn to fly low when releasing the germ bombs, not higher than 500 feet. On each of his two missions Enoch flew at a height of 500 feet when dropping the germ bombs. Quinn dropped his bombs as low as 200 feet.] Describing his mission on January 7, Enoch reported:

“At 2:00 a.m. on January 7, Captain Amos and I reported to the Group Operations office to see if any changes had been made in our orders. This is the usual procedure. At this time, Captain Robert Stuart of Group Operations gave us a secret change of orders. He told us that the two outboard wing bombs were germ bombs to be dropped at Hwangju at a maximum altitude of 500 feet and a minimum air speed of 200 miles per hour. He said that the bombs had already been checked for us and that it was unnecessary for us to check them. He told us that after we dropped the germ bombs, we were to get rid of the rest of our load as quickly as possible and return immediately to the base. We were told to report at debriefing that these two germ bombs were ‘duds’ in order to maintain secrecy.

“In giving this secret order, there were only Captain Stuart, Captain Amos and I in the room. Other crews were waiting outside. This was very unusual. Ordinarily, there were two or three crews in the room to receive the briefing before taking off.

“After we received the secret orders, we picked up Tracy (the gunner) and proceeded to the plane. There was a guard from the armament section at the aircraft, and he told us not to bother the wing bombs as they were already checked for us. I checked the six regular 500-pound bombs in the bomb bay. A B-26 can carry two bombs on each wing, both on the outboard and inboard wing racks, four bombs in all. I noticed the two germ bombs and the two regular 500-pound bombs looked very much alike in appearance, except there was no fuse on the germ bombs as there are on the regular bombs.

“This had never happened before in ordinary bombing missions—to have guards for planes . . . we usually checked all the bombs before taking off.

"We took off at 03:00 hours from Kunsan and flew according to our scheduled route, first westward over Yonpyongdo and from there northward over Haeju. We did not meet any ack-ack fire, as we flew at an altitude of 7,500 feet. We let down to 500 feet near the Sariwon area and headed directly for Hwangju about 10 miles from Sariwon. When we were about a quarter or a fifth of a mile from Hwangju the pilot pushed the electric button and dropped two germ bombs. These two bombs were dropped at Hwangju and they did not explode. I recorded them as 'duds.' The plane flew horizontally while the bombs were dropped at an altitude of 500 feet and an air speed of 200 miles per hour. Usually, the lowest altitude for dropping a 500-pound bomb would be 1,200 feet. The explosion would blow up the plane at a lower altitude."

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WASHINGTON and the US military have denied germ warfare and have tried to pass over their crime as natural epidemics in Korea and China. Despite overwhelming evidence presented by qualified observers in North Korea and Northeast China, they have continued to lie. The complete and detailed admissions of two US Army Air Force members is the final link in the chain of evidence before the world showing the US government guilty of launching germ warfare.

In addition to questioning Enoch and Quinn, the Korean-Chinese Joint Interrogation Group made a documentary film of the entire proceedings and recorded the depositions made by the two men.

GENERAL RIDGWAY ABROAD

WHEN General Matthew Ridgway took over from MacArthur in April 1951 he and his family arrived in Japan with only a small quantity of private luggage. However, when the general and his family departed for his new post in Europe in May 1952 it took two whole days, from May 11 to 12, and four army trucks to transport his possessions to the airport, according to Tokyo press reports.