

DEPOSITIONS

OF

**Nineteen Captured U.S. Airmen on
Their Participation in Germ
Warfare in Korea**

EDITOR'S NOTE

Providing further confirmation of the U.S. Government's crime of germ warfare in Korea and China, the Korean and the Chinese authorities have recently made public the depositions of 19 captured U.S. airmen who participated in these germ war activities.

The mass of irrefutable evidence of various kinds gathered by the Korean and Chinese authorities, the investigations conducted by scientists and other visitors of international repute, and the depositions by captured U.S. airmen already published, have all proved conclusively that the U.S. Government, beginning from the winter of 1951, employed bacteriological weapons on a large scale for the purpose of slaughtering peaceful Korean civilians, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers on a mass scale. It also confirms that in 1952, the U.S. Government extended its germ warfare to China.

The depositions of these 19 U.S. airmen, which we print on the following pages, give further proof that germ warfare was carefully planned and systematically carried out under the direct supervision of the highest U.S. military authorities—including the then Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Omar Bradley, the former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army and Air Force and the former Chief of Naval Operations. The U.S. Government cannot evade its responsibility for this heinous crime committed in total disregard of elementary standards of human decency and the principles of international law.

Personal idiosyncracies of style, spelling and punctuation in these documents have been left intact.

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DEPOSITION BY COL. ANDREW J. EVANS, JR.

AUGUST 18, 1953

My name is Andrew J. Evans Jr., Colonel, United States Air Force, Serial number 4072A, age 34. I was commissioned in the military service from West Point in June 1941, and have served continuously since. During World War II I was a fighter pilot in Europe. When I returned to the United States, I became Deputy Secretary to the Air University from March 1946 to August 1947, student at the Air Command and Staff School from September 1947 to June 1948; joint secretary of the Joint Logistics Plans Group in the Joint Staff from July 1948 to June 1950; assistant to the Executive to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force from July 1950 to July 1951; and student at the Air War College in Maxwell Field, Alabama, from August 1951 to June 1952.

In April 1952, while I was a student at the Air War College, I received my orders to the 5th Air Force. These orders came from Hqs. United States Air Force and indicated that I was to be assigned to the 4th Fighter Wing. However, as

I was not at that time a jet pilot, they provided that I first take jet transition and combat crew training prior to going to Korea. Upon graduation from the Air War College, I went to Wichita Air Force Base, Kansas, for my jet transition from July 15 to July 28; and to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, for my combat crew training from 1 August to 15 October, 1952.

When I got to the Far East I learned that my assignment had been changed from the 4th Fighter Wing to the 49th Fighter-Bomber Wing. I arrived in Korea and joined the 49th Wing on the 10th of November, 1952. I was Deputy Commanding Officer of the 49th Wing until 15 March, 1953, and then Deputy Commanding Officer of the 58th Fighter-Bomber Wing until I was shot down on 26 March, 1953.

During my duty with these two Wings I flew a total of 67 combat missions, and 8 of this number were carrying germ weapons. As Deputy Commanding Officer it was my responsibility to assist the Wing Commanding Officer in supervising the whole Wing's activities connected with germ warfare.

Actually, my first contact with germ warfare and fact that it might be used in Korea, was in January, 1951. At that time I was assistant to B/Gen. Grussendorf, the Executive Officer to Gen. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. As the Executive Officer Gen. Grussendorf was in charge of the administrative handling of the office of the Chief of Staff. Naturally he came into contact with some matters of a highly classified nature. One day we were talking of events in Korea. We were speaking of the reversal of events there since the Chinese forces entered the war, when he informed me, "This is so, but last month the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the preparation for, and possible use of, germ warfare in Korea. The Research and Development Command was directed to complete this project by the end of 1951. It may be that this program will have some effect on the future course of the war."

When I was a student at the Air War College we were given a series of lectures on future weapons under development by the United States. These lectures included atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs,

guided missiles, and germ weapons. There were 132 of us in the class, and all but three were full Colonels. Our rank and service entitled us to much classified information in the course of the year.

In the middle of September, 1951, we received two one hour lectures from a research analyst of the Research and Development Command in Baltimore, Maryland. I cannot recall the name of the lecturer but he was active in the germ development program.

These lectures were on the many types of germ diseases that were being experimented with and the means of dispersing them. There were many types being tested, but his names given for them were too technical for most of us. Those I remember, in simple language, were Spotted Fever, Typhus, Cholera, Malaria, Sleeping Sickness, and Undulant Fever. He covered such things as what each agent was used against, the effects on human beings and plant life, the number required in an area for deadly effects, and the expected lifetime of each germ when dropped. He said that both germs and germ infected insects were being experimented with.

Delivery was to be made by means of either bombs or tanks. The bombs were to use either impact or VT fuzes, and they were trying to make the bombs disintegrate when exploded. Two types of tanks were being tested—one type to be used as a drop tank, and the other type to contain a germ solution for spraying, similar to a chemical warfare tank. He said that they were progressing satisfactorily and hoped to be able to run experiments in Korea in the future.

When I was in combat crew training at Nellis Air Force Base from August to October, 1952, I attended a few lectures on germ operations from a tactical point of view of a common pilot. As this school was for F-86 pilots it covered F-86 operations for us. They were operating with both germ bombs and germ drop tanks at that time. The formations being used, the altitudes flown, the operation of the equipment, ranges possible, and such operational techniques were discussed.

I finished combat training on 15 October, 1952, and took my family to Montgomery, Alabama, where I spent a few days prior to departing for overseas.

I arrived in Tokyo on the 4th of November, 1952, and reported in to the Far East Air Force Headquarters in the Miji building on 5 November. It was then that B/Gen. Grills, the Far East Air Forces Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel informed me that a requirement no longer existed in the 4th Wing for another Colonel, but there was a definite and immediate need in the 49th Wing for a Deputy Wing Commander.

I went to Korea on the 9th of November and reported in to B/Gen. Warburton, the Deputy Com-

manding General of the 5th Air Force in the morning of November 10, 1952.

This was at what is called 5th Rear, located in Taegu, and consists of all the 5th Air Force except those elements of the Headquarters immediately performing combat operations. The combat sections were at 5th Forward in Seoul. However, 5th Rear maintained an alternate combat headquarters for in case Seoul was bombed or overrun. Gen. Warburton himself was the No. 2 man in the 5th Air Force and spent his time between both 5th Rear and 5th Forward, maintaining active contact with combat operations.

There was a procedure for all full Colonels arriving in the 5th Air Force to follow. They first reported to Gen. Warburton for a three or four days orientation on 5th Air Force activities. Then the procedure was to go to 5th Forward to meet Gen. Barcus, the Commanding General of the 5th Air Force. This visit was to become personally acquainted with the Commanding General and to observe the functioning of the Joint Operations Center. A visit with the ground forces on the front lines was sometimes taken also. In my case, I received the interview and orientation from Gen. Warburton, but due to illness I was unable to complete the rest of the procedure.

In my talk with Gen. Warburton, he first discussed the principal plan of operations then being conducted by the 5th Air Force. This was the well known "Operations Strangle." Its purpose was to try to deny logistic support to the enemy. This was being done by bombing bridges, roads, railroads, supply areas, personnel areas—anything that contributed to the enemy's supply system.

Close support of our ground forces was described as a constant function of the 5th Air Force units going on simultaneously with other operations.

Gen. Warburton followed this discussion of the regular mission of the 5th Air Force with a briefing on its germ warfare activities. He said that germ activities for it started with the decision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in October, 1951, to run experiments with the weapons that had then been developed by the Air Force. The 3rd Bomb Wing of B-26's at K-8, along with B-29's of the Far East Air Force Bomber Command, conducted these first experiments in November, 1951. Following the success of these tests, formal approval was given and regular missions started in December, 1951. Not long after this, in December also, the Joint Chiefs of Staff made the further decision to include germ missions north of the Yalu in the program, which was put into effect in January, 1952.

From this beginning, he mentioned also that these activities had started on a small scale and gradually built up to include all of the units into the program. The supply of agent material and weapons was a limiting factor in this early build up. He said the Marines were also included in the activities, but he did not give me any facts on them.



Andrew J. Evans, Jr.

In describing the activities of each Wing at the time of our discussion, Gen. Warburton said that all Wings of the 5th Air Force were then participating. The B-26's had their germ operations principally at night along the main lines of communication of the enemy south of the Chong Chong River. The fighter-bomber Wings were performing daytime germ missions only against targets all over North Korea, but they, too, remained principally south of the Chong Chong river. The F-86's were operating in the area between the Chong Chong and the Yalu Rivers for the most part. There was, however, nothing to prevent 5th Air Force operations from assigning targets to any of the units which did not conform to these areas. So far as missions north of the Yalu were concerned, he said that they were also assigned to the different units at the decision of 5th Air Force Headquarters.

He told me that the germ materials being used in Korea were produced in a factory near Tokyo and flown to Korea where they were loaded into bomb cases and tanks for use. Germ bombs, which were of a 500 lb. and 1000 lb. GP size, were being used the most, but the F-86's were also using drop tanks and some of the units had recently started using a spray tank carrying a liquid solution similar to the chemical warfare spray tank.

In discussing the scheduling of germ missions in the 5th Air Force, Gen. Warburton said that a daily operations order was issued to all the Wings. On it were all the missions that the Wings were scheduled to fly for that day. It gave the mission numbers, number of aircraft, targets, target times, ordnance loads, and any special instructions connected with the mission. As this was a coordinated daily schedule of all 5th Air Force activities, germ and regular, there was little that could be changed in it within the Wing. Wing commanders did have a choice of ordnance, including germ weapons on some missions.

In closing his discussion with me Gen. Warburton pointed out that security in germ operations was still very important even though the Communists have exposed them, and that joining the program entailed a heavy responsibility.

That afternoon of the 10th I checked in with Col. Rogers, the Commanding Officer of the 49th Wing, which was located just outside of Taegu. During my first few days there I had several talks with him in his office. At these talks he gave me a general briefing on the 49th Wing's combat activities.

After several discussions on the 49th Wing's part in the combat operations of "Operations Strangle" and close support, he gave me an orientation on the participation of the 49th Wing in germ warfare. Starting with a review of the background, he said that they began participation on a small scale in February, 1952, following the tests and formal beginning by the B-29's and B-26's.

At first only one flight of four from the 7th Squadron was designated to carry germs. Then the other two squadrons, the 8th and the 9th, formed flights of four aircraft designated to carry germ bombs on successive months afterwards. They then established a rotational schedule for these three flights to alternate in performing germ sorties. And he also mentioned that the 49th Wing started their germ sorties north of the Yalu in April, 1952.

In speaking of the scale of these early germ operations, he said that they were only occasional at first but they increased along with the supply of germ bombs. Along with the receipt of the increased supply of germ bombs, they had used those pilots with former experience in germ operations to give talks in ground school on the subject so that sufficient trained pilots were ready when needed.

Up until the 1st of October he said that the 49th Wing was using only germ bombs in its germ warfare operations, but from that time on they also started using a new weapon, a germ solution spray tank. He described these tanks as being of a 120 gallon size similar in appearance to a fuel tank. They were carried under the fuselage of the aircraft on the same racks where the bombs were carried. When operated from the cockpit they released a continuous flow of germ solution from the rear of the tank which covered the target area with germs. The use of these spray tanks as well as bombs, he said increased the scale of activities in his Wing.

The manner of performing these missions which he described to me was for the Wing usually to have the germ warfare flights integrated into the regular schedule of operations that came daily from 5th Air Force. That is, if they were scheduled to fly 24 aircraft against a target that was appropriate for germ weapons, a given number of the aircraft in the mission would be directed to carry germ weapons instead of the regular ordnance. The germ carriers varied in numbers for these missions.

On about the 19th of November, 1952, General Vandenberg, the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force visited our Wing along with Lt. Gen. Barcus, the Commanding General of the 5th Air Force.

At about 1400 that afternoon, after an inspection of the Base, Gen. Vandenberg, Gen. Barcus, Col. Rogers, myself, and Col. Orr, the 49th Fighter Group Commanding Officer, were in Col. Rogers office having a brief talk.

At that time the discussion was principally on what could be done to stop the continuing flow of supplies to the Communist forces. We were all aware that inspite of our efforts supplies were constantly being built up, mainly by truck transport at night. B-26's had been operating against this traffic at night, but their operations were not enough.

Gen. Vandenberg told us that before he had left Washington he had directed to Gen. Barcus that experiments with fighter-bombers operating at

North Korea

My name is Andrew J. Evans Jr., Colonel, USAF, 4072 A, Deputy C.O., 55th Fighter-Bomber Wing, August 18, 1953. I was commissioned in the military service from West Point in June 1944, and have served continuously since. During World War II I was a fighter pilot in Europe. When I returned to the United States, I became Deputy Secretary to the Air University, from March 1946 to August 1947, student at the Air Command and Staff School from September 1947 to June 1948, joint secretary of the Joint Logistics School in the Joint Staff from July 1948 to June 1950, assistant to the Executive to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force from July 1950 to July 1951, and student at the Air War College in Maxwell Field, Alabama, from August 1951 to June 1952.

On April 1952, while I was a student at the Air War College, I received my orders to the 5th Air Force. These orders came from the United States Air Force and indicated that I was to be assigned to the 55th Fighter Wing. However, as I was not at that time a jet pilot, they provided that I first take jet transition and combat crew training prior to going to Korea. Upon

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Andrew J. Evans, Jr.

communication. This was a new idea that had not been done before in the U.S. Air Force. Now after talking with Gen. Barcus and some of the Wing commanders, he was convinced that a definite night program for fighter-bombers was worthwhile.

He then said that he had also been discussing with Gen. Barcus the germ warfare operations of the 5th Air Force. Expressing his disappointment with the results thus far being achieved in germ warfare, he said that he wanted good use to be made of night fighter bomber work for germ operations. He indicated that he was leaving the details and proportion of germ missions to be included in the program up to Gen. Barcus based on such factors as weapons available, targets selected, and pilots trained.

The discussion with Gen. Vandenberg was necessarily brief as he had other Wings and Bases in Korea to visit. Before departing K-2 he also visited the 58th Wing located there.

Gen. Barcus held a conference of all fighter-bomber commanding officers at 5th Air Force Headquarters in Seoul the next day at 1000. The purpose of the conference was to work out further plans

North Korea

program are now very clear. I am ashamed that I had any part in it. It was a crime against all humanity and should be outlawed for all time from the armaments of nations. I know that under no circumstances shall I allow myself to participate in any such thing again.

Andrew Evans Jr.
Colonel, USAF
4072 A
Deputy C.O.
55th Fighter-Bomber Wing
August 18, 1953

Vandenberg's directive. Col. Rogers attended this conference.

When he returned he called a Wing staff meeting for 0800 the following day to go over the decisions of 5th Air Force and to discuss further Wing details.

Present at this meeting were Lt. Col. Meyers, the Wing operations officer, Col. Orr, the Fighter Group Commander, Major Rickert, the Fighter Group Operations Officer, Capt. Cunnion, the Wing Intelligence Officer, Maj. Munns, the Wing Armament Officer, Col. Rogers, and myself.

First of all, Col. Rogers told us of the discussions and decisions made at the 5th Air Force conference. He said that the three F-84 Wings and the one F-80 Wing were to participate in this program. Each night, however, only two of these Wings would operate, and then on alternate nights the other two would fly. For all night operations each Wing was to provide 8 aircraft. The target areas would be any one of the main lines of communication running over North Korea, but the principal area assigned for fighter-bomber work was to be the routes running from Chongju through Sinanju, through Pyongyang, to Haeju, and toward the front lines from Pyongyang.

Night missions were to be scheduled on the same daily operations order with the daytime missions and were to be staggered throughout the night. A block of target times would be assigned to each of the Wings flying that night so that all the aircraft in one Wing would take off before the other Wing started.

It was decided that the germ warfare phase of this night program would consist of two out of the eight aircraft flown by each Wing. These two aircraft would be integrated with the regular night missions as a matter of routine. That is, they would fly along the same lines of communication and follow the same pattern to and from the target areas that the regular aircraft followed. As with the regular sorties, only single ship sorties were to be flown.

The germ weapons that the 5th Air Force decided to employ at night were to be both 1000 lb. and 500 lb. size germ bombs, and germ spraying tanks. When carrying bombs, on some occasions one GP and one germ bomb would be carried, and sometimes two germ bombs per aircraft would be carried. When using spray tanks two 120 gal. size tanks would always be carried.

The tactics for the employment of these weapons were left up to each of the Wings. However, it was decided that spray tanks were to be used principally along the highways, regardless of whether traffic was observed on them or not. In this way germs would be placed along the route of marching enemy forces or on personnel areas along the highway. Bombs were to be used principally on truck traffic observed and on main supply centers. In this way the supplies being transported to the front would be infected with germs.

Following a discussion at our Wing meeting of these 5th Air Force decisions, we discussed on matters of our own needed to implement the night program.

The manner in which we were to determine the selection of pilots to be used on these night operations was decided upon Col. Orr's suggestion, that we use all pilots with 40 daytime missions and 10 hours of practise night flying over South Korea. It was also agreed that it would be necessary to increase our night training program in order that pilots approaching the 40 mission level would have the 10 hours night training.

We also had to determine how we would divide the number of eight between the Squadrons. It was decided to have the 7th Squadron furnish 4 pilots the first night while the other two squadrons furnished 2 each, and then the next night it would be the 8th Squadron to furnish the four, and so on in continuous rotation. The squadron flying the four aircraft for that night would normally be the one to have the two aircraft carrying the germ weapons.

In discussing our tactics to be used we decided that the tactics for bomb carrying aircraft, whether GP or germ, would be the same. Flying over the target areas we were to maintain a 15,000 feet altitude for our observation of the area and traffic

below. When we observed a line of truck headlights below, we were to position ourselves directly behind them, make our bomb run along the long axis of this traffic and release our bombs at about 5000 feet. The procedure for using spray tanks would be to locate the exact position of a highway, either visible in the moonlight or by the headlights of trucks, drop down to 2-3000 feet and release the germ solution as you flew along over the highway.

We also decided in this meeting that night mission briefing would be held each afternoon in the regular briefing room. All of the pilots for that night would assemble for the briefing by the Group Operations officer. There was to be no separate briefing for those two pilots carrying germ weapons. In these briefings, areas, target times, control stations, routes to and from the target areas, altitudes to be flown, course headings, and target information were given.

Other details of a more minor nature were left up to the Group and Squadron Commanders. Our Wing meeting was over at this point with the direction from Col. Rogers that the 49th Wing was to be scheduled the following night, 22 November, 1952.

In actual practise the night mission program followed closely the original plans. It only differed in that sometimes the system of alternating nights was not followed and a Wing would be scheduled several nights in a row. But this would be compensated for by the fact that bad weather frequently kept a Wing from flying for several nights in a row. On the average, each of the participating Wings flew about 10 night operations per month with 2 ships on each of those nights carrying germ weapons.

About December 20, 1952, the 9th Squadron of the 49th Fighter Group was transferred to Japan, so our daytime germ sortie rate decreased by about 1/3. But it did not effect our night germ operations, as we continued to operate the same number as before.

On the 15th of March, 1953, the 49th Fighter Group joined the 58th Fighter Group under the headquarters of the 58th Wing. The 49th Wing headquarters was disestablished. Col. Rogers was transferred to headquarters 5th Air Force to be assistant operations officer and I became deputy to Col. Warford who was commanding officer of the 58th Wing.

Therefore, I was in the 49th Wing for about four and a half months and in the 58th Wing for 10 days. During that time I flew 67 missions altogether, and 8 of these were carrying germ weapons. Of these 8, I flew 2 against the Sinanju area, 2 at night near Chongju and Pyongyang, 1 near Wonsan, 1 about 25 miles behind the front lines, 1 near Manpojin, and 1 north of the Yalu River.

The first mission I participated in on which germ bombs were carried was about December 28, 1952. I was leader of a section of eight aircraft from the 7th Squadron. At our briefing the Group Operations officer first described our target to us as being a supply and personnel area of buildings located about 25-30 miles northwest of Chorwon behind

the front lines. He said that it had been directed on the daily operational schedule which had specified a time of 1015 for attacking the target. The operations order also directed that four 1000 lb. size germ bombs be carried against this target in addition to 1000 lb. GP bombs. He also gave us our call sign and the radar control station we were to report going in and returning home. Then the group Intelligence officer displayed a map and photograph of the target, explaining them in detail, and discussed the anti-aircraft in the target area. When these two officers were through with their part of the briefing, I spoke to the pilots about how we would carry out the mission.

I directed that the last four aircraft would be the ones to carry the germ bombs, each one of the four to carry one 1000 lb. GP bomb and one germ bomb. The first four aircraft were to carry two 1000 lb. GP bombs each, and all fuzes were to be impact. I discussed the target again and assigned sections of it to each pilot as an aiming point, giving each of the germ bomb carriers the four largest buildings in the area. Then I directed that aircraft would bomb individually from string formation with a bombing altitude of 4000 feet, and rendezvous over a bend in the river about 15 miles from the target. The actual performance of the mission followed exactly the instructions in this briefing.

Then, in January, I participated in three missions carrying germ bombs. Two of these were a part of a major operation against the Sinanju area.

It was on the 8th of January that Gen. Barcus called a meeting of Wing Commanders to discuss planning for a major operation against the area around Sinanju. As Col. Rogers was absent on leave at that time, I attended the meeting as acting Wing Commander. It was held at 0900 on the 8th of January in the staff conference room of 5th Air Force headquarters building in Seoul.

The people present were Gen. Barcus, the Commanding General of the 5th Air Force, B/Gen. Underhill, the Vice Commander of the 5th Air Force, Col. Johnson of the 4th Wing, Col. Mitchel of the 51st Wing, Col. Perego of the 18th Wing, Col. Gallagher of the 8th Wing, Col. Warford of the 58th Wing, Col. Ingenhutt of the 474th Wing, Col. Berg of the 67th Wing, Col. Wasem of the 17th Wing, Col. Le Bailey of the 3rd Wing, Col. White of the 5th Air Force Air Control and Warning Group, Col. Brown the Deputy Chief of Staff for operations of the 5th Air Force, Col. Sterling, the 5th Air Force Intelligence officer, Col. Orr the combat operations officer of the 5th Air Force, who came to this job about 1 January, 1953, from being 49th Fighter Group Commander, and the Commanding General of the 1st Marine Wing whose name I do not remember.

Gen. Barcus opened the meeting by reading a directive from Gen. Vandenberg on this operation. It had been sent to Gen. Weyland, the Commanding General of the Far East Air Force, who had indorsed it to Gen. Barcus for compliance.

The substance of this directive was that special measures had to be taken to stop the flow of supplies and equipment from the industrial areas of northeast China to the Korean front. As most of the supplies were moving along the main supply route running from Antung to Pyongyang across the Taeryong and Chong Chong Rivers near Sinanju, this area was determined to be the most strategic point in all North Korea for interfering with the movement of supplies. It directed that the 5th Air Force run a maximum effort operation against the bridges crossing the two rivers, and at the same time to include the dispersal of germ warfare agents in the area surrounding the bridges.

Col. Sterling, the 5th Air Force Intelligence Officer, gave us a presentation on the intelligence available for this area. He discussed photographs of the towns and bridges located there, and pointed out all the enemy anti-aircraft equipment known to be there. The area was extremely heavily defended by all types of automatic weapons and large caliber anti-aircraft guns.

From this presentation it was obvious to all of us that unusual measures would have to be taken if we were to hold down our losses. In general, there were two opposite points of view taken. One was to send the Wings against their part of the target area in separate missions scattered throughout the day; the other was to run one large continuous operation each day, with all Wings participating. I personally favored letting each Wing operate separately. I believed that this would not only give each Wing more freedom in its tactics, but a certain degree of surprise in its attack would be achieved separately which would not exist if each Wing followed immediately upon the other.

However, Gen. Barcus made the decision that the best way to hold down the losses would be to compress the target times for all Wings in such a way that they would follow immediately after each other and be on and off the target quickly. In this way the sky over the area would be filled with aircraft and the anti-aircraft could not shoot at all of them at the same time.

At this point, Col. Warford pointed out that "It will certainly require close coordination of units arriving at the target if we are to compress the times without having units interfere with each other." Gen. Barcus agreed and directed Col. Brown to designate a Wing Commander as Air Commander over the target each day. Each Wing was to report to the Air Commander approaching the target to receive clearance instructions. If the first Wing assigned to attack had not completed its assignment by the time the 2nd Wing approached the target, the Air Commander would direct the 2nd Wing to delay its approach until the target was clear, and so on throughout the whole operation.

It was estimated at this conference that the whole assignment would take 5 consecutive days to complete; and that each fighter-bomber Wing was to provide 36 aircraft for each days operation, the

B-26 Wings 12, and the Marine Groups 24 aircraft each. The F-86's were to provide cover over the target and fly a screen between the Yalu and the target to protect the bombing aircraft from enemy attacks. The 18th Wing was not to be used because it was in the process of moving to their new base at K-55 and converting from F-51's to F-86's.

It was also planned that out of the 36 aircraft of the fighter-bomber Wings and the 24 of the Marine Groups, there were to be 4 aircraft carrying germ weapons. Each aircraft was to carry two 500 lb. size germ bombs. And, to the best of my memory, the plan was for B-26's to use two out of their 12 aircraft in carrying four 500 lb. size germ bombs each. This was the original plan, but in actual practice I know that the Wing Commanders had to vary these figures during the operation, with the approval of the Joint Operations Center in such cases.

The purpose of using germ bombs was to spread germs over the roads and towns in the area so that persons going through it or camping in it on their way to and from the front lines would become infected. For this reason, the targets for the dropping of the germ bombs were the towns in the area and the roads leading from those towns to the bridges.

The date of the 10th of January, 1953, was selected to be the first day of the overall operation. Then it was to run continuously until the operation was considered successful, which was estimated to take 5 days. In fact, missions ran from the 10th to the 15th because there was one day of interruption due to bad weather.

As directed by Gen. Barcus, Col. Brown designated Col. Gallagher to be air commander for the first day, Col. Ingenhutt second, Col. Warford third, and Col. Rogers fourth, as he was due back by then. A 5th day Air Commander was to be selected later if needed.

The area for the mission was outlined to include from Yong-mi-dong to Sunghung-dong to Anju to Sinanju to Yong-mi-dong.

I led the first days mission for the 49th Wing with all 36 aircraft. Our regular ordnance carried was 2-1000 lb. GP bombs per aircraft. Four aircraft of our Wing were germ carriers with two 500 lb. size germ bombs each with VT fuzes. This flight of germ carriers was the last flight in our formation. Our assignment that day was the bridge and area near Yong-mi-dong. We were the first jet unit to attack and followed the B-26's. We came in up the West coast of North Korea, turned east at the mouth of the Chong Chong river, and bombed from north to south. The GP bombs were dropped on the bridge near Yong-mi-dong crossing the Taeryong River and on anti-aircraft positions around it. The germ bombs were dropped along the road that runs between Yong-mi-dong and the bridge. We withdrew back to the coast for our return course. All 36 of our aircraft were on and off the target according to the scheduled time allowed, which was 4 minutes.

I again led on the 4th days mission when we were assigned to the town of Sinanju and the bridge near it crossing the Chong Chong river. Because of previous damages we could only provide 24 aircraft that day. The performance of this mission was similar to the first one. The regular ordnance carried was 2-1000 lb. GP bombs with impact fuzes. We again had the last four aircraft in our formation carrying 2-500 lb. size germ bombs with VT fuzes. The GP bombs were dropped on the bridge near Sinanju and on the anti-aircraft positions around it. The germ bombs were dropped over the northern edge of the town.

In January I flew one other germ mission in addition to the two mentioned above. This was about January 20th and was one of the regularly scheduled night missions. I was one of the two aircraft from our Wing carrying germ bombs that night. As usual on those night missions, I was a single aircraft sortie. My target area was the route going from Chongju to Yong-mi-dong and my time over the area was 2115 that night. I carried two bombs of the 500 lb. size, one GP and one germ, fused VT. My object was to observe by their headlights a convoy of trucks on the road below me and then to attack them before they had time to take cover or turn out their lights. The explosion of the GP bombs was expected to knock over some of the trucks, block or halt the convoy, and then the germ bomb would infect the personnel in the trucks or be carried by the trucks to the front line areas, or wherever they were going. I first flew to Chongju and then headed southeast along the route until I saw a sizeable concentration of trucks. My altitude at that time was 15,000 feet, and I released from 4000 feet in my bombing dive. I observed the explosion as being over the trucks but I could not tell whether I had hit them or not.

In February I flew two germ missions. One was against the line of communication running between Sinanju and Pyongyang about the night of February 15th. It was similar to my other night mission in January except that this time I carried two 120 gallon size germ spray tanks. My target time was 0200 in the morning, and I was again a single aircraft. I approached Pyongyang at an altitude of 15,000 feet and was only a few miles beyond it when I observed quite a few trucks headed south. I made a rapid descent to about 2000 feet and flew along the line of trucks releasing my germ agent solution. Making a turn I then headed back northward and flew over the road until the rest of the solution was gone.

My other germ mission in February was about the 20th when I led a 16 ship attack against a supply and personnel area about 30 miles southwest of Wonsan. The first 8 aircraft were from the 7th Squadron and the second section of 8 were from the 8th Squadron. The last four aircraft belonging to the 8th Squadron carried germ bombs. All bombs were of the 1000 lb. size, and the germ flight had one GP and one germ. All fuzes were impact. We approached the target at our scheduled

time of 1600 that afternoon at an altitude of 25,000 feet. When 20 miles south we descended to 12,000 feet for our bomb run and bombed from string formation, pulling up at a minimum altitude of 3,000 feet over the target. Out of the 20 buildings we attacked, about 10 of them showed some signs of having been hit. Two of our aircraft received minor damage from small arms or machine gun fire.

In March I also flew two missions on which germ bombs were carried. The first one was against a military area southeast of Manpojin about 3 March. On that day we were directed by 5th Air Force to conduct a 36 aircraft operation against what was described to us as a headquarters area of the Chinese armed forces. Our time over the target was about 1400 and our ordnance load was given as 2-500 lb. GP bombs for 24 of the aircraft and one 500 lb. GP and one germ for the other 12. All were fused for impact. Attached to the directive were photographs of the target area for study by the Wing in planning its attack.

In order to provide the 36 aircraft directed in the order, we had each of the two squadrons furnish 18 aircraft. The 7th was to fly first with two from the 8th to make up its last flight, for a total of 20. Then the 8th was to follow with 16, the last 12 carrying the germ bombs.

As the hills in this region were very high, we decided to conceal our approach by coming in on the target at hilltop level of about 6000 feet. When we were about 30 miles from the target we descended to this altitude and came on the target from East to West. Our turn on the target for the bombing run was from North to South. The area had been divided into 6 segments, one of which was bombed by each of the 6 flights carrying GP bombs only. Then the germ assignments were so divided that two of the twelve germ aircraft bombed in each one of these six segments of the area also.

F-86 escort met us over the town of Kangye, southeast of the target, and flew cover while we were descending to low level and doing our bombing.

My other mission in March was on the 21st against a populated area near Chian in Manchuria, northwest of Manpojin. I led four aircraft carrying

two 500 lb. size germ bombs each, fused VT. Our time over the target was about 1730 that evening. As we approached the Yalu at 30,000 feet, we descended to 12,000 feet near the target. The target was several scattered settlements of population in an area about 3 miles square. Each aircraft was given a different settlement within that area as his individual target. Our instructions were to release the bombs at precisely 6,000 feet about 1000 yards to the Northwest of the populated area. Then the VT fuzes would explode above the ground, and as the wind was coming from the northwest, the insects were to be carried over the area. The mission was performed in accordance with that plan.

During the period I was with the 49th Wing, Col. Eppright, the 5th Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for material visited K-2 quite often. From several talks I had with him on these visits, I learned several things about the supply and maintenance of germ warfare weapons.

He told me that the tanks, bomb cases, and fuzes were produced in the United States and shipped to Korea. However, the agents themselves were produced in a factory near Tokyo. They were packed in containers and flown to the two germ weapon dumps in Korea, one in Pusan and one in Taegu.

As near as I can recall, Col. Eppright told me once that the dump at Pusan supplied the 17th, 3rd, 474th, and 18th Wings. The one at Taegu supplied the 49th, 58th, 8th, 4th, and 51st Wings.

My personal feelings on my participation in the USAF germ warfare program are now very clear. I am ashamed that I had any part in it. It was a crime against all humanity and should be outlawed for all time from the armaments of nations. I know that under no circumstances shall I allow myself to participate in any such thing again.

ANDREW J. EVANS Jr. (Signed)
Colonel, USAF
4072A
Deputy C.O.
58th Fighter-Bomber Wing
August 18, 1953

DEPOSITIONS BY COL. WALKER M. MAHURIN AUGUST 10, 1953

My name is Walker M. Mahurin, 8658 A, born December 5, 1918, in Benton Harbor, Michigan. I am a Colonel of the United States Air Force, and a Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering.

After active service in the second World War, I returned to the United States as a Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned as a fighter aircraft project officer of Requirements Division, Headquarters,

United States Air Force. I continued in Fighter Requirements, becoming Chief of the Fighter Section of the Strategic Air Division. About June 1950, I was assigned to the office of the Secretary of the Air Force as an Assistant Executive.

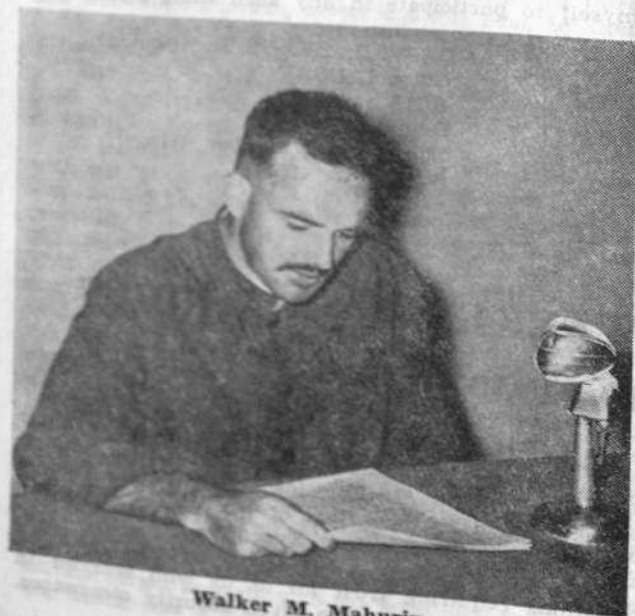
As is the custom in the Headquarters, USAF, in positions requiring trust all of us who worked in the Secretary's office were given security clearances.

A check was made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine my reliability and I was considered to be worthy of trust and was given a clearance above that of "Top Secret" called "M" clearance.

The first time I became acquainted with Bacteriological Warfare was when I received instructions in the month of November 1950 from my superior Colonel Teal, the Deputy Executive of the office of the Air Force, to pay a visit to Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland.

Colonel Teal explained to me that the Air Force was conducting experiments at Camp Detrick to determine the best methods to carry and release weapons of germ warfare from aircraft. All of the experiments were being conducted to develop the proper type of bomb containing the proper combination of explosive and agent so that once the bomb had exploded upon contact with the ground the agent would be left alive to accomplish a harmful effect in the area.

Colonel Teal brought out the point that the high military leaders such as General Bradley the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Vandenburg the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General Collins the Chief of Staff of the Army, and Admiral Sherman the Chief of Operations of the Navy considered that germ warfare weapons were effective and yet inexpensive and should be developed to take a place in the general field of weapons. Although the Korean War was progressing satisfactorily at that time the future was unknown so the Bacteriological Warfare program was being brought into the experimental development stage because of the uncertainty of future events.



Walker M. Mahurin

Colonel Teal said that the high authorities of the Air Force including Secretary of the Air Force Mr. Finletter and Chief of Staff of the Air Force General Vandenburg, had made a policy of sending a number of officers selected through out USAF Headquarters to become acquainted with the work at Camp Detrick. In accordance with this policy several of the officers of our office would visit the Camp. As is customary the Air Force makes a practise of acquainting officers with new projects so that they will have an idea of what is being considered in the event importance is given to these projects at some future date. Colonel Teal said that the investigations carried out at Detrick concerned bombs that could be carried by all kinds of bombardment aircraft such as the B-26, B-29, B-50 ect. Col. Teal added that he would be interested in hearing what I would comment about the work being carried out at Detrick because he knew of my previous fighter experience. Colonel Teal felt that an effort should be made to give consideration to the use of fighters for this purpose.

Colonel Teal impressed upon me that the project was considered to be "Top Secret" in nature, and investigations were being carried out with the utmost secrecy at Detrick.

I made my visit to Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland in the middle of the month of November 1950. After my credentials were checked at the gate I was conducted by a guide through the center.

The Camp itself was owned and controlled by the Army Ordnance Corps and Chemical Corps. The Air Force occupied a part of the Camp while the rest was used by the Army. The Army was in command. The Air Force unit at Frederick was under the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Material, USAF, who at that time was Lieutenant General Wolfe.

Civilians were employed at the center in various capacities. These people were well trained technical people who were actually doing the work. In addition there was the normal secretarial staff.

A large steel sphere was located in the center, which I estimated to be sixty feet in diameter. The sphere was heavily constructed and double walled with an air space between the inner and outer walls. There were several windows of heavy unbreakable glass located at various intervals around the sphere; there were small doors around the outside of the sphere where samples of air in the sphere could be withdrawn by means of suction pumps. At the bottom of the sphere there was a large heavy door that could be opened to allow passage into the sphere in order that installations could be made. There was a catwalk around the outside of the sphere to permit personnel to observe through the windows and to provide easy access to the small doors to withdraw test samples of air.

The purpose of the sphere was to provide a place where the weapons under consideration could be

exploded for test. Samples of the air taken inside from the sphere after the explosion would give an indication of how much of the agent in the bombs would be left alive to bring about a harmful effect.

At that time the center was working on a bomb to carry the agents for a B-29 aircraft. This bomb was about eighteen inches long and two and one half inches in diameter. The bomb had small fins on the stern to insure accurate fall from aircraft. The intention was to carry many of these small bombs in clusters inside bombardment aircraft. When they would be released they would separate from the clusters and spread over a wide area.

I saw one of the bombs tested in the sphere. It was suspended in the center of the sphere by means of wires so that it was equidistant from the sides of the sphere. Personnel engaged in the test stationed themselves at holes around the outside of the sphere to withdraw samples of air. At the proper time the bomb was exploded electrically. The pieces of the bomb fell to the bottom of the sphere and the agent inside the bomb was released into the atmosphere. Samples of the air were then taken, and removed to the laboratory close by to determine how much of the agent in the bomb remained intact in the sphere after the explosion. Animals could then be placed in the sphere to determine the lethal effect of the agents after the bombs exploded.

The objectives of these tests were to find the proper size and shape of bomb most suitable for this work. Experiments were also concerned as to the type of material to be used in the bomb itself. That is, steel, aluminum, plastic, and so forth. It was obvious that the smaller the explosion necessary to destroy the bomb the more of the agent would be left, alive. The material of which the bombs were constructed was varied so that the bombs would explode easily with out killing all of the agent inside.

Adjoining the building housing the sphere there was a laboratory. In this laboratory personnel examined the samples of air taken from the sphere. Also the agent used for the tests was kept in the laboratory. The laboratory kept agents similar to germs in form which, for the purpose of the tests, would give a comparative indication of the results that could be obtained. The agents would be placed in the experimental bombs before testing by the personnel of the laboratory. Whenever the bacteriological agents were being handled the personnel wore heavy protection clothing.

There were several green houses in connection with the unit. There were about three or four such buildings and I estimate each sixty feet by twenty four feet in dimension. The green houses were used to grow fungus of the type that would be found on various crops. It was collected in the green houses to be used for the tests. The fungus could be used as the agent for carrying bacteria harmful to crops. The objective of the bacteria in this case would be to make crops wither and die or to reduce the yield of various types of crops. Plants that were of the

table variety of vegetable were grown in the houses. However, the bacteria under consideration would damage any kind of crops.

In the area surrounding the buildings I visited there were several large fields which were used to determine the natural climatic effect upon various forms of life remaining in the air after the actual dropping of the bombs from aircraft. In such cases the bombs were exploded and samples of the air taken at various distances away from the center of the explosion. The effect of the wind and climate as well as the spreading effect could be determined by this method. The tests would be completely accurate as to details.

The experimental bombs themselves were being constructed at the center. Once the best design had been decided upon by the center the bombs could be made on a mass production scale.

At the conclusion of my visit my guide told me that there were many types of bacteria under consideration. The germs could have a harmful effect on humans, field animals, and crops. The desired result, he said, would be to cause sickness and reduce the capacity to work or fight.

I asked my guide if fighter aircraft had also been taken into consideration for this type of work. He told me that the investigations had not yet reached that point, and that at the present time they were only working with equipment for bombers. He added that once instructions were received they could easily investigate the possibilities for fighters also to use the same type of bombs.

The following day when I went to work at the Pentagon Building I reported to Colonel Teal that I had made the visit as he had directed. He asked me what I thought about the work being carried out at the Camp in relation to fighter aircraft. I told him that the bombs I had seen developed so far by the center were not suitable to high speed jet aircraft. Colonel Teal said that if fighter aircraft were used the potential of this type of weapon would be increased. Neither of us felt that such a thing would be too difficult.

In the morning several days later Colonel Teal called for me to meet him in Mr. Finletter's office. He said that the Secretary wished to be briefed on what was taking place at Camp Detrick.

When Colonel Teal and I went to the Secretary's office Colonel Teal acted as spokesman and gave a general outline of the activities at Camp Detrick. The Secretary listened intently to what Colonel Teal said. Colonel Teal included the observations I had made about fighter aircraft apparently not being considered although they could probably be adapted to this use without too much difficulty. The Secretary who is a man of few words said he was glad to get our opinion. He said that it confirmed thoughts he had previously had on the matter, and in fact he had discussed this point with General Vandenburg. He added that General Vandenburg had assured him that the Air Staff had the matter under advice, and

that a decision should be forth coming in the nearest future. When Colonel Teal finished his briefing the Secretary thanked us for the information and we left the office.

I was promoted to Colonel in February 1951, and in April was made the commander of the 1st Fighter Interceptor Group, Victorville, California, U.S.A.

In the last week of October 1951 I received notice by teletype message from Headquarters, USAF that I was to report to Major General Saville who was working under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, USAF as soon as possible. When I reported to General Saville, he called Brigadier General Cullen and Colonel McKnickle to come into his office.

General Saville conducted the meeting by saying, "General Vandenburg is ordering the shipment of seventy five F-86 E aircraft to Korea to replace the F-80 aircraft of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing. You, Mahurin, and you, McKnickle are going to be in charge of the project. General Saville explained that the aircraft were to be used in connection with a germ warfare program in Korea.

General Saville said that instructions had been received from high authorities of the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff that a limited campaign of germ warfare would be started in Korea. The instructions had reached the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, USAF after passing through the office of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force General Vandenburg. The entire matter had been received in the Chief of Staff's office, then separated into pieces and sent to various staff agencies for appropriate action. There were only a few people who knew of the entire program at that time.

The objective of the germ warfare program was to use these weapons under actual field conditions in Korea to test the effect. Also the weapons might be used later in the Korean war on an expanding scale depending on the conditions at a later date. Containers for different types of aircraft were to be tried out and the weapons would be dropped over different types of terrain and under all kinds of climatic conditions. It was hoped that the peace talks might be influenced and that a satisfactory outcome might result. By this time the Air Force had developed an external tank for the F-86 that could carry insects infected with various diseases. These tanks would be tested by the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing under actual combat conditions.

The F-86 E was being sent to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing because the aircraft had better performance than the older F-86 A and would do a better job. General Saville explained that orders had been sent to units throughout the United States to send F-86 E aircraft and personnel to the Naval Air Station at Alameda, California to be shipped to Korea. Colonel McKnickle and I would be responsible to see that all was in readiness at the time of

departure. When the shipment had begun we would see that General Saville was properly advised.

General Saville explained that Colonel McKnickle's part of the project would end when the shipment departed from the United States. However, I could expect to receive orders transferring me to Korea after the movement was completed. He added that I would report to General Weyland, the Commanding General of Far Eastern Air Force when I arrived in Tokyo, Japan. He mentioned that two other officers, not yet selected, would be sent overseas at about the same time, and I would meet them either in Japan or Korea.

When General Saville closed the meeting he cautioned both Colonel McKnickle and me about security and requested that we keep what he told us about the Germ Warfare program just to ourselves.

The shipment of aircraft and personnel was to be completed on the 5th of November 1951, so I arranged to meet Colonel McKnickle at Alameda on the 4th of November to carry out our inspection.

On the 4th of November 1951 I arrived at Alameda Naval Air Station. Colonel McKnickle was waiting for me, having arrived the night before from Washington, D.C. We immediately set out on our inspection. Of course we were the only people who knew of the germ warfare program and its back ground. When we finished our inspection we sent a teletype message to General Saville stating our findings and Colonel McKnickle departed by aircraft for Washington to give General Saville a personal report. For my part I returned to the 1st Fighter Group to wait for further instructions.

On December 9th 1951, I received a teletype message transferring me from the 1st Fighter Group to Headquarters Far Eastern Air Force. My date of departure from the United States was to be the 15th of December, and upon arrival in Japan I was to report to General Weyland, the Commanding General of Far Eastern Air Force (FEAF), for further instructions and assignment. I then left the United States by aircraft bound for the Far East.

The aircraft arrived at the Haneda airfield in Tokyo at midnight, December 18th, and the next morning I reported to the Protocol Office (FEAF). The officer in charge of the Protocol Office introduced me to the two other officers who were going to work with me, Major Schaeffer, and Major Chandler. They both had been given the back ground of the germ warfare program while in the United States and they had arrived in Japan just one day before I did. Arrangements were made for us to see General Weyland that afternoon.

When we met General Weyland he explained that he had received sealed orders from the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning the bacteriological warfare program. He said that the directive indicated that the F-86 would start initially on a small scale with a possibility of expanding it at a later date. He said that other types of aircraft such

my name is Walker M. Mahurin 6658A, born December 5, 1918, in Santa Maria, Michigan. I am a Colonel of the United States Air Force, and a graduate of the University of Michigan Engineering School.

After the Korean war in the summer of 1950, I returned to the United States as a Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned as a flight instructor, Joint Office of Requirements Division, Headquarters, United States Air Force. I continued in flight instructor duties becoming Chief of the flight section of the Strategic Air Division. About June 1950 I was assigned to the office of the Secretary of the Air Force as an Assistant Executive.

As in the past in the Headquarters, USAF, in positions requiring trust all of the work in the Secretary's office was given security clearance. A check was made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine my reliability and I was considered to be worthy of trust and was given a clearance above that of "Secret" called "M" clearance.

The first time I became acquainted with General Weyland was when I received instructions in the month of November 1950 from my superior Colonel Davis, the Deputy Executive of the office of the Air Force, to pay a visit to Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland.

Colonel Teal explained to me that the Air Force was conducting experiments at Camp Detrick to determine the best methods to carry and release weapons of germ warfare from aircraft. All of the experiments were being conducted to develop the proper type of bomb containing the proper combination of explosive

and return to K-14. Each flight leader of the bomb plane should bring the bomb to the target area.

According to the mission brief, the bomb plane should drop the bomb on the target area. The bomb should be dropped at the target area. The bomb should be dropped at the target area. The bomb should be dropped at the target area.

After we had landed we reported to the duty briefing room to give the intelligence officer, Joint Office of Requirements Division, the account of our activities. He determined the bomb plane should be dropped at the target area. The bomb should be dropped at the target area. The bomb should be dropped at the target area.

All of these bomb missions which I was with the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing took place nearly the same from mid June to mid August 1951.

On the 15th of May 1951, I was shot down by a jet from the city of Kwanju, North Korea. I was taken to the prison by Korean soldiers.

Walker M. Mahurin
Colonel, USAF, 6658A
North Korea
10 August 1953

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Walker M. Mahurin

as the B-26 would also be used and the F-86's of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing would also do their part.

General Weyland then talked to us about the germ warfare program as it applied to the F-86. He stated that he expected our germ warfare experiments to start as soon as possible, and we would receive our germ tanks by air lift from Taegu, Korea. General Weyland stated that he was having the necessary orders prepared sending us to Fifth Air Force and from there to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing. He told us that he had talked to General Everest, the Commanding General of Fifth Air Force over the telephone and he was sending us on to talk personally with General Everest. Our duties would be fully explained to us by General Everest. He said that it would be our responsibility to see that they were carried out properly.

At the conclusion of our meeting General Weyland said that he was glad to have talked to us. His secretary then brought us our orders transferring us to Fifth Air Force.

On December 20, 1951 our aircraft landed at K-16 (Seoul) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The three of us, Major Schaeffer, Major Chandler, and myself were taken by jeep to Fifth Air Force Head-

quarters. When we reported to the office of General Everest, the Commanding General of Fifth Air Force, his secretary took us to the General immediately.

In the office the General introduced himself and presented Colonel Meyers the Operations Officer of Fifth Air Force. The General who had been expecting us then briefed us on the part the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing would play in the germ warfare program. He explained that the three of us were to fit into the general routine of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing as quickly as possible. General Everest added that he had already informed Colonel Gabreski, the Commander of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing that we were coming.

General Everest then explained that Fifth Air Force was going to start a limited campaign of germ warfare. Our jobs would be to brief the pilots when Fifth Air Force directed us to do so. In the meantime we were to keep the program as secure as possible. We would soon receive orders from Fifth Air Force to begin the attacks, so we should help the Wing make the necessary preparations.

General Everest told us that both bombers and fighters under command were involved. These attacks were to be on an experimental basis with a

possibility of expansion. Instructions would differ for all Wings since the containers for carrying the insects would be different for all types of aircraft. The insects to be used were flies, fleas, and mosquitoes which were infected with malaria, typhoid, plague, and dysentery.

Colonel Meyers then stated that the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing could expect an armament team consisting of one officer and several enlisted men to instruct our armament personnel about the handling procedures of the germ tanks, but after the first few missions we would have to work out the problems when they arose. Colonel Meyers stated that the germ tanks for the F-86 aircraft would be shipped to us from Taegu for the distribution facilities had been established there. The Material Section of Fifth Air Force under Colonel Ferguson would handle this shipment along with other shipments to the Wings involved in the bacteriological warfare program. Trained personnel were on hand at Taegu.

As to the initial phases of these missions we could expect to receive the directive using the words "Maple Special." The word "Special" would denote that these were germ missions. Also we would probably receive instructions by telephone.

The area to be covered by these attacks was along the main rail lines running from Sinanju north to Namsi-Dong and Hui-Chon. This area would be bordered on the South by the Chong Chon River, and the North by the Yalu River. He added that there was a possibility that some of these missions would go North of the Yalu River. We would be able to tell when these missions took place by the grid coordinates of the target given in the Operations Order.

When General Everest resumed the conversation he stated that the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing could expect to begin the germ missions in the nearest future. The directive for our part of the program had only been received by Far Eastern Air Force a few days previously and the staff of Fifth Air Force had been busy working out the details. He said that the extent of these missions had not been decided upon, but he thought somewhere from eight to ten per month would be the level.

In conclusion General Everest said that we were to stress the fact that the powers of Court Martial would apply in cases when pilots were reluctant to carry out this type of mission.

After General Everest had finished we left his office.

WALKER M. MAHURIN. (Signed)
Colonel, USAF, 8658 A
North Korea
10 August 1953

The three of us, Major Schaeffer, Major Chandler, and myself arrived at K-13 (Suwon) on December 20, 1951. When we reported to Colonel Gabreski,

the Wing Commander of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing, he assigned Major Schaeffer to the 16th Fighter Squadron, Major Chandler to the 25th Fighter Squadron, and me to Wing Headquarters for the purpose of assisting the Wing to carry out the intended bacteriological warfare program.

That evening Colonel Gabreski and I had a private talk about the germ warfare program in our quarters. Since Colonel Gabreski had already been informed by General Everest about the details of the program he did not require much additional information. We decided the best way to handle the program was to hold a meeting of a few of the senior Wing and Group Staff officers as soon as possible to bring the details of the bacteriological warfare program to them. Colonel Gabreski felt that the conference should be limited to only the key staff people so that we could get the proper decisions as to the best way to handle the program yet at the same time keep the program secure.

On the 22 of December 1951, the conference was held in the Wing Headquarters. Together with Colonel Gabreski, Major Schaeffer, Major Chandler, and myself the following officers were in attendance:— Lieutenant Colonel Jones, the 51st Fighter Interceptor Group Commander, Major Wilson, the Group Operations Officer, Major Whizner, Commanding the 25th Squadron, Major Koons, Commanding the 16th Squadron, Captain Cook, the Wing Adjutant and Group Material and Armament officers.

Colonel Gabreski opened the meeting by introducing Major Schaeffer, Major Chandler and me to the other officers present. He then stated: "We have been directed to carry out a limited campaign of germ warfare by Fifth Air Force. The men I have just introduced are here to assist us in carrying out the program. Colonel Mahurin is to be the liaison officer between the Wing and the Fifth Air Force. He will tell you what you need to know."

I then briefed the officers present concerning what I had been told by General Everest and Colonel Meyers at Fifth Air Force Headquarters. I mentioned that we would receive the germ tanks from Taegu and that an armament team with an officer and several enlisted men would arrive in the nearest future to brief our armament personnel on the handling procedures of the germ tanks. I added that we could expect to begin our germ missions as soon as we got the directive to do so from Headquarters, 5th Air Force. The meeting then opened for a general discussion.

It was decided that the 16th Squadron would be used for this purpose. When the armament team arrived from Taegu the key armament men of both the 16th Squadron and the 25th Squadron would receive the training of the handling procedures of the germ tanks. It was further decided that the pilots who were to be involved would only be briefed that they were carrying tanks of experimental nature and the missions were secret. When we received instructions from Fifth Air Force to brief all per-

sonnel, Captain Cook, the Wing Adjutant, should read the "Articles of War," Major Chandler would give a lecture on the germ warfare program, and I would follow with a lecture on the main points of the program.

On the 24th of December the armament team from Taegu arrived at K-13 to brief the selected people of both the 16th Squadron and the 25th Squadron in regard to the installation of the germ tanks. As soon as these people had received the proper instructions we were ready for our first germ mission attack.

On the 27th of December we received the first mission directive calling for a germ mission. The directive appeared in the following manner:—

Headquarters
Fifth Air Force
28 December 1951

Subject: Daily Mission Directive
To: 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing
18th Fighter Bomber Wing
49th Fighter Bomber Wing
51st Fighter Interceptor Wing
67th Reconnaissance Wing
136th Fighter Bomber Wing
3rd Bombardment Wing
452nd Bombardment Wing
From: Operations Section,
Headquarters, Fifth Air Force

Par. 1. The 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing will provide 24 F-86 aircraft call sign "Maple" to escort 24 F-84 aircraft call sign "Jell" attacking rail targets as follows:—

Mission Number	No. A/C	T.O.T.	Area
5101	24	0830	X E 4050
5102	24	1330	Y D 4312

In addition 4 F-86 aircraft call sign "Maple Special" will attack area XE 0102 in accordance with previous instructions. 4 F-86 aircraft will be provided for runway alert.

By Command of Lieutenant General Everest
Signed by Operations Officer
Headquarters, Fifth Air Force.

The first germ mission we made was in the Chong Chon River area between Sinanju and Kunuri in North Korea. Major Koons directed that the aircraft involved would fly along with the rest of the aircraft of the Wing until they approached the target area. They would then descend and release tanks in the area directed. After dropping they would rejoin formation with the other aircraft and patrol in the standard manner.

The pilots who were to fly on the special mission attended the regular briefing the same as other pilots. After the regular briefing had ended they were taken aside and told by the flight leader that they were carrying experimental tanks that were special in nature. They were to carry out the mission as directed dropping their germ tanks in the assigned

area. When they returned to base they were not to talk about what they were doing nor were they to discuss the tanks. The first germ mission took place as directed.

By the end of December the Wing Intelligence officer reported to Colonel Gabreski and me that he had heard words about the bacteriological warfare program and what was going forward. It seemed that the pilots and enlisted men did not have definite ideas on the subject, but they had decided something unusual was in progress, for some pilots had received special instructions at the end of regular briefings. The Wing Intelligence officer suggested that we try to get permission from 5th Air Force to hold our big briefing to stop the words about germ warfare from spreading. We reported these facts to Fifth Air Force and received permission to brief the Wing personnel. Accordingly we directed that an order be sent from Wing Headquarters directing that all personnel meet in the Wing theatre at eight o'clock in the morning on January 2nd 1952. On January 3rd, 1952 only pilots were to meet at one o'clock in the afternoon. On January 4th, 1952 the pilots, crew chiefs and the armament personnel were to meet at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The first lecture on military discipline took place for all Wing personnel on January 2nd 1952. Colonel Gabreski opened the meeting by saying that it had come to his attention that words had been circulated through out the Wing in regard to the activities being conducted by the Wing. He said that it was imperative that these words be stopped. He added that words of any kind would eventually reach the ears of persons that had no business knowing anything about the Wing. Colonel Gabreski said that it was necessary to again acquaint all members of the Wing with the propriety of Military Conduct. In this regard Captain Cook would read the "Articles of War" to all concerned. Colonel Gabreski said that he hoped that this reading would refresh the memories of all concerned regarding their military duty.

Following this address Captain Cook read the "Articles of War." When he had finished the meeting was called to attention and Colonel Gabreski left the room.

According to plan a lecture was held the following afternoon with only the pilots in attendance. After all had assembled I lectured on the start of the germ warfare program.

I began by saying that the general situation in Korea had resulted in a stalemate both on the ground and in the peace talks. As a result the only way a successful conclusion could be reached was by the use of air power. I told the pilots that directions had been received by high authorities that would, and, in fact, had begun a campaign of germ warfare. Through this method it was hoped that the peace talks might be influenced and a successful outcome might result. In the meantime we would be trying out this type of warfare on an experimental

basis. I told them that I could see by the looks on their faces that this had come as a great shock. However, this would be done regardless. Once again I mentioned security especially the fact that they were not to talk about this even amongst themselves lest the information go abroad.

On the following morning all of the pilots, all of the crew chiefs, and all of the armament personnel assembled in the theatre. Major Chandler lectured about the general details of the germ warfare program, but did not discuss specific points. When Major Chandler finished his talk I began. I stated that the officers as well as the men were not to discuss this project with anyone.

As to the germ tanks I told them that they contained mosquitoes, fleas, and flies that were infected with malaria, typhoid fever, plague and so forth.

I told them I had no idea how long these missions would be carried out, but as long as they were directed we would do them.

From the 10th of January 1952 on we began to get periodic instructions for germ missions from Headquarters Fifth Air Force. While I was with the 51st Wing we received an average of 10 germ missions per month, two or three of which went North of the Yalu River. After all of these germ missions the pilots reported to the Intelligence Section where the germ tanks had been dropped and this information was sent on to Fifth Air Force Headquarters.

The general area attacked was North of the Chong Chon River along the main supply routes running from Sinanju to Namsi-Dong and from Kunuri to Hui-chon. When the missions went north of the Yalu River the area attacked was just above Antung and Ta Tung Kow. For the missions north of the Yalu River only experienced pilots were used because of the risk involved. Also the Wing made a practise of turning off the I.F.F. radio sets of the aircraft involved on these germ missions so they could not be picked up by enemy radar.

The purpose of the germ missions South of the Yalu River was to contaminate the area of the railroad lines with infected fleas, flies, and mosquitoes. The result would be to disrupt the work of repair crews trying to repair the rail lines. The sudden appearance of fleas, flies and mosquitoes would cause great consternation because they would be unseasonal. In the cases when the attacks were to the vicinity of Antung and Ta Tung Kow the purpose was to try to contaminate the areas to prevent the flow of supplies to North Korea from Manchuria, China.

After the first several germ missions had taken place the 25th Squadron also began to carry out this type of program. Generally each of these missions required the use of two germ tanks per aircraft and the flights consisted of four aircraft with an occasional eight ship flight being scheduled. In all cases the germ flights flew along with the rest of the aircraft on the regular missions. After the

germ flights had descended to drop germ tanks they would rejoin the rest of the aircraft to patrol the combat area.

While I was with the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing I flew a total of thirty eight missions four of which were germ missions. On the 15 of March 1952 I led such a germ mission.

The day before Lieutenant Colonel Jones, the group commander asked me if I wanted to lead a mission the following morning. I replied in the affirmative. The order for the mission had been received in Group Operations and it called for twenty four F-86's for escort patrol and four F-86's for germ attacks.

Very early in the morning on the day of this mission I learned from Fifth Air Force Headquarters that the F-80 and F-84 fighter Bombers had been concentrating their efforts at bombing the main railroad lines that ran north from Sinanju. These lines had been under attack for several weeks and Fifth Air Force felt that they were being repaired at night. They had decided to drop germ tanks in the area north of Sinanju to discourage the repair workers and disrupt the repairs. If any of the workers become ill through the result of the attacks the effect would be to reduce the number of workers available for repairs.

According to the standard briefing procedure when all of the officers required to attend the briefing had assembled in the briefing room I came in, the meeting was called to attention, and the Intelligence Officer began the briefing. The first part of the briefing consisted of reviewing the activities of other aircraft from other Wings that would be in the combat area the same time we were. The F-80's and F-84's were dive bombing the rail lines in the area. When he had finished I came forward and briefed the mission.

I told the pilots that we would take off in flights of four aircraft with a one minute interval between flights. My flight would be the first to take off, the rest following us. All flights except mine should proceed directly to the mouth of the Yalu River holding South of the River itself and begin patrol from East to West and West to East between the mouth of the River and the Sui Ho Reservoir. I briefed that we would join patrol with the rest of the aircraft after we had finished our germ mission.

After the main briefing I got together with my own flight and outlined what we were going to do. When we got north of the city of Pyongyang we would begin our descent to the target as soon as I passed over the city of Sinanju. I would drop my germ tanks and my Wing man should count slowly up to ten and drop his. As soon as I saw my Wing man drop I would call the element leader to descend and drop. In the meantime I would climb up and provide cover for him. As soon as he and his Wing man had dropped their tanks, they were to climb up and join formation with us.

This mission took place according to plan. For our part we carried out our attack as I had directed.

We could not tell the results of our attack, but we could tell where the tanks had been dropped. We encountered heavy anti-air craft gun fire from the ground. After we had all landed and put away our flying gear we assembled in the Intelligence debriefing room. We stated where our germ tanks had been dropped and marked the location on the map. An Intelligence clerk wrote down all that was said by the pilots, and after hearing all the pilot reports consolidated them into a summary of the activity of the mission.

All of these germ missions took nearly the same form I have just described. The only big change would be in the selection of the target area.

WALKER M. MAHURIN. (Signed)
Colonel, USAF, 8658 A
North Korea
10 August 1953

About the 16th of March 1952 I was appointed Group Commander of the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group based at K-14 (Kimp'o). I made what ever changes I thought necessary in the Group personnel.

By this time word had got around to the people of the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing concerning the germ warfare program not only about the part the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing was playing, but also the part other Wings were playing. Pilots would meet each other on leave and else where and discuss the problem. Mostly people were aware that such a thing was in progress, but no one knew the details. Colonel Thyng, the Wing Commander of the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing asked me specifically about this and I tried my best to tell him what I could, keeping in mind that I had been sworn to secrecy by both General Everest and Colonel Meyers. When ever other members of the Wing questioned me on the subject of germ warfare, I told them I was prohibited from discussing the matter.

On March 27th Colonel Thyng told me that we were both to report to Colonel Mason, the newly appointed Operations Officer of Fifth Air Force as soon as possible.

In Colonel Mason's office the three of us conferred about the beginning of the germ warfare program for the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing. In his opening words Colonel Mason said, "Mahurin, I know you know about the germ warfare program as it applies to the 51st Wing since you have been there." He then turned to Colonel Thyng, "You don't know about it officially, so I'll fill in as many of the details as I am allowed to." Colonel Mason's briefing was much the same as the one General Everest and Colonel Meyers had given.

There were several reasons for using the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing. For one reason, the scope of the germ warfare operations would be in-

creased. For another reason high authorities felt that the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing should develop the potential to carry on bacteriological warfare in case it was decided some time in the future to give full weight to the program.

The area for these germ missions was to be from Pyongyang to the North of the Yalu River and from the sea to the mountains East and West. When the missions went North of the Yalu River they would go North of the River and attack targets in areas parallel to the River itself.

The attacks would be directed by the Operations Order from 5th Air Force along with the regular scheduled missions. Since the regular call sign of the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group was "John", the call sign of the germ missions would be "John Special." This would also be indicated in the Operations Order.

As for the germ tanks, we would receive them by air lift from Taegu the same way as they were being supplied to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing. Colonel Mason suggested that we send a few of the armament officers and several of the key armament enlisted men to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing to learn about the handling procedures of the germ tanks. This should be done as quickly as possible. Colonel Mason himself would notify the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing that these personnel would make the visit for this purpose.

Colonel Mason said that we might expect our germ attacks to begin in the next few days, so to be on the look out for the change in the Operations Order. As to security, Colonel Mason said that he felt, no doubt, that the hostile forces knew such things were going on. He had no proof of this, but since the germ attacks had been taking place for several months they were bound to know. However, it was not generally known in Korea or in Japan, so it was important that we stress security to the pilots.

In conclusion, Colonel Mason said that we might expect a few of these germ missions North of the Yalu River per month, but he could not give us the proportion at that time.

When Colonel Thyng and I returned to K-14, we talked over the best way to handle the program. He said that he would make the necessary arrangements to get the key armament personnel to K-13 for their instruction. This would involve the three Squadron Armament Officers and five of the top ranking non-commissioned officers from each Squadron, altogether eighteen people should go. I was to hold a pilots' meeting to bring the matter to the attention of the pilots. From then on we were to establish a program to bring the matter to the attention of the pilots who were assigned to the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group from the United States. This indoctrination in the germ warfare program would be given in the regular indoctrination school along with other subjects. The school was routine previously, and all we would need to

do would be to add the germ warfare lecture to the agenda.

At the night of March 27, 1952 I called a staff meeting of the necessary Group Headquarters personnel plus the three Squadron Commanders. The following people attended the meeting:

Lt. Colonel Kuhn, Deputy Group Commander
Lt. Colonel Payne, Group Operations Officer
First Lieutenant Ridland, Group Intelligence Officer

Major Martin, Commanding 334th Squadron
Major Amell, Commanding 335th Squadron
Major Asla, Commanding 336th Squadron

After a general discussion it was decided to bring the information about the germ missions to the pilots in the following manner. First, Lieutenant Ridland, the Group Intelligence Officer, would give a lecture on security. Secondly, I would give the details of the germ missions, and the program outlined for us. It was also agreed that the three Squadron Commanders hold an additional briefing in the Squadron Operations Rooms outlining the necessity of obeying the directives of higher Headquarters.

The following day on March 28, 1952 at 0900 we held the large briefing for the pilots in the Group briefing room. Altogether I would guess that about one hundred pilots were on hand. I stressed the point that we would carry out these germ missions as we had been directed to do regardless of how we all felt. However, no one could be excused from taking part in these missions when their time came. From then on the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing started participation in the germ warfare program.

On approximately 30 March 1952 we received our first mission directive from Fifth Air Force for a germ mission. We used the call sign "John Special" for germ missions.

We received about fifteen directives for germ missions per month with approximately four or five of them directed at targets North of the Yalu River, Manchuria, China.

In general, the scope of these germ missions to North Korea was in a rectangular area border on the West by the sea, the East by the mountains, on the South by Pyongyang and on the North by the Yalu River. The target areas directed by Fifth Air Force were between the cities of Sinuiju, Chong Ju, Sunchon, and Namsi Dong along the main supply routes. The purpose of these attacks were to contaminate the areas along the rail lines with diseases by germ-infected fleas, flies and mosquitoes and prevent repairs.

As to the germ missions to Manchuria, China most of these missions were North of the Yalu River parallel to the river itself, once or twice to areas just South of Mukden. On the missions to Manchuria, China the aircraft carried one germ tank and one standard external tank. The objective of these missions was to contaminate the area with diseased insects to prevent the flow of supplies to

Korea and to disrupt the industrial activities there. The purpose of the missions to Mukden were to test the maximum range of the F-86 under these conditions and to contaminate the area with infected fleas, flies, and mosquitoes to disrupt the industrial activities.

While I was with the 4th Fighter Wing, we made a practise of rotating these germ missions among the three Squadrons.

After the first several germ missions had been run the germ tanks that we received were different. They were less elliptical in cross section and were circular. Also these germ tanks were slightly smaller than the standard tanks. This change did not effect either the mission nor the handling procedures of the germ tanks.

Generally the missions involved flights of four to eight aircraft. After the germ tanks had been released the aircraft would climb back to high altitude and resume patrol with the rest of the aircraft of the Group.

The pilots did not especially like to fly in the germ missions, but after the first reluctance had worn off they all realized that these missions must be carried out as directed. Naturally the missions run to the North of the Yalu River were distasteful because they were over China proper.

On about the 23 of April 1952, I received a telephone call from Colonel Mason, the Operations Officer of Fifth Air Force, to report to Fifth Air Force Headquarters (Seoul). I reported as ordered.

In his opening remarks, Colonel Mason stated that General Everest wanted the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group to submit to him the maximum ranges under all conditions that our aircraft could fly and still return to home base. By this, Colonel Mason explained, the General meant under all conditions of bomb and fuel loadings and under actual combat conditions. The purpose of collecting this information was to have the data on hand at Fifth Air Force. I brought up the point that the 4th Fighter Group had never carried bombs before and the data was not available to us. In response to this question Colonel Mason stated that he would have the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group actually conduct some missions carrying germ bombs. He would assign the target of the city of Sinuiju for our first attack and assign other targets later. For this purpose we would carry one germ bomb and one external tank. He said that germ bombs had been developed and that F.E.A.F. had directed that the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing carry out the experiment of dropping this type of bomb. Colonel Mason said that we would carry germ bombs for two reasons. First, of course, was to test the high altitude germ bomb. Second we would be testing the maximum range of the F-86 under these conditions.

In his final remarks Colonel Mason stated that the germ bombs would be of the compartment type containing mosquitoes, fleas, and flies infected with malaria, typhoid fever and plague. The germ bombs

were to be handled and put on the aircraft the same as germ tanks. We should make an effort to put bomb racks on the aircraft as quickly as possible. He would arrange to have the proper supply of germ bombs shipped by air from Taegu prior to each mission.

When I got back to K-14 I immediately reported to Colonel Thyng the directions that Colonel Mason had given us. We decided to use one Squadron, the 334th Squadron to carry the germ bombs. Colonel Thyng called the Wing material officer and gave the necessary instructions to procure bomb racks to enable the 334th Squadron to do the job. I contacted Major Martin the Commander of the 334th Squadron and informed him of the plan:—I directed that he take the necessary action to prepare for the attacks, and I told him that he should advise the armament men of the Squadron.

On 1 May 1952 Major Martin reported to me that all the aircraft were equipped with bomb racks and ready to go. I reported this information to Colonel Thyng, who in turn reported to Colonel Mason that all was in readiness.

Beginning from the 3rd of May on we began to receive directives for germ bomb missions.

While with the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing I flew a total of five germ missions. I will give the details of the germ mission in which I participated on the 3rd of May 1952.

On about 2000 on the 2nd of May 1952 we received a mission directive from Fifth Air Force Headquarters for our first germ bomb mission South of the city of Sinuiju.

At 2030 Group Operations received a call from the Base Transportation officer. A transport aircraft had reported in that they were arriving K-14 with a load for the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group. When I got this information I directed Major Martin to take the necessary action to have his armament people be on hand to "bomb up" 12 of the F-86's of the 334th Squadron as soon as they could unload the germ bombs from the transport aircraft. We would then be prepared for the early morning mission.

The briefing took place at 0600 on the 3rd of May 1952. Colonel Thyng was also on hand since he was to be a flight leader. Following is a list of the flights by call signs and the flight leaders as best I can remember:

John Able Special,—Col. Mahurin,—Group Commander

John Baker Special—Lt. Colonel Kuhn,—Deputy Group Commander

John Charlie Special—Major Martin,—Commander of 334th Squadron.

John Red—Major Asla,—Commander of 336th Sqn.

John White—Captain Keen,—Operations Officer of 336th Sqn.

John Blue—Captain Webb,—Group Operations

John Black—Major Amell,—Commander of 335th Sqn.

John Green—Captain Love,—Flight leader of 335th Squadron

John Yellow—Colonel Thyng,—Wing Commander.

John Dog—Major Coberly,—Executive of 334th Squadron.

John Purple—Captain Lattshaw,—Flight leader, 335th Sqn.

First Lt. Ridland opened the briefing by reading the details of other Wings in the combat area the same time we were. Following this I briefed the Group.

I told the pilots that we would take off by flights with a two minute interval between flights. All flights should proceed to the mouth of the Yalu River. The patrol would be back and forth South of the Yalu River between the Sui-Ho Reservoir and the Yellow Sea. If enemy aircraft were encountered each individual aircraft should act accordingly.

After the main briefing I briefed the flights of germ bomb aircraft. The target area was to be South of the city of Sinuiju. The germ bombs resembled the 500 pound bomb (general purpose types) and were separated into compartments each carrying insects that were infected the same as the type carried in the germ tanks. Once the germ bombs exploded the insects would be released to spread over a wide area around the target. I explained that we were carrying one fuel tank and one germ bomb. As soon as we were over the target we should release our germ bombs. After release of the germ bombs we should assemble flights and return to K-14. Each flight leader of the germ bomb aircraft should brief his own flight concerning the bomb run he wanted to make.

Accordingly the mission took off as planned. On the way to the target several pilots had malfunctions of the release mechanisms and inadvertently dropped both fuel tank and germ bomb short of the target area. Altogether nine germ bombs fell in the vicinity of the city of Sinuiju.

After we had landed we reported to the debriefing room to give the Intelligence officer First Lieutenant Ridland the account of our activity. As nearly as could be determined the germ bombs had fallen in the target area. Accurate results were hard to determine because the pilots were unable to see the explosion of the bombs.

All of these germ missions while I was with the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group took nearly the same form as I have just described above.

On the 13 of May 1952, I was shot down by gun fire from the city of Kunuri, North Korea. I was then taken prisoner by Korean Civilians.

WALKER M. MAHURIN (Signed)
Colonel, USAF, 8658 A
North Korea
10 August 1953

DEPOSITIONS BY CAPT. JOHN A. OSBURN

DECEMBER 4, 1952

I am John A. Osburn, Captain, United States Air Force, Serial Number AO-796188. I arrived in Korea on May 18, 1952 and was assigned to the 136th Fighter Bomber Group, 182nd Fighter Bomber Squadron, now the 58th Fighter Bomber Group, 311th Fighter Bomber Squadron. I was Operations Officer of the 311th Fighter Bomber Squadron and a pilot in F-84's. I participated in thirty three missions, on six of which I dropped germ bombs.

I joined the Army Air Corps on October 6, 1940. Before I came to Korea I was flight Commander in the 31st Fighter Escort Wing of the Strategic Air Command, United States Air Force. I had been with that Wing since September 1947.

My training in germ warfare actually started about August of 1951. The Strategic Air Command ordered an atomic, bacteriological and chemical warfare school set up at Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia. At the time I went thru we were given a lecture on the construction of the germ bomb. It was what we call a thin case bomb using a burster

charge running down the center. We were told that it was almost identical to a regular five hundred pound general purpose bomb in both size and appearance and was liquid filled. We also learned that the germs carried in these bombs were for the spread of such diseases as small pox, typhoid, yellow fever, cholera and plague. We were told that we could use a germ spray. This spray could be used in the standard chemical spray tank the same as smoke or gas. No mention was made of the fact that germ weapons were to be used in the Korean war.

When I arrived in Itazuke, Japan with some other pilots from the United States the first of May, 1952 we attended the small ground school set up for the pilots reporting to the 136th Fighter Bomber Wing. In this school we spent one day going through the base ordnance area. We were guided and lectured by a Technical Sergeant. Here we looked at all the ordnance that was being used by the 136th. He spent quite a bit of time on the germ bombs and the information he gave us as to the construction and contents was the same as we had received in the A.B.C. school at Turner. After we arrived at K-2 on May 18th, 1952 I got some information on the actual dropping of germ bombs from Capt. Nowicki who was my operations officer in the 182nd Squadron. The main thing he told me was that dropping germ bombs was no different from dropping any other type of bomb. He also pointed out that in the event of an abort after take off carrying germ bombs it was extremely important to know where our emergency drop area was ten miles east of Po-hang, K-3.

In the 136th and 58th we used the germ bombs. I feel sure that the additional personnel and labor involved and also our lack of facilities at K-2 are the only things that kept us from using germ spray.

My work on germ missions starts when the warning order comes in the night before. If the order calls for a flight carrying germ bombs, as operations officer, I had to decide which aircraft I wanted to use in this flight. Then I checked the flight lists that had been given me by the flight commanders. If the flight that was to get the germ mission had a weak man scheduled then I had to

contact the flight commander and get a replacement. As operations I had to be pretty well acquainted with all of my pilots and aircraft all the time. After I had the aircraft set up I would notify Armament which ones they would load germ bombs. As soon as I got my pilots and ship numbers they would be submitted to group so the group could get them on the mission briefing board.

At the time I was captured the only requirement a pilot had to have to carry germ bombs was that he be able to hit the target. With the continuous training program that General Barcus had set up it was fairly easy to keep a constant check on all pilots and to give added training to those who needed it so that all pilots would be qualified to carry germ bombs.

Around June the twenty seventh, 1952 I flew my first germ mission. The target was a rail bridge and tunnel north east of Pyongyang. There were twenty four aircraft on this mission and was led by Lt. Col. Booty. The germ flight was led by Lt. Col. Sharp with me flying his wing.

The briefing for this mission started around 0700 hours. Maj. Flint, the Group Operations Officer, started the briefing by giving the mission number. He then gave the target as a rail bridge and tunnel located north east of Pyongyang. Next he gave the pilots and ship numbers on the mission. He gave the ordnance as two one thousand pound general purpose bombs for all aircraft except "E" flight which was one germ bomb and one general purpose bomb. Next he covered the emergency drop area for the germ flight and that was located ten miles east of Pohang.

Next in the briefing was Lt. Miller the group intelligence officer. He covered the target area with the use of maps and photographs. Next he gave the location of flak around the target and gave the emergency procedures in the event someone was hit.

Third in the briefing was the Ground Liaison Officer. He just ran over a quick summary of the front line situation.

Next in the briefing was the weather officer. He gave us a complete summary of the weather to and from the target, in the target area and on our return to K-2.

Last in the briefing was Lt. Col. Booty, the mission leader. He covered first the taxi, take off and join up procedure for the formation. Next he went into the procedure we would use in the target area. He then covered Mig tactics and the emergency drop areas.

After we returned to the squadron Lt. Col. Sharp had his squadron briefing. He started by saying that this mission was no different from any other. This was for my benefit because he knew that it was my first germ bomb mission. He then covered the emergency drop area using the maps that we have in the squadron briefing room for that pur-

pose. He then covered mig tactics we would use within the squadron in case we were attacked. This concluded our briefings. We took off at approximately 0900. We joined up and proceeded to the target as briefed. Upon reaching the target we turned right and bombed to the south and got our germ bombs on the shore at the south end of the bridge. We returned to K-2 in four ship flights. After we landed we went to de-briefing.

When we of "E" flight finally got in to de-briefing the other flights were either finished or just about finished. Lt. Miller got the photographs and maps of the target area and we started our de-briefing. We gave the ordnance we had dropped which was four germ bombs and four general purpose bombs. Then with the use of the maps and photographs we gave the bomb bursts as near as we could. We finished with information on flak in the target area and the weather in the target area. This finished the group de-briefing.

My second germ mission was around the sixth of July. The target on this mission was a small town between the two lakes south of Haeju. This flight was four aircraft led by Lt. Col. Gaffney with Capt. Bongard, Capt. Harston and myself in the flight. The briefing was normal. We carried one five hundred pound germ bomb and one five hundred pound general purpose bomb on each aircraft. The time over target was around 1500 hours. Both our germ bombs and G.P.'s were dropped in the target area as briefed. The de-briefing was normal.

My third germ mission was on the town of Yonan south of Haeju. This was around the seventh of August and our time over target was around 1700. The leader on this mission was Major Flint. The flight leader of the flight carrying germ bombs was Lt. J. D. Brown with 1st Lt. Walsh, myself and Lt. Page making up the rest of the flight. The ordnance for the germ flight was one five hundred pound germ bomb and one five hundred pound general purpose bomb per aircraft. The general target was the town of Yonan but my flight dropped our germ bombs and G.P.'s on a triangle of houses on the east side of town as briefed. De-briefing was normal.

My fourth germ mission was around the thirteenth of August. The target here was a buried supply area to the north of Chorwon. We had eight aircraft on this mission. The mission leader was Capt. Robertson and I was leading the flight carrying the germ bombs. Lt. James and Capt. Van Brussel were two of the others in my flight and I can't remember who the fourth man was. The bomb load was one five hundred pound germ bomb and one five hundred pound general purpose bomb on each aircraft in the germ flight. The time over target was around 1500 hours. The mission went off as briefed except that Lt. James had to abort leaving only three ships that dropped germ ordnance.



John A. Osburn

North Korea

I am John A. Osburn, Captain, United States Air Force, Serial Number AO-796188. I arrived in Korea on May 18, 1952 and was assigned to the 136th Fighter Bomber Group, 182nd Fighter Bomber Squadron, now the 58th Fighter Bomber Group, 311th Fighter Bomber Squadron. I was Operations Officer of the 311th Fighter Bomber Squadron and a pilot in F-84's. I participated in thirty three missions, on six of which I dropped germ bombs.

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(1)

Joe

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of John A. Osburn

My fifth germ mission was around the seventh of September. It was a special one because besides carrying germ bombs we crossed the Yalu River at Antung. The mission was made up of two sections of twelve aircraft. The first, led by Maj. Flint, was briefed to turn right at Sinuiju and bomb the officers school south of Suiho Dam. Their ordnance was two one thousand pound G.P.'s for each aircraft. The second section led by Lt. Col. Booty was briefed to proceed to Antung. The briefing on this mission was longer and covered a little more than a regular briefing. Lt. Col. Kekoa was leading the germ flight which was the second flight of the second section and I was flying his wing. Our ordnance was one liquid filled germ bomb and one five hundred pound general purpose bomb on each aircraft. The other eight aircraft carried two one thousand pound G.P.'s each. The target for the second section was Antung. Col. Warford, our Wing Commander, spent the afternoon of the day before the mission at 5th Air Force. Lt. D. L. Brown, from 5th Air Force Intelligence, was also down for the briefing. After sent back to the squadrons for the squadron briefing, Lt. Brown gave the second section the information

that 5th Air Force had on escape and evasion in the Antung Area. Our intelligence, Lt. Nash, then gave us the flak positions in our target area. He also covered our target by the use of photographs. Col. Warford then gave us practically the same information that Lt. Brown had given but more emphatically. Capt. Chauret then gave us the little additional route information we would need and told us that we were to land at K-13 on the return and refuel if necessary. The time over target was approximately 1500 hours. This mission went off as briefed until we reached the Yalu River. The first section had turned off to proceed to the officers school and we were just across the Yalu when the Mig's hit us. We jettisoned our germ bombs and G.P.'s over Antung and started working our way south. We had been briefed for F-86 Cover but we had seen none. We were so low on fuel that we had to go in to K-13 and refuel. The de-briefing was normal except we couldn't give any target or bombing information.

My last germ mission and also my last mission was on Sept. 19, 1952. I carried two five hundred pound germ bombs on this mission. The target on this mission were the rail bridges North West of Wonson. Since this was a main supply route they

Forgiveness of my Crimes

John A. Osburn
Capt. U.S.A.F.
AO-796188
December 4, 1952.

wanted to try to delay repair work if possible. I was flying with the 310th squadron. The mission leader was Maj. Flint. Lt. Carter was leading the germ flight. I was flying number three and Lt. Burnett was flying number four. The briefing and all were normal until we got just south of the target area and were letting down through a thin overcast. While in the overcast I hit somebody or somebody hit me and I had to bail out. The time was approximately 1200 hours.

I also led some missions on which germ ordnance was dropped but not by myself.

The first one was on a large supply area west of Osani. It was around the second of July. 12 aircraft were on the mission. The pilots carrying germ bombs were Lt. Burrow leading the germ flight and Lt. Ingram, Lt. Qualls and Lt. Palmgren. The number of germ bombs was one per aircraft. The time over target was around 0900.

The next was around the second of August. We had twelve aircraft on this mission. The flight carrying germ bombs was led by Capt. Ingrassia from the 69th. There was one germ bomb and one G.P. on each aircraft in the germ flight. The target area was a rail cut just north of Anju and we were on target at approximately 1400 hours.

The third mission was around the sixth of August. We had twenty four aircraft on the mission. The germ ordnance was carried by Lt. Salisbury, Lt. Fornes, Capt. Chauret and Lt. Hart. They were carrying one germ bomb and one general purpose bomb each. The target was the rail bridges north of Huichon. The time over target was around 1700 hours. Lt. W. L. Fornes was shot down on this mission.

The last mission was around the twenty ninth of August. We had twenty four aircraft on this mission. I was leading the last squadron which had the germ flight. The personnel carrying germ ordnance were Col. Jordan, the group Commander, Lt. James, Lt. Garrick and Lt. Halloran. They had one germ bomb and one G.P. each on this mission. The target was a housing area on the north east corner of Pyongyang. The time over target was approximately 1700 hours. The briefing on this mission was normal except that when intelligence gave us the briefing they stated that we could strafe in the area to the east of the target. Col. Jordan's flight did this and strafed a P.O.W. Camp approximately ten miles east of Pyongyang. Col. Jordan went to Fifth Air Force the day before this mission which led me to believe that he had been briefed for this strafing.

Before I came to Korea I had a feeling that this was not a war of justice on our part and since I have participated in the dropping of germ bombs on innocent civilians I know that it is so. While I was flying my missions and dropping these weapons in North Korea one thing was always in my mind, that was the fact that the targets we were sent to had no military value. It was nothing more than the killing of civilians and destruction of homes. Since my capture, and I have been able to see the destructions I have helped to bring upon innocent civilians, I have prayed to God every night to forgive me for the things I have done. Besides praying to God I am also begging the Chinese and Korean people for forgiveness of my crimes.

JOHN A. OSBURN (Signed)
Capt. U.S.A.F.
AO-796188
December 4, 1952.

I am John A. Osburn, Captain, United States Air Force, Serial Number AO-796188. I was Operations Officer of the 311th Fighter Bomber Squadron, 58th Fighter Bomber Group.

Around the sixth of August, 1952 I led a mission on the rail bridges north of Huichon. There were twenty four aircraft on the mission. The germ flight which was "E" flight was led by Lt. Salisbury with Lt. W. L. Fornes flying number two, Capt. Chauret flying number three and Lt. Hart flying number four. They were carrying one five hundred pound germ bomb and one five hundred pound general purpose bomb on each aircraft. The time over target was around 1700 hours. The briefing for this mission was normal. The mission was flown as briefed until we started the let down into the target area. At this time Lt. Salisbury lost his number three and four man. The other flights bombed normally but Lt. Salisbury bombed with his wing man and then climbed up and orbited to try to pick up his number three and four man. Just after he got his flight together the Migs jumped them. They broke with the Migs once and got back together but the Migs jumped them again. As they broke with the Migs this time Lt. Fornes disappeared and the flight never did contact him again. They assumed that he was shot down so they returned to K-2. The de-briefing was normal except for the Missing In Action report that went in to Fifth Air Force.

JOHN A. OSBURN (Signed)
Capt. U.S.A.F.
AO-796188
December 4, 1952

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. ROGER WARREN

APRIL 25, 1953

I am Roger Warren, First Lieutenant, Serial number AO-2223184. I was assigned as a pilot in the 69th Fighter Bomber Squadron of the 58th Fighter Bomber Group. I was born on 21 January 1929. My home is Syracuse, New York—302 Standish Drive. In September 1946 I began my college education at Cornell University. I majored in Agricultural Engineering. In June 1950 I received a B.S. degree in this field.

On 23 February 1951 I enlisted in the Air Force. At the completion of my pilot training I was ordered overseas to the Far East. On 5 July 1952 I left the United States. I arrived at Itazuke, Japan on 9 July 1952. On 15 July 1952 I arrived at K-2 Korea, assigned to the 58th Fighter Bomber Group. At the time I was shot down my duty was Pilot. On 15 January 1953 I was shot down and captured at Sinanju, North Korea.

In Itazuke on 11 July, I attended an introductory talk by Col. Buck. He was at that time the Wing Commander of the 58th. First he welcomed the new pilots to the group and then went on to explain the work of the 58th in combat. The main work was interdiction missions. Secondly, close support missions were flown. He said that on occasion germ weapons were used on interdiction work. I was stunned by his announcement of the



Roger Warren

fact that we would have to fly germ missions. To finish off his talk he introduced an officer who he said would give us a series of lectures.

On 12 July the lectures began. We were divided into two groups. About 9 or 10 pilots in each group. I am unable to recall the name of the lecturer but on the afternoons of 12, 13, and 14 July the group I was in received lectures on Bacteriological Warfare. Pilots who were in my group were Second Lieutenants Curtis Carley, Kidd, Risedorph and myself. The other 5 or 6 I do not recall at the present time.

The theme of the first lecture was why the United States felt it necessary to use Bacteriological Warfare. He started by saying that the 58th had been flying germ missions for the past many months. Along with stating the fact that germ weapons were being carried he said that the use of these weapons would continue until the desired results were achieved. He mentioned that all fighter bomber groups based in Korea were carrying germ weapons and the 58th was no exception. The continuance of Bacteriological Warfare was sure if the enemy didn't show signs of weakening and they might possibly increase the intensity in the future.

The next topic he brought up was the History and Development of Germ Warfare. He told how the Japanese were working very hard to develop an effective germ weapon during World War II. And after that the United States had been able to get some of the Japanese scientists and we were employing them in the laboratories to continue the research and development of germ weapons. They were trying to improve the effectiveness of the germ bombs and discover new and better methods for the use and dispersion of germs and germ-laden insects. He went on to say that the germ bombs when first put into use were small in size and comparatively ineffective in practice. Then later they used the 500 lb. size bomb with some kind of a door arrangement. This was believed to be more effective in spreading the contents than the previous one. Then they developed another type of germ bomb that had a small demolition charge in it. This bomb looked outwardly like the 500 lb general purpose bomb and was proved through tests to be very much more effective than the door type bomb, because of its ability to carry much more of the germ liquid or the germ-laden insects and its exploding nature that would scatter the contents over a much larger area. This type of germ bomb was believed

North Korea

I am Roger Warren, First Lieutenant, Serial number AO-2223184. I was assigned as a pilot in the 69th Fighter Bomber Squadron of the 58th Fighter Bomber Group. I was born on 21 January 1929. My home is Syracuse, New York—302 Standish Drive. In September 1946 I began my college education at Cornell University. I majored in Agricultural Engineering. In June 1950 I received a B.S. degree in this field.

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Roger Warren

to be the best they had yet developed and it was in common use today. He said that the types of insects the used in this bomb were flies, fleas, lice and mosquitoes, etc. The germs these insects carried were plague, typhoid, cholera, small pox, and yellow fever, etc.

The next topic he talked to us on in the last lecture was how the germ bomb was used. He said that the types of missions that the germ bombs were now being carried were the interdiction type—against troop concentrations, on water supplies of streams and reservoirs and on rail cut missions, the aim being to infect the troops and civilians on the troop concentrations type and to infect the repairmen on the rail cut missions.

Then he went into the tactics that were now being used. Approximately 5 minutes from the target all aircraft would let down from enroute altitude to 9,000 ft. At approximately 4,000 ft. the bombs were released. Then the pilot would break sharply away and rejoin with his flight to proceed home.

This to the best of my recollection completed the information I received in Itazuke on Germ War-

fare. For secrecy reasons we were warned against discussion of this material with any one at the end of each lecture.

On 15 July, 1952 I arrived at K-2. After getting settled in our barracks and had drawn flying equipment etc. we the new pilots received an introductory talk by Lt. Col. Sharp on 16 July. He started out by explaining the work of the 58th, much the same as Col. Buck had done in Itazuke. He said that on some regular missions we would find that we were carrying germ bombs instead of the general purpose bombs. He also emphasized the importance of the germ mission in the present Korean War and told us to carry them out as ordered.

During my training flight period, I received more lectures on Germ Warfare on the 17th and 18th of July 1952. The pilots who attended these lectures with me were Second Lieutenants Curtis Carley, McKinney, Bustin, Kidd, Kimmelshue, O'Bryant, Roberts, Suffern, Risedorph, Winston Simonsen and myself. The others I do not recall. 1/Lt. Biondo talked to us. He discussed mostly the same thing as we had been told before.

Roger Warren
1st Lt. USAF
AO-2223184, 58th FBG
25 April 1953

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At the end of each lecture we were reminded that this was secret material. We were not to discuss the contents of the lecture material with any one.

Around the 15th of September my flight was scheduled on a mission along with 2 other flights. 1/Lt. Salisbury was my flight leader on this mission. Briefing time was about 0800. 1/Lt. Melvin Hart was the briefing officer. He gave the target which was about 5 miles north of Chian, in Manchuria. He stated that Salisbury's flight would fly a germ mission with 2 germ bombs each on 4 aircraft and the other 2 flights would carry G. P. bombs. 1/Lt. Hart also said that there would be a 12 ship F-86's escort and that 24 more F-86's would be sweeping the Yalu. Then 1/Lt. Nash gave the intelligence briefing. He said that the nature of the target was troop concentration north of the Yalu, and germ bombs were ordered on this mission. He also covered the current escape information for downed pilots. Col. Warford, as mission leader, gave his briefing. First, he went over again take off, time over target, and check point times. Then he briefed us in detail on tactics and formations used on this mission. At about 0945 we started engines and took off. I was nervous as this was the first time I was to go above the Yalu. Carrying germ bombs in the first place caused an awful feeling inside of me. We flew to the target as was briefed. The F-86's joined us and 5 minutes south of the Yalu we let down to 9,000 ft. At about 4,000 ft. I released my 2 germ bombs. I broke away and rejoined to go home. After we landed we had the standard de-briefing. At the completion of the de-briefing we each had to sign the standard secrecy form.

On 9 October I was scheduled on another germ mission. Briefing time was in the morning. The briefing officer, whose name I am unable to recall, gave his standard briefing. The target was a troop concentration just about 5 miles north of Chian in Manchuria. There were 12 aircraft ordered to fly this mission. Ordinance was to be 2 germ bombs each on all 12 ships. He also said that there would be 24 F-86's sweeping the Yalu and 12 more flying as escort. The intelligence officer was 1/Lt. Norris. He gave us the nature of the target. He stressed the need for each pilot to work carefully on dropping the bombs exactly on the target. Then the ground liaison officer and weather officer also gave their briefings. Maj. Chauret was the mission leader and he gave his briefing next. He briefed us on the formation and tactics used on this mission. We took off as briefed. Five minutes south of the Yalu we let down and fell into trail. At 9,000 ft. we leveled off and set up our switches in preparation for the drop. At 4,000 ft. I released the 2 germ bombs. I broke away and looked for the rest of my flight to rejoin and go home. After we landed we went through the regular de-briefing. At the completion of the debriefing we each had to sign the standard secrecy form. Pilots on this

were Maj. Colin Chauret, 1/Lt. Leroy Martin, 2/Lt. Winston Simonsen, 1/Lt. James La Rue and myself. Others I do not recall.

On 20 December I was scheduled to fly my last germ mission. 1/Lt. La Rue was my flight leader. The briefing was held at about 0700. 1/Lt. Kaseman, the briefing officer said first that it was a combination of rail cut and germ mission. He gave us the target which was approximately 15 miles south of Pyongyang. There were to be 36 aircraft in all with 12 of them for the germ mission. 1/Lt. Kaseman told us that 1/Lt. La Rue's flight and the other 2 flights would carry germ bombs with two on each of 12 aircraft and the other 24 carried general purpose bombs. The intelligence officer, 1/Lt. Nash, then gave his briefing. He said the nature of the mission was to cut the railroad on this particular stretch and release germ bombs on the individual cuts. He also mentioned the necessity for accuracy on dropping the germ bombs or their effectiveness would be lost. The Ground Liaison Officer gave the ground situation in the front lines at the present. The weather officer gave his briefing including the water temperature and time of high and low tides. Then Col. Warford, the mission leader, gave his briefing. He reviewed the start engine and take off time for those who might not have gotten it before. The time over target was to be 1000. Enroute altitude would be 20,000 feet. At about 0920 we took off. The procedure to the target area was normal and as briefed. We let down to 9,000 feet about 5 minutes short of the target and set up our switches and bomb sight. Then Col. Warford called rolling in and we all followed. At 4,000 feet I released my 2 germ bombs and broke away to rejoin with my flight. After the landing at our home base we went to the de-briefing as usual. Pilots who I recall flew this mission were Col. Warford, Capt. Schneider, 1/Lt. La Rue, 2/Lt. Patterson, 1/Lt. Schellhous, 1/Lt. Ingram, Maj. Mier, and myself. The others I don't recall at the present time.

I flew 12 germ missions out of a total of 71 combat missions both in North Korea and China, between Aug. 1952 and Jan. 1953. Besides the above-mentioned three germ missions, the other nine are as follows: On about 6 Sept. 1952 I dropped 2 germ bombs in Sonchon.

On about 22 Sept. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Kunuri.

On about 13 Oct. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Kanggye.

On about 20 Oct. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Kunuri.

On about 28 Oct. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Anju.

On about 4 November 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Sinanju.

On about 15 Nov. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs approximately 5 miles north of Chian, in

On about 29 Nov. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Haeju.

On about 3 Dec. 1952, I dropped 2 germ bombs in Wonsan.

My hate for Germ Warfare is very deeply rooted and I despise myself for having had any connection with it. Throughout my stay at Itazuke and K-2 I was continually troubled mentally. The continuance of the use of germ weapons kept eating deeper into my mind and my conscience gave me very much trouble and worry. I am guilty of this

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. WINSTON J. SIMONSEN

MAY 4, 1953

I am Winston J. Simonsen, 1/Lt. AO2223176, U.S.A.F., born on 30 Jan., 1929 in the state of Iowa. I joined the Air Force on Jan. 2, 1952. On July 10, 1952 I arrived in Itazuke, Japan, and on July 15, 1952, I reached Taegu, Korea and was assigned to the 69th Squadron, 58th Fighter Bomber Group of the 58th Fighter Bomber Wing. My primary job is that of Flight Commander, and my secondary job is as a pilot. On March 1, 1953 I was captured south of Kumsong, North Korea.

On July 11, 1952 at Itazuke Japan, all the new pilots received a short welcome address by Col. Buck, 58th Wing Commander, and he mentioned the following type missions that we would fly; close Air Support, interdiction, Rescap and germ type. As a result of this address we received some lectures to get familiar with germ warfare, so as to conduct the missions with some understanding.

On July 12, 1952 at about 0800, 2/Lt's (later promoted to 1/Lt's) McKinny, Roberts, Suffern, Kimmelshue, Bustin and myself, the other three I don't recall, reported to the operations room to receive the 1st of the 3 lectures. Our instructor was 1/Lt. Barlow. He told us why the United States engaged in Germ Warfare, and he stressed we would continue germ warfare until we got the desired results.

On July 13, 1952 at about 0800, we were given a short history of germ warfare. As I recall from the lecture, the United States started developing it after the last war. The Japanese had worked on it, and we continued and improved on their work. He also discussed the development of various types of germ bombs over the years, but I do not recall the details involved in this part of the lecture.

In the latter part of the lecture he mentioned that there were two types of germ bombs. We would come in contact with in the 58th Fighter Bomber Group. One was the 500 lb. demolition

mass murder. The decent and peace loving people of the whole world will make the practice of Germ Warfare stop and, I hope, stamp it out forever. I pray to God that he will help us straighten out this crazy and twisted world as it is today and prevent us from ever attempting to do such a thing again.

ROGER WARREN (Signed)

1/Lt., USAF

69th F.B. Sq., 58th F.B. Group

25 April 1953

in it. It explodes upon contact with the ground, and spreads the germs in that manner. The other is a non-explosive "door type" which has several sets of doors around it.

Both of these bombs have the same contents, which was either a germ laden solution (the exact name I can't recall) or they contained disease infected insects. As I recall these insects were fleas, flies, mosquitoes and lice, and transmitted the following diseases; cholera, typhoid, yellow fever, etc.

He stated the door type germ bomb was not used on jet aircraft, but that we would use the 500 lb. "demolition type" germ bomb at the present time. He also said that in the future we would



use newly developed germ weapons. At that time he explained to us that we need have no fear of infection from the germ bombs, because they were sealed to avoid this.

On July 14, 1952 at about 0800 we attended the last lecture in which we discussed the tactics in dropping germ bombs. He said that dropping germ bombs was almost the same as dropping general purpose bombs.

Generally speaking, from the base enroute to the target we would fly at 25,000 feet and about 5 minutes from the target we would start our let-down to about 9,000 feet. We would release the bombs at around 4,500 feet. If the target was not too distant from the base we would fly at a lower altitude so as not to impair the effectiveness of the bomb. We should fly as low as possible at all times. He stressed that we must be as accurate as possible when dropping germ bombs.

If you have to abort a germ mission, then drop the germ bombs about 10 to 15 miles out to sea from Pohang harbour in the "safe" position. He stated that the targets on germ missions are troop concentrations, supply areas, streams and reservoirs.

Finally, he stated that for security reasons we were not to discuss this material with anyone.

In these 3 days we received the lectures in the morning, and another group received the same lectures in the afternoon. As I recall, those pilots who received the lectures in the afternoon were 2/Lt's Patterson, Roger Warren and Curtis Carley. The others I don't recall.

On July 15, 1952 I arrived at K-2 airbase in Korea and on July 16, 1952 all the new pilots from Itazuke received a welcome address by Col. Sharp. He told us about the type missions we would fly, and touched on germ type missions by assuring us that he himself flew them because it was part of his and our job and he felt assured that we would do our best on them too.

On July 17 and 18, 1952 in the afternoon all the new pilots, who were as I recall, 2/Lt's McKinny, Roberts, Suffern, Kimmelshue, Bustin, Patterson, Roger Warren, Curtis Carley and myself plus several others, received 2 lectures on germ warfare given by 1/Lt. Biondo. Most of the content of these lectures was a repetition of what we had received at Itazuke, Japan. He stressed tactics mainly and also how the group operated in germ warfare.

On Oct. 9, 1952, Maj. Chauret, 2/Lt. Roger Warren, 1/Lt. Scott, 1/Lt. Martin, myself, 1/Lt. Pitch, Reagan and four more whom I can't recall, all reported to Group operations for briefing at about 0730. When we all got settled and looked over the board that contained our courses, altitudes, times and target location we were a little taken by surprise. The target was located in Manchuria and was just north of a town called Chian.

1/Lt. Kaseman, the briefing officer, stated the target was about 4 to 5 miles north of Chian, Manchuria. He said that the courses and times were

correct and should be followed exactly. There were 12 aircraft on this mission, each carrying 2 germ bombs. 1/Lt. Kaseman said, "You will have F-86 cover for this mission added protection." "There will be 24 F-86's on sweeps along the Yalu and you will have 12 that will act as close cover for you." "These 12 F-86's will meet you in the vicinity of Huichon." He said that our altitude to the target would be 25,000 feet, and we would start our let-down about 5 min. from the target. The F-86 cover was to make the let-down with us and cover us all the way down to the target and back out as far south as Huichon. 1/Lt. Kaseman then gave us our time back and that concluded his part of the briefing.

1/Lt. Norris then took over and briefed us in this manner. "Gentlemen, the target today is what we believe to be a concentration of troops and supplies." "This area is also a distribution point for men and equipment into North Korea, so many troops pass through Chian and the surrounding area." "For this reason we are using germ bombs for the greatest effectiveness here." "If we can succeed in contaminating this area thoroughly, then the communists will have to set up another supply and distribution point." 1/Lt. Norris, the intelligence officer, gave us this information and also said that we must be accurate in the placement of our bombs.

The weather officer then continued the briefing by giving us the general weather picture. After the Ground Liaison Officer gave us the situation at the front lines, Maj. Chauret, the Mission Leader, gave his briefing.

Finally 1/Lt. Martin gave a short briefing to our flight.

We took off at 0930 and picked up the F-86's in the Huichon area and made our target on time. We had no difficulty in spotting the target. I could see the Yalu for some distance before we got to it and soon the city of Chian stood out. Everything went very smoothly, I saw our little cluster of houses and had a good bomb run and I came off the target and picked Martin up right away. The flight rejoined quickly and the F-86's stayed with us until we got to Huichon. After we landed we reported to 1/Lt. Norris for debriefing and completed the secret debriefing form.

The next mission, or rather set of missions, I have chosen to discuss took place approximately between Jan. 11 and 15, 1953. For several days prior to these dates Col. Warford had been attending Wing Commanders meetings in Seoul, so we all had an idea that something big was coming off.

On about the morning of Jan. 11, 1953 we attended the briefing at 0630. 1/Lt. Nicholson, the briefing officer, opened the briefing in this manner. He said, "This morning Gentlemen, you are going to Sinanju to destroy the bridges there." "This is a 5th Air Force combined effort and all groups will be involved in this raid." "The courses and times on the board are correct."

North Korea
I am Winston J. Simonsen, USAR, born on 30 Jan, 1929 in the state of Iowa. I joined the Air Force on Jan 2, 1952. On July 19, 1952 I arrived in Itazuke, Japan, and on July 15, 1952, I reached Teegu, Korea, and was assigned to the 69th Squadron, 58th Fighter Bomber Group of the 58th Fighter Bomber Wing. My primary job is that of Flight Commander, and my secondary job is as a pilot. On March 1, 1953 I was captured south of Kumang, North Korea.

On July 15, 1952 at Itazuke Japan, all the new pilots received a short welcome address by Col. Buck, 58th Wing Commander, and he mentioned the following type missions we would fly: close air support, interdiction, resupply and germ type. As a result of this address we received some lectures to get familiar with germ warfare, so as to conduct the missions with some understanding.

On July 12, 1952 at about 0800, 4th Lt. (promoted to 1st Lt.) McKinny, Roberts, Suffern, Kimmelshue, Bustin and myself, the other three I don't recall, reported to the operations room to receive the 12 of the 3 lectures. Our instructor was 1st Lt. Biondo. He told us why the United States engaged in germ warfare, and stated we would continue germ warfare until we got the desired results.

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Winston J. Simonsen

1/Lt. Norris then took over the briefing and stressed the importance of this mission and that we must take care to do a good job. The weather officer and Ground Liaison Officer gave their respective briefings, which followed the usual course.

After the briefing was concluded, 1/Lt. Norris talked to 1/Lt. Tracy's and my flight in the following manner.

"Your flights will carry one demolition bomb and one germ bomb on this mission." "Your primary target will be your assigned flak position, remember that, and you will make every effort to destroy it." "The germ bombs are being carried and dropped in the hopes that the spreading of diseases will slow up the reconstruction of the bridges." "You will drop the bombs singly, first the demolition bomb on the flak position and then the germ bomb in the general area."

Major Atwood briefed on the tactics we would use and then I briefed my flight.

We took off at 0830 and arrived at the target on time. There were airplanes everywhere you looked. I led my flight in on our assigned target and we dropped our bombs as we had been briefed. I broke off the target to the left, and my flight rejoined quickly and we started our climb for the home base. I had to keep a good watch out because there were many planes coming in the opposite direction going

Weather conditions, and these planes flew singly between 10 and 30 miles apart. Approx. 2 of the 8 planes carried germ bombs. To my knowledge, two types of germ weapons were used at that time; regular demolition type germ bombs and a spray type germ weapon.

I dropped one germ bomb on Dec. 20, 1952 at Sinanju NK and one germ bomb on Jan 12, 1953 just south of Huichon, NK.

The spreading of diseases and disease by germ warfare is a terrible thing which I hated to participate in, and I think it should be outlawed by all countries. I could never understand why the United States had to fight a war using this method of annihilation, war especially, was here in Korea where we had no business being.

Winston J. Simonsen
USAR, born 30 Jan, 1929
1st Lt. 69859
ST FAH. USAF
May 4, 1953

2d page

toward the target. After we landed we reported to 1/Lt. Norris for debriefing.

I flew a total of 4 germ missions to Sinanju, and the procedure for each of these 4 was similar.

On the morning of Feb. 15, 1953, Maj. Atwood, 1/Lt's Drews, Kelly, myself, Bacon, Karnos, and Beaulieu, plus others whose names I can't recall reported for briefing. 1/Lt. Kaseman started in this manner. "Gentlemen, the target today is north of Chosan, about 3 miles above the Yalu river, just in Manchuria, China." "The times and courses listed on the board are correct." "There will be 32 aircraft on this mission, 8 of which will carry 2 germ bombs each, with the other 24 carrying general purpose bombs." "Maj. Atwood's and 1/Lt. Simonsen's flights will be carrying germ bombs." "There will be 16 F-86's on sweeps along the Yalu, and 12 to act as close cover for you."

1/Lt. Norris then continued the briefing, "Gentlemen, the target is located approximately 3 miles north of the Yalu in Manchuria." "We have been led to believe that there are a large quantity of supplies in this general vicinity and some troops." "We are using germ bombs here to give the most effectiveness." "We want you to put your germ bombs right in the village area and among the houses."

We took off as briefed and made our target at about 1450. I caught sight of the village through the thin layer of clouds and we rolled in and dropped our germ bombs as we had been briefed. I got the flight rejoined as fast as possible and we headed for K-2. After landing we checked with 1/Lt. Norris and completed our standard debriefing. The debriefing form is secret and we signed it to acknowledge this fact.

I flew 96 combat missions both in North Korea and China between August 1952 and March 1953, and of these 16 were germ type.

I dropped 2 germ bombs on each of these targets on the following dates.

August 22, 1952	Sariwon, N.K.
Sept. 14, 1952	East of Chinampo N.K.
Sept. 18, 1952	N.E. of Kyomipo, N.K.
Oct. 4, 1952	Villages N.W. of Pyongyang, N.K.
Oct. 9, 1952	4 to 5 miles North of Chian, Manchuria.
Oct. 20, 1952	Hwanju, N.K.
Nov. 20, 1952	Villages about 2 miles North of Osani, N.K.
Dec. 1, 1952	10 to 12 miles southwest of Wonsan in Villages
Jan. 7, 1953	Sepo-ri, N.K.
Feb. 15, 1953	3 miles North of Yalu in Manchuria, China.

Between Jan. 11 and 15, 1953, I flew 4 missions to Sinanju, N.K. and dropped 1 germ bomb on each mission.

The 58th Fighter Bomber Wing started flying night combat missions in the last part of November 1952. Our group sent up 8 planes each night, or every other night, depending on orders received from 5th Air Force Hdq. and weather conditions, and these 8 planes flew singly between 10 and 30 minutes apart. Approx. 2 of the 8 planes carried germ bombs. To my knowledge, two types of germ weapons were used at that time; regular demolition type germ bombs and a spray type germ weapon.

I dropped one germ bomb on Dec. 20, 1952 at Sinanju N.K. and one germ bomb on Jan. 12, 1953 just south of Huichon, N.K.

The spreading of sickness and disease by germ warfare is a terrible thing which I hated to participate in, and I think it should be outlawed by all countries. I could never understand why the United States had to fight a war using this method of annihilation, most especially, a war here in Korea where we had no business being.

WINSTON J. SIMONSEN (Signed)
1/Lt. AO 2223176
Flt. Com. 69th SQ
58 FBW. U.S.A.F.
May 4, 1953

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. WILLIAM L. FORNES

AUGUST 27, 1952



William L. Fornes

My name is William L. Fornes, First Lieutenant U.S.A.F. AO-1862639, I was born December 1, 1928 at Afton, Kentucky but now reside or make my home at 208, Alleghany Street, Christiansburg, Virginia. I received basic pilot training at Perrin A. F. B. Sherman, Texas, and advanced pilot training at Williams A. F. B. Chandler, Arizona. Upon completion of the pilot training at Williams in October 1951, I was sent for gunnery training. I left San Francisco on January 25, 1952 aboard a troop transport and arrived in Yokohama, Japan on or about February 8, 1952 where I was later assigned to the 136th Fighter-Bomber Wing whose number has now been changed to the 58th Fighter-Bomber Wing.

I was shot down on my 50th mission on August 6, 1952. I have participated in germ bomb missions five times.

Around the 15th of February 1952 when I arrived at Taegu (K-2), I was assigned to the 111th Fighter-Bomber Squadron of the 136th Fighter-Bomber Group. About a week or so after I arrived

North Korea

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1 W.L.F.

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of William L. Fornes

at K-2. I was called to several meetings along with the other new personnel in the group. During the meetings Major Colgan gave us various information concerning our stay in Korea.

After a couple or more days on K-2 I was sent to Japan along with 2nd Lt. Denn, 1st Lt. James, 1st Lt. Stanley, 2nd Lt. Mahaffey, 2nd Lt. Cleland, 2nd Lt. Pitsch, 2nd Lt. Palmgren, and some other pilots, because it would be some time before I could start training in the training flight. I arrived in Itazuke sometime around the first of March. The next day I was informed that we were scheduled for a lecture at the theatre that morning. I along with the pilots whom I have already mentioned, went to the theatre. Among the approximately 50 persons who attended the lecture, my friends were the only ones whom I knew.

Mr. Schmidt, a man of 50 or over, I estimate, conducted the lectures.

Mr. Schmidt began the lecture by saying that each person would not divulge any information about the lecture, not even to discuss it among ourselves outside the room. He then went on to discuss the previous experiments with bacteriological warfare which had been going on. He stated that it had been difficult to find the best methods of spreading diseases due to the type of climate and terrain, but that after considerable time and effort

and provided some. Mr. Schmidt and I stopped our route and then climbed above the target and orbited to try again to pick up the number 3 and 4 men. After the two men joined the formation the flight started south. Immediately upon leaving the target the flight was jumped by night, and I was shot down.

After my capture I began to see the destruction which I had taken part in bringing upon a peaceful people. I saw only one city, Pyongyang, but my heart sank when I saw it. There a city lay in complete ruin, from factories to hospitals, from private homes, to churches, nothing was spared. I saw men, women, and children who suffered alone in the destruction. I was ashamed, I felt humbled when I saw this. I began to think and realize what I had done to the Chinese and Korean people. Willingly, and sincerely I exposed the crimes which I had committed and regret for each and every one of them.

William L. Fornes

1st Lt. U.S.A.F.

AO 1862639

27 August 1952

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W.L.F.

some diseases and means had been found. Of these different types I only remember diphtheria, malaria, typhus, typhoid, yellow fever and cholera. Of the means he stated that bombs of germ laden insects were the most efficient and effective, the insects being, mosquitoes, flies, ants, and lice. He stated that the military situation in Korea may warrant or necessitate the use of these weapons to weaken the enemy because it was virtually impossible to route him out of the mountains and hills, after once lodged there, with ordinary weapons.

Then Mr. Schmidt discussed the different types of germ bombs. The first of these bombs was the 1000 lb. size germ bomb, which was loaded with germ laden insects. In outside appearance the bomb looked exactly like the 1000 lb. general purpose bomb.

The 500 lb. type germ bomb was similar to the 1000 lb. type. However there was a type of 500 lb. germ bomb which was known as the water pollution bomb. This bomb was similar in construction as the insect type bomb except the interior of the bomb was loaded with a solution instead of the germ laden insects. After the germ warfare lecture, Mr. Schmidt gave us the lectures on Chemical and Atomic warfare. At the end of the atomic warfare lecture a film entitled "Atomic Weapons" was shown.

After the lectures in Itazuke I returned to K-2 where previous to beginning the training flight on or about March 15th, I along with the personnel already mentioned attended one more lecture on germ warfare, conducted by Maj. Colgan. He informed us first of the group assignment in germ warfare. The group was to maintain as much as possible in full readiness for germ warfare, full scale if the need arose.

He went on to discuss how the F-84 could participate in germ warfare. Formerly the mission of the group had been mostly rail cuts. The group had tried to maintain a constant surveillance on the rail lines, but the efficiency of repair was too much. Therefore the plan was adopted whereas one flight out of each mission would be equipped with germ bombs in order to delay repairs on the rail lines.

In case of emergency while airborne and carrying these bombs they were not to be brought back to the field, but dumped at sea in the safe position. An area ten miles East of Po-hang (K-3) was set aside for such drops.

My first germ mission was on or about the 15th of May. The briefing for this mission was conducted as any normal briefing. The operations officer gave us the target and type of mission as a rail cut North of Sinanju. The bomb load was two 1,000 lb. general purpose bombs. The course to the target was by K-14, Chinnampo and then to the target. There were 6 flights on the mission. Two from each squadron, then the 11th, 154th, and 182nd. Capt. Wesselkamper was my flight leader and 2nd Lt. Pitsch was one of the members. The operations officer also gave us the mission number, take-off, start-engine, and time over target times, fuel load and other necessary information. Intelligence, weather and the ground liaison officers then gave their normal briefings. My flight was asked to stay for special briefing.

This special briefing was given by Lt. Etz, who was assistant group operations officer at the time. He briefed that we were to carry two 500 lb. type germ bombs on each plane. The mission being rail cuts we were to go in last on the target to drop germ bombs in the immediate vicinity of the target. We were to drop from an altitude of about 5,000 ft. In case of an abort we were told to use the emergency drop area.

Capt. Wesselkamper told us before the mission that we would orbit at altitude until the last man of the group was off the target, then make our runs. The bomb load of our flight was two 500 lb. type germ bombs on each plane. We took off around 1300 hours and our time over target was about 1400 hours. The altitude to the target was 25,000 ft.. We dropped our germ bombs from a higher altitude than normal. The altitude back from the target was 30,000 ft.. In debriefing, the germ bombs were reported by the flight leader to have been dropped on the target.

My second germ mission was on or about the 30th of May. Our group was briefed to cut the rail-lines north of Kunuri. There were four flights on the mission, of which "D" flight was composed

of Captain Hunter, 1st Lt. Pallock, 1st Lt. Bowlin, and myself. The operations officer briefing us stated that "D" flight would bomb last and recce the line south and the town of Kunuri. Ordnance for the group was 500 lb. G.P.'s. "D" flight had two 500 lb. germ bombs on each aircraft. There was no special briefing for this mission since the briefing concerning germ ordnance was given in the regular briefing. The mission was performed as briefed and the germ bombs were dropped from an altitude of approximately 5,000 ft.. The debriefing was normal.

My third germ mission was on or about the first of June. The group was briefed to bomb the rail bridges across the Chong-Chong-gang river south of Huichon. There were 5 flights on this mission which was led by Major Colgan who was also "A" flight leader. The remainder of the flight was composed of 1st Lt. Reagan, 2nd Lt. Cleland and myself. The group's bomb load was 500 lb. General Purpose bombs. "A" flight had two germ bombs on each plane. In the squadron briefing Major Colgan stated that "A" flight would orbit at altitude until the last flight was off the target and instead of making our runs across the river we would make them parallel with the river and drop our germ bombs near the bridge to pollute the water.

We took off around 1700 hours and our time over target was about 1800 hours.

The mission was performed as briefed and I observed the bombs to hit in the water. Debriefing was normal except that migs were reported in the area.

On my fourth germ mission on or about the 30th of July, our group was briefed to destroy a supply area south of Wonsan. There were six flights on the mission, of which "F" flight was composed of 1st Lt. Salisbury, 1st Lt. Denn, 1st Lt. Hart and myself. My flight was briefed to go in last on the target. The bomb load of my flight was two 500 lb. type germ bombs per aircraft.

The mission was performed as briefed. In the debriefing, the germ bombs were reported by Lt. Salisbury to have been dropped in the target area.

My fifth germ mission was on Aug. 6, 1952. The mission was briefed to destroy some rail bridges across the Chong-chong-gang river North of Huichon. There were 6 flights on the mission of which "E" flight was composed of Lt. Salisbury the flight leader, myself his wingman, Capt. Chauret the No. 3 man and Lt. Hart the No. 4 man. The bomb load of my flight was one 500 lb. germ bomb and one 500 lb. general purpose bomb on each aircraft. The course to the target was by the radio station MR, located at Chorwon, and from there directly to the target.

We took off around 1600 hours and flew the briefed course to the target without incident. When we got to the target the number 3 and 4 man of my flight became lost from the flight formation. Lt. Salisbury and I made several orbits north of the target trying to pick up the number 3 and 4 man, but without success. Before we made our bomb runs the other 5 flights made their's and proceeded home. Lt. Salisbury and I dropped our bombs and then climbed above the target and orbited to try

again to pick up the number 3 and 4 man. After the two men joined the formation the flight started south. Immediately upon leaving the target the flight was jumped by migs, and I was shot down.

After my capture I began to see the destruction which I had taken part in bringing upon a peaceful people. I saw only one city, Pyongyang, but my heart sank when I saw it. There a city lay in complete ruin, from factories to hospitals, from private homes, to churches, nothing was spared. I saw

men, women, and children who suffered alike in the destruction. I was ashamed, I felt humble when I saw this. I began to think and realize what I had done to the Chinese and Korean people. Willingly and sincerely I exposed the crimes which I had committed and repent for each and every one of them.

William L. Fornes (Signed)
1st Lt. U.S.A.F.
AO 1862639
27 August 1952

DEPOSITION BY 2ND LT. CHARLES E. STAHL

JULY 18, 1952

My Part in the Bacteriological Warfare Used by the American Air Forces

I am Charles E. Stahl, born in Sept. 28, 1928, 2nd Lt. in the U.S.A.F. My family lives at the north end of main street in a small farming community called Paulding, Ohio.

I entered Aviation Cadets on the 15th of August, 1949 at Perrin Air Force Base, Texas and graduated as a 2nd lieutenant on the 28th of October, 1950, at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. Upon graduation I was assigned to the 142nd Fighter Interceptor Wing, 62nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron at O'Hare Air Force Base, where I flew F-86's. I remained here until I was sent overseas to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing in Korea, on the 28th of October, 1951. I arrived at Suwon, where the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing is stationed on the 20th of November 1951. I was shot down by Migs on the 7th of January, 1952, at Suncheon, North Korea.

I had flown 6 combat missions in Korea between the 24th of December, 1951, and the 7th of January, 1952. One of these missions was part of the first experiments in bacteriological warfare. In the following pages I will describe this mission and the lectures concerning it. This constitutes my part in the insane use of bacteriological warfare in Korea by the U.S.A.F.

Around the 27th of December, 1951, I and nineteen others attended the briefing for the mission which was to be flown that day. Then in the flight briefing after the group briefing the flight leader told us this was a special mission on which we were to carry "experimental tanks." Then he stressed fuel consumption since we wouldn't have the extra fuel in our tanks. He also briefed us to drop the tanks only on his orders.

The route we were to fly that day was from Suwon out to sea, then north to Sinanju, turning in bound over the coast, and up the Chong Chon River. The return was to be the reverse of this route. Evidently the flight leader knew we were to release our experimental tanks over the Kunuri Supply area around Sinanju.

Although this was a special mission, I thought nothing of it, except that it was an experimental mission for our tanks. It is customary that we inspect the aircraft thoroughly before starting up, but this afternoon I was late and only ran around the aircraft just checking it over. Then as I climbed into the cockpit I just asked the crew chief if everything was OK. He said yes, so I just signed the form taking responsibility for the aircraft.

We took off at 1300 and climbed out along the route mentioned in the briefing. We had just passed over the coast and were over Sinanju when some one spotted Migs and the flight leader told us to drop all our tanks (two tanks per aircraft). All these tanks were dropped around Sinanju, and the flight leader then made a pass at the Migs and broke off, then was unable to find them again, so we came home and landed with 50 gallons of fuel.



Charles E. Stahl

My Part in the Bacteriological Warfare used by the American Air Forces

I am Charles E. Stahl, born in Sept. 28, 1908, 2nd Lt. in the USAF. My family lives at the northeast of main street in a small farming community called Building, Ohio.

I entered Aviation Cadets on the 15th of August, 1949 at Robin Air Force Base, Texas and graduated as a 2nd Lieutenant on the 25th of October, 1950, at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. Upon graduation I was assigned to the 15th Fighter Interceptor Wing, 51st Fighter Interceptor Squadron at O'Hare Air Force Base, where I flew F-56. I remained here until I was sent overseas to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing in Korea, on the 25th of October, 1951. I arrived at Suwon, where the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing is stationed on the 20th of November 1951. I was shot down by MiGs on the 7th of January, 1952, at Suwon, North Korea.

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We took off at 1200 and climbed out along the route mentioned in the briefing. We had just passed the coast and were over Sinanju when some one spotted us and the flight leader told us to drop all our tanks (two tanks per aircraft). All three tanks were dropped around Sinanju, and the flight leader then made a pass at the target and broke off, then we were able to find them again, so we came home and landed with 30 gallons of fuel.

Later on, just before supper I finished my over and was walking along the superline when I heard Col. Mahurin talking to some of the other pilots.

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Charles E. Stahl

In the club just before supper I had finished my beer and was walking toward the superline when I heard Col. Mahurin talking to some others about carrying bugs in the tanks that afternoon. But I didn't think about it at that time. When I saw Major Koons, my squadron commander, I asked him why we had carried experimental tanks that afternoon. In reply he said that it had just been an experimentation with our tanks.

At or before Christmas time there arrived in the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing, a few officers, from the rank of colonel to major. The quietness with which these people arrived was odd and no one seemed to know quite what they were there for. At this time, Christmas, we hadn't experienced the "experimental tanks" missions yet and the reaction, to the arrival of these officers, was only one of indignation, since if they were to fly, they would cut some of the lieutenants off the list and it would take just that much longer to get our 100 missions. These people were not assigned jobs in the wing and I found out later that at least one and perhaps all of these people were connected with bacteriological warfare. The only two of these whose names I know are Major Shaffer and Colonel Mahurin. These people flew from the United States to Korea by way of Japan.

On the 2nd of January, 1952, there was a lecture given to all of the personnel of the 51st Fighter Inter-

ceptor Wing, then at Suwon, on military discipline by Colonel Gabreski 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing Commander. This lecture occurred in the morning and was designed to stop the words about carrying germs in their experimental tanks. After this Capt. Cook, the Wing Adjutant, read the 104th article of war.

In Colonel Gabreski's speech he made the statement that orders are given to be carried out to the letter, even though you might not understand them or even disagree, because these orders are given by personnel who have a greater understanding of the problem than you do.

This type of thinking personifies military discipline, but I think it is this type of thinking that leads you to follow blindly any order given, with out any thought as to their results.

Then on the 3rd of January, 1952, just after lunch, Colonel Mahurin gave a speech to all the pilots, 60-70, of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing, in the group briefing room. It lasted about 40-50 minutes.

I arrived at the briefing room about 5 minutes before as did everyone else. I walked into the briefing room and sat down waiting for the lecture to begin. At 1300, we were called to attention and Colonel Mahurin introduced himself by saying "I'm Colonel Mahurin, one of the new people who arrived around Christmas. I'll be here for a few months to get a little combat experience to take home with

me." This was his introduction of himself on both lectures of the 3rd and 4th of January, 1952.

His speech was characterized by the use of "drastic measures." All the rest were just excuses for using or taking these "Drastic measures." In this lecture Colonel Mahurin spent 30 minutes or more in these explanations. He explained "since the 30 day period of intensive effort to effect a cease-fire has passed with no solution, the war will continue on indefinitely unless we take some kind of "drastic measures" to end it. "Drastic Measures," he said, "will stop the spring offensive which the Chinese and Koreans are building for right now." Then he stated, "These "Drastic Measures" I speak of is the use of bacteriological warfare." "Experiments of this nature have already been carried out by the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing around the 27th of December, 1951. The experimental bacteriological tanks were supposed to have been released over the Kunuri Supply area, above Sinanju on the Chong Chon River, in order to ruin the enemy supply depot."

At this announcement, the silence in the briefing room became oppressive and although there was no outward expression, everyone eyed his neighbor with the expression of "What's going to happen now?" Even after the lecture no one spoke about it to me and I felt they were intentionally avoiding the subject in all their conversations.

After this announcement he went on to explain that this experiment had been conducted to stop the build up of supplies and the concentration of troops that he had mentioned before as the build up for the spring offensive. Then he began again to repeat his arguments for the use of "drastic measures." Drastic measures he said were necessary to prevent the greater loss of American lives, still trying to find an excuse great enough to equal the use of this monstrosity of science. The Colonel spoke as a man trying to make himself believe his own arguments. Then we were dismissed with the statement that, "All things you see, hear or speak here; leave here!"

On the 4th of January, 1952, the pilots and the ground crews of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing

were called to the base theater where a Major, whose name I don't know, gave us a talk on the construction and usage of the bacteriological tanks and Colonel Mahurin repeated his "drastic measures" speech. Col. Mahurin told us that other wings in Korea were also using germ warfare and that among the germs we had carried were: typhus, typhoid, cholera and plague.

This lecture occurred in the morning and was attended by approx. 60-70 pilots and about 130 ground crews.

Col. Mahurin is a tall, slender, man of about 30 years of age, which is very young for a full colonel. I first saw him on Christmas, when I asked some of my friends who the new colonel was? They told me he was Colonel Mahurin and described the arrival of the new people which I have previously stated.

Colonel Mahurin's voice was loud and he was very boastful. When I saw him at Christmas he was saying, "You people just don't know how to fly this aircraft. Wait until I start flying combat." This placed a bad taste in the mouths of several lieutenants who were my friends.

This is my part in the inhuman madness of bacteriological warfare by the U.S.A.F. I am guilty of a crime so horrible that even my soul shouts guilty. In admitting my crime, it is my only hope that I may be allowed to turn over a new leaf and lead a life for the people not against them. In turning over this new leaf I feel it is my duty as an American citizen to prove to the American people that American forces in Korea are waging bacteriological warfare. I implore the people of the United States to outlaw this black sheep of science.

CHARLES EUGENE STAHL (Signed).

51st Fighter Interceptor Wing

16th Fighter Interceptor Squadron

2nd Lt., AO 1911688 U.S.A.F.

July 18, 1952

and February 1952 prior to being sent overseas to Korea.

I flew four bacteriological missions, two into China and two in North Korea, between May 1st and July 20, when I was shot down and captured. On all of these missions the insects were carried in containers similar in outside appearance to the external fuel tanks.

It was about the 1st of May 1952, on my fifth mission with the Group when the pilots of my flight were notified to report for an early morning briefing

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. JOHN G. ELLIS, JR.

OCTOBER 31, 1952

I am Lt. John G. Ellis, Jr., AO1862790, of the United States Air Force and formerly lived at 2026 Stuart Avenue, Richmond, Virginia. Prior to entering the Air Force in November 1950, I worked as an engineer for the Du Pont Company. Upon entering the Air Force I was first sent to Connally AFB, Texas for basic pilot training and from there to Williams AFB, Arizona for advanced training in jets. After receiving my wings there in December 1951 I was sent to Nellis AFB, Nevada for combat training in F-80 and F-86 aircraft during January

and February 1952 prior to being sent overseas to Korea.

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It was about the 1st of May 1952, on my fifth mission with the Group when the pilots of my flight were notified to report for an early morning briefing

before dawn. The four of us reported to the Combat Operations briefing room where Lt. Ridland, Group Intelligence Officer, and the weather officer met us. Lt. Ridland told us that our aircraft would have one fuel tank type germ bomb carrying fleas infected with bubonic plague. He told us to cross the Yalu River into China and drop these tanks, both the fuel and the germ tanks, at a point about halfway between Antung and Ta Tung Kou. Lt. Ridland told us that if we met Mig's we were to jettison the tanks, pick up speed and return as best possible.

We returned to the squadron building where the flight leader outlined the route he would follow, going up west of Chinampo, then north across the water to avoid the area normally flown by Mig's and back over land at the Long Dong Peninsula. He told us we would turn left over Sinuiju to pass over Antung and Ta Tung Kou airfields going from the northeast to the southwest and back out to sea to return by the same route. We took off about 20 minutes before dawn. We went north over the water turning toward Sinuiju when we got to Long Dong. We started a left diving turn around Sinuiju, dropping both the germ and fuel tanks about 3 miles after passing Antung. It was just a few minutes past sun-up and I got a fleeting glimpse of the mouth of the Yalu River as I passed out of northeast China over the Yellow Sea. We passed over Chinampo and returned to K-14.

It was about a week later on about May 8, that six of us pilots from the 336 Squadron were scheduled to report for a briefing at Combat Operations about one o'clock in the afternoon. When we arrived four flights from the other squadrons were there, and Lt. Ridland briefed that the mission would be a patrol for Mig's with no other friendly aircraft in the area except units of the 51st fighter group which would be entering North Korea about one hour behind us. He then stated that the aircraft from the 336th, my squadron, would also perform a bacteriological mission carrying fuel tank type germ bombs containing infected insects. Four of the six aircraft were to have one germ tank and one fuel tank so they would have fuel to make a patrol north of the Chongchon River. The remaining two planes, including my own were to have two germ tanks on each plane and after dropping their tanks were to make one short pass along the Chongchon River and withdraw to Kimpo. He directed both the four-plane flight and the two-plane element to drop germ tanks and fuel tanks simultaneously at a point just northeast of Chinampo. We dropped our germ tanks about 5 miles northeast of Chinampo. Upon reaching the Chongchon we turned left and flew down to the mouth and we returned to K-14.

Then about May 23 our flight was scheduled to report in the morning for a briefing along with about six other flights from all squadrons. In the Combat Operations briefing room Lt. Ridland briefed that units of the 49th and 8th Fighter Bomber Groups would be hitting a rail line ten miles northeast of Pyongyang. Our group's mission was to set up a patrol to protect the fighter bombers from

attack by Migs. Also Lt. Ridland stated that one flight, my own, would perform a bacteriological mission at the same time that the patrol was going on. He said our aircraft would each have one germ tank and one fuel tank, both of which were to be dropped at a point halfway between Sinanju and Anju. We took off a few minutes after 1100 and dropped both the germ tanks and fuel tanks simultaneously at a point halfway between Sinanju and Anju. Then we circled left and started our patrol between the mouth of the Chongchon and Chinampo. When we returned to K-14, the flight leader went up to Combat Operations to debrief by himself.

My last germ mission around June 10 was also across the Yalu River into China and differed mainly in the fact that it was briefed by the Wing Commander, Colonel Thyng, as well as by Lt. Ridland.

After assigning the flights their areas and altitudes, Col. Thyng told all flights except my own to keep their fuel tanks unless they saw Migs. He dismissed the briefing and my flight leader went to the front of the briefing room to get instructions from Lt. Ridland while the rest of us returned to our squadron. About ten minutes later he returned and told us we would be carrying one fuel tank and one germ tank which were to be dropped in Northeast China just north of the Yalu River above the Suiho power reservoir. On the way up some units of the 51st were engaged with Migs. Then while we were over the Suiho reservoir a couple of our flights had a brief encounter with Migs south of Sinuiju, with no results. But we didn't encounter any Migs. We crossed the Yalu at the east end of the reservoir, dropping down and going fast. Though we had met no Migs, they were up, so myself and the other wingman were paying little attention to the terrain. We kept a sharp watch above and behind for possible attack, our apprehen-



John G. Ellis, Jr.

I am Lt. John G. Ellis, Jr., AO 1862790, of the United States Air Force and formerly lived at 5026 Stuart Avenue, Richmond, Virginia. Prior to entering the Air Force in November 1950, I worked as an engineer for the DuPont Company. Upon entering the Air Force I was first sent to Connally AFB, Texas for basic pilot training and from there to Williams AFB, Arizona for advanced training in jets. After receiving my wings there in December 1951 I was sent to Nellis AFB, Nevada for combat training in F-80 and F-86 aircraft during January and February 1952 prior to being sent overseas to Korea.

I flew four bacteriological missions, two into China and two in North Korea, between May 1st and July 20, when I was shot down and captured. On all of these missions the insects were carried in containers similar in outward appearance to the external fuel tanks.

It was about the 1st of May 1952, on my fifth mission with the Group when the pilots of my flight were notified to report for an early morning briefing before dawn. The four of us reported to the Combat Operations briefing room where Lt. Ridland, Group Intelligence Officer, and the weather officer met us. Lt. Ridland told us that our aircraft would have one

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of John G. Ellis, Jr.

sion being quickened by the realization that we had crossed into China. We were on a westerly heading when we dropped our germ and fuel tanks at a point about 7 or 8 miles south of Kuantien in Northeast China. Then we turned sharp left, crossed the Yalu again and set up a short patrol south of the power reservoir. Then we withdrew, going out south of Long Dong and returning along the coast.

This was all of my personal part in germ warfare. But before my first mission I had been well briefed what to expect when flying F-86's in Korea.

At Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada, U.S.A. around February 20, 1952, Major McIntyre, the ground school commander, gave a top secret lecture in the theater room of the ground school building. This lecture was attended by the F-86 pilot students only. Major McIntyre first stressed the top secret nature of this lecture and ordered that it not be discussed at all after leaving the room. He stated that the purpose of bacteriological warfare was not to disable military objectives directly but to destroy the enemy's morale and undermine their people's will to continue further resistance. He explained that F-86's would be used to carry out this type warfare in Korea by carrying bombs or tanks containing insects infected with epidemic type diseases. Among these were bubonic plague, cholera and typhus, which would be carried by various suitable insects. He went on to explain that the germ bombs would have various type casings, some

into Northeast China we felt even more than usual the disgust at having performed bacteriological missions. Most all of the pilots considered bacteriological warfare depicable and hated to be assigned missions exposing us to the added hazard of being captured in neutral territory.

John G. Ellis, Jr.
1/Lt., USAF.
AO 1862790
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similar to the 500 lb. demolition type bombs and one similar to the external fuel tank on the F-86. All of these would have compartments inside to hold the insects. In the nose compartment was provision for a fuse with this compartment being walled from the other germ compartments so that when the fuse went off the bomb would be opened freeing the insects without the force of the explosion being imparted to the insect compartments. The fuse generally used would be the V. T. or variable time fuse which would rupture the bomb a fixed distance above the ground but any type fuse might be inserted. He told us we would get further information on this germ warfare upon reporting to our stations in Korea and concluded by cautioning us to observe strict secrecy regarding this information.

On April 1, I arrived for service with the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group at Kimpo. The 4th Group contained 3 squadrons of F-86's, the 334, the 335, and the 336. I was assigned to the 336 squadron. About April 7 or 8, in the briefing room, Lt. Ridland, the Group Intelligence Officer, gave a lecture on how the 4th Group was participating in bacteriological warfare. He first stressed that the information he was going to give us was top secret and not known to regular ground crews and others not directly concerned and consequently we were not to discuss it outside the briefing room. Upon learning that we had received a similar lecture at Nellis he briefly reviewed that the purpose of bacterio-

logical warfare was to destroy morale and the people's will to support hostilities. Then he explained that as pilots of the 4th Group we would also be called upon to perform bacteriological missions north of the Yalu River into China itself as part of a program to discourage the aid and support being given the North Koreans by the Chinese people. He pointed out that these missions would be carried out in Northeast China by using only one germ bomb on each plane along with one regular fuel tank so that the plane would have a fuel range sufficient to go beyond the Yalu River. The germs would all be of those epidemic types such as bubonic plague, typhus, and cholera. He said that the details for each mission, dropping instructions and the like, would be explained in individual mission briefings, but that in all cases germ bombs would be loaded on assigned planes by special crews so we were to

guard against spreading any of this information to ground personnel on the base.

Upon leaving this lecture we all of course had mixed feelings of apprehension and disgust to learn that not only might we have to perform bacteriological missions but we would possibly have to go into the neutral territory of Northeast China. When we actually went into Northeast China we felt even more than usual the disgust at having performed bacteriological missions. Most all of the pilots considered bacteriological warfare despicable and hated to be assigned missions exposing us to the added hazard of being captured in neutral territory.

JOHN G. ELLIS JR. (Signed)
1/Lt., USAF
AO 1862790
31 October, 1952

DEPOSITION BY 2ND LT. CHARLES M. KERR

SEPTEMBER 23, 1952

I am 2nd/Lt. Charles M. Kerr, AO 2222551, age 24, of 983 Western Ohio Avenue, Lima, Ohio. I am an F-86 pilot of the United States Air Force and arrived in Korea on the 22nd of April, 1952 when I was assigned to the 334 Squadron of the 4th Fighter Interceptor Group, located at Kimpo.

My first germ mission was over the Yalu River, into China. We dropped our germ bombs southeast of Mukden that day, May 9th, 1952.

My flight of four F-86 aircraft took off at 11:20 from Kimpo airbase, joined up in close formation and climbed to 40,000 feet where we levelled off and went into battle formation.

Each plane was carrying one germ bomb and only one external fuel tank. We had been briefed to bomb the industrial area just west of two towns, Penchiu and Tangchiachuangtzu, situated on the river about 35 miles southeast of Mukden.

We passed east of Haeju and just to the west of Pyongyang, crossed the Yalu River and flew into China to our target area.

As we flew I mainly wondered whether we would meet any Migs, as I had seen four of them on a mission just before this one. I worried about getting shot down in China as I considered I would be considered a spy rather than a prisoner of war.

As we flew further north, I became very impatient with the flight leader. I thought—well, why doesn't he go ahead and give the signal to drop, so that we'll be sure to have enough fuel to make it

back to Kimpo. The sooner we could get rid of the bombs the sooner we'd be back in safe territory.

When he finally gave the signal to drop, I pressed the bomb release button with a sigh of relief, but I also wondered exactly what damage that bomb was going to do down there. As we turned and headed back I still feared we might encounter Migs



Charles M. Kerr

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Charles M. Kerr

until we reached the relatively safe territory south of the Chong-chon River. Then we sighted Kimpo and I was very relieved at having got safely back from my first germ mission. For a while I had a slight feeling of guilt over what I had done but I finally convinced myself that I had just carried out my assignment as I had been ordered.

My mind had been prepared for germ warfare long before I arrived in Korea. While still in the States undergoing training at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, eighteen F-86 pilots whom I stayed with received a lecture on bacteriological warfare on the 20th of March, 1952 given by Major James McIntyre, the Commander of the Training Squadron. He began the lecture by giving the historical background of bacteriological warfare. He stated that up until the Korean War, germ warfare had not been used on a large scale. The Japanese used it in a relatively small way against the Chinese during World War II. After the war, the United States government had its own scientists intensify their research of bacteriological warfare which they had started during the war. With the aid of foreign scientists they developed it to the highest degree ever attained. When our government saw that we couldn't win the war in Korea with only the armed forces we had, we decided to use germ warfare. It was to start in a

wanted to fly as many missions a day as possible in order to finish and return to America.

Charles M. Kerr
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AO-2222551
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fairly small way but was to increase as time went by, he said.

He stated that the main objective was to try and end the war quickly as the Atomic bomb had done against Japan in the last war. Its use should cause epidemics that would cause a manpower shortage both in the front line troops and in the rear. It should cause the morale of the people to drop to the point where they would want to give up the fight. He said that it was used against the Chinese in retaliation for their having intervened in the war when we almost had it won.

Most of the germ warfare would be carried out by the Air Force, he said, although the artillery was firing germ shells mixed in with the regular explosive shells. So, he told us, even though your main job as F-86 pilots will be to fight the Migs and escort the fighter-bombers, you will have to take part in germ warfare during your tour in Korea.

Next he explained the types of germs and germ bombs dropped by the F-86. He said that since the F-86 would do most of its bombing from a high altitude, the Air Force had developed a special germ bomb dropped from high altitude.

In closing the Major stated that all this material was classified as "Top Secret" and that we were

not to discuss it with anyone, not even among ourselves.

I arrived at Kimpo near Seoul in Korea on the 22nd of April, 1952. During the four day ground school held for new pilots, we received a lecture on germ warfare from 1st/Lt. Richard Ridland, the Group Intelligence Officer. He stated bombing planes started dropping germ bombs and the F-86's started their actual participation in March of 1952, although they had done some experimental germ bombing as early as the latter part of December of 1951. And, he added, the F-86's would be used even more in the future.

He said that we as F-86 pilots would not only drop the germ bombs in North-Korea but that we would drop them in Northeast China also and we would have to drop them from a high altitude because of the fuel situation.

He stated that in case we were attacked by Mig's on the way to the target, we were to drop the bombs immediately and try to get away without having to fight because of the lack of fuel.

In closing he warned us that the material was labeled "Top Secret" and that we were not at liberty to discuss it.

So we were not surprised when at the group briefing on the day of my first mission to China, the 9th of May, 1952, the Group Executive officer told us that we would carry one external fuel tank and one germ bomb into Northeast China. The signal for dropping would be given by the individual flight leaders and the target area was the industrial area just west of Penchihiu and Tangchiachuangtzu, southeast of Mukden. Although the mission would be carried out north of the Yalu River, he stated, we were to report at debriefing that the mission was carried out as assigned—south of the Yalu River—even though we had dropped the germ bombs in China. He explained that this was for the records, since we weren't actually at war with China.

When we were told at group briefing that we were to drop germ bombs north of the Yalu River in China, I had a selfish feeling about it at first. I thought—why should we have to bomb? We're supposed to be fighter pilots, and that's too far to have to go with only one external fuel tank. Why doesn't the Air Force use bombers to do the bombing? But my sense of discipline told me I should carry out the order as the rest of the pilots were doing and so I just let it go at that.

As I have described, we flew to Tangchiachuangtzu and dropped our germ bombs when ordered to by the flight leader. Then we headed for home.

After landing we all went to debriefing. At debriefing the flight leader said to the Group Intelligence Officer, 1st/Lt. Ridland, "Well, we carried out the mission as assigned." Then the flight leader showed our general route on the map and

altitude and airspeed at which we dropped the germ bombs. We affirmed his statement and then left.

The target for my second germ warfare mission on the 18th of May, 1952, was also in the same area of Northeast China, about thirty-five miles south-east of Mukden, just south of the town of Tangchiachuangtzu. Each plane carried one external fuel tank and one germ bomb. As the visibility was much better, we were able to distinguish the outline of the city of Mukden. Because of the distance we couldn't make out any distinct features other than it seemed to be a large industrial city with a river at the southern edge. As best I could tell, our germ bombs should have hit just to the south of Tangchiachuangtzu on the second mission. We couldn't tell exactly where they hit on the first mission because of the poor visibility.

At the debriefing the flight leader stated that the germ bombs had been dropped in the assigned area.

My fourteenth combat mission, carried out on the 20th of May, 1952, was my third germ warfare mission. The target was the area around the town of Cholsan, located at the top of "Long Dong" peninsula. Again each plane carried one external fuel tank and one germ bomb. The individual flight leaders were to choose the exact point of drop and from what direction they wished to approach the target area, as there was no particular worry about fuel on this mission. After dropping the bombs, the group leader, who briefed us, said that each flight could make at least two patrol sweeps along the Yalu River before returning to Kimpo. After dropping the germ bombs about 15 miles southeast of Cholsan we flew on up the coast to Sinuiju, turned and made 3 patrol sweeps along the Yalu River before returning home.

I was shot down by Migs the next day, the 21st of May, so I did not have to participate in any more germ missions.

To my knowledge, all the U.S. Air Force combat units carried out germ warfare missions. The 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing (F-86) located at Suwon, the F-80 group located at Suwon, and the F-51 group located at Wonju are the few examples that I can mention.

Most of the pilots hated the missions across the Yalu. It was very bad to have to participate in germ warfare against a country you weren't even at war with. It was also considered a bad mission just from the pilots viewpoint.

As a result, the morale was not very high among the pilots at Kimpo. They all wanted to fly as many missions a day as possible in order to finish and return to America.

CHARLES M. KERR (Signed)
2nd/Lt., U.S.A.F.

DEPOSITION BY 2ND LT. VANCE R. FRICK

OCTOBER 9, 1952

I am Vance R. Frick, 2/Lt. U.S.A.F.; serial number AO-2208933. I am 24 years old. My home is presently in 1006 Highland Ave Lexington, Missouri, U.S.A. I was called in the Air Force on 1 Oct. 1950 and sent to basic flying school at Perrin A.F.B. Sherman, Texas, U.S.A. Next I went to Craig A.F.B. Selma, Alabama, U.S.A. where I finished advanced pilot training. After this I went to Luke A.F.B. Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A. for Gunnery Training. At Luke, on about 1 Jan. 1952, we received a lecture on Bacteriological warfare by a civilian. This lecture was held in the afternoon in the Ground School building. Those in attendance were myself, 2/Lt. Lawrence Wolf, and five others.

To the best of my memory, the lecturer mainly described briefly to us the various Bacteriological weapons that might be used on the F-51. He told us he didn't know whether or not we would use bacteriological weapons, but if we did use bacteriological weapons we would be given a more thorough lecture concerning their use. It was just a brief lecture on the different types of bacteriological weapons used on the F-51. He told us there were two types of Bacteriological bombs and also a spray attachment that may be put on the F-51 for dropping germs.

First the lecturer discussed the 500 lb. type germ bomb. This bomb looks like the 500 lb. high explosive bomb. It is divided into sections inside and the germs or germ carrying insects are put in these sections. This 500 lb. type bomb may be equipped with an instantaneous, 10 second delay or V.T. fuse. Since we had been told about these fuses he didn't discuss their operation. Since we as pilots would not be concerned with loading the germs in the bombs or loading bombs on the aircraft, the lecturer did not describe this either. The 500 lb. type germ bomb is dropped just like any other 500 lb. bomb. It may be used on towns, concentrations of troops or any other target that requires a direct hit. This bomb is very accurate for hitting a target. When the fuse on the bomb goes off the sections of the bomb are opened, germs or germ carrying insects will then escape into the air.

The other type of germ bomb is the parachute type. In this type the bomb is also divided into sections in which the germs or germ carrying insects are put. This bomb is used against targets that are large, such as a town.

The germs used in these Bacteriological weapons will vary, but you will probably be told what type of germs and germ carrying insects you are using. This ended the bacteriological warfare lecture given at Luke.

I started over-seas on 21 Feb. from Camp Stone-man and arrived in Japan on 26 February. From there I went to the 18th Fighter Bomber Group at K-10 which is the maintenance base of the Group located at Chinhae. I arrived at K-10 on 2 March. On about 23 March I went to K-46, near Wonju, the operational base of the Group. I was assigned to the 39th Squadron.

While I was with the 18th Group I received lectures on map reading and familiarization, intelligence, ground situation and bacteriological warfare. From 2 March 1952 to the end of April 1952 I flew only 5 combat missions in the 18th Group, one of which was a bacteriological mission.

The bacteriological warfare lecture was given on 28 March 1952 at 1900 hours in the Group briefing room. Captain McLaughlin the Group Intelligence Officer was the teacher for this class. There were 15 of us present at this lecture. Capt. McLaughlin told us right away that this would be a lecture on bacteriological warfare. He would give us the rea-



sons why we are waging Germ Warfare, the different types of germ weapons, different types of fuses, germs and insects used. He told us we had better listen to what he said and learn what he said because whether we liked it or not, that was what we would have to do if called on.

He said that the germ bombs would shorten the war considerably. They would cause epidemic and casualties from within the enemy troops, thus destroying the fighting ability and incentive of their Army; so in the long run it will shorten the war and save many lives. It was not for us to decide whether or not we liked germ bombs, since we are in the Air Force and the Air Force says you will deliver these bombs to the enemy. We were to do it to shorten the war and save American lives.

He said that the Chinese and North Korean troops had vastly superior numbers which was too much for our army to cope with. And their army was too well dug in to hurt them with normal bombs, so we must use something that would get to them. The answer lay in our effective use of germ bombs.

Capt. McLaughlin also told us about different types of germ weapons and fuses used. He told us mainly the same thing which had been given by the lecturer at Luke Base.

Next he came to explain when to use what kind of germ weapon. The one resembling the 500 lb. is used against targets that must be hit directly or targets that are hard to hit. It could be used against small villages, troop concentrations and the like. It can be aimed and hit with just like the 500 lb. bomb, but the others can't. The spray can be used directly, but must be used at low altitude, whereas the bomb can be dropped from almost any altitude. The spray attachment is used to cover a large area such as a place where the population is spread over a large area. It can best be used in valleys where there is no or little wind, so the insects and germs will go down more directly and not be blown away from the target by wind. Later I saw 4 aircraft in the 18th Group with this attachment.

The next type is the parachute type which is used to drop above towns or other inhabited areas.

The operational area of the 18th Group for bacteriological warfare in North Korea as given to us by Capt. McLaughlin extended generally from the front line, north to Sepo-ri, Yangdok, Paeksong-line swings through points Tacch'on, Kusong, and Sonch'on, and from there south to the coast.

At last he said all this information on bacteriological warfare is not to be discussed on the base or off the base. Even the pilots were not to discuss it among themselves.

On the special missions the germ bombs are loaded on the aircraft on the taxi strip just off the end of the runway. After the spray attachments were used, some of the chemicals would be run through the spray attachments to sterilize them.

My mission carrying germ bombs was on a village 10 or 15 miles East of Pyong-yang on 1 April 1952.

At 0600 hours on 1 April 1952 I received an order from the Operations Officer of the 39th Squadron, to report to Group briefing room at 0800 hours. I reported to the Group briefing room as ordered. First, Capt. Ralston the Group operations officer told us we were to carry out a bacteriological mission that day. We were to carry two 5 inch rockets one on one wing and a 500 lb. type germ bomb on the other wing. He pointed out the spot on the map that we were to hit (a village 10 or 15 miles East of Pyong-yang). We were to take off at 1400. He had a picture of the spot we were to attack for us to study so we could recognize it easily when we got there. He explained that we were to fly directly to the target and fly directly home after bombing the target.

Then Capt. McLaughlin told us there was little flak expected, but to stay away from Pyong-yang because there would be flak there.

Then the weather officer told us the weather in the target area was supposed to be clear. Next the ground liaison officer told us the front line activity of the night before, ground panels to be used, and the pass word.

After this we went to the front of the room and looked at the photograph of the target area. Then we went back to our room until time to take off.

At 1330 we went to our aircraft which were parked on the taxi strip. The germ bombs had already been loaded on the aircraft and there were two special armament men still standing by my aircraft. We took off at 1400 hours. We flew directly up to the target and started our dives 3 seconds apart, dropping our bombs and then fired our rockets. Then after hitting the town we pulled up to the left and joined up while heading in a southerly direction. Around 1600 hours we landed at K-46.

After landing we all went to debrief, and Capt. McLaughlin was there to debrief us. He asked us questions about the mission which we answered. We told Capt. McLaughlin the mission had been carried out as ordered.

This was my only bacteriological mission with the 18th Group.

On 1 May 1952 I along with 18 other pilots was transferred from the 18th Group to the 4th Group which is at K-14, Kimpo A.F.B. I was assigned to the 336th squadron. I stayed at K-14 till 3 May when I was sent to Tsuiki, Japan for training in the F-86. The training at Tsuiki was just familiarization in the F-86. There I stayed until 20 May 1952 when I was sent back to K-14 where I continued training.

During the period when we were still receiving training missions at K-14 I received two lectures. These lectures were each 1 hour long and specifically meant for the 18 of us. The first lecture we re-

I am Vance R. Frick, 2nd Lt. U.S.A.F., Serial number 40-2208933. I am 24 years old. My home is presently in 7006 Highland Ave. Lexington, Missouri, U.S.A. I was called in the Air Force on 1 Oct. 1950 and sent to basic flying school at Penn Air F.B. Sheppard, Texas, U.S.A. Next I went to Craig A.F.B. Selma, Alabama, U.S.A. where I finished advanced pilot training. After this I went to Luke A.F.B. Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A. for Gunner Training. At Luke, on about 1 Jan. 1951, we received a lecture on Bacteriological warfare by a civilian. This lecture was held in the afternoon in the Ground School building. Those in attendance were myself, 2nd Lt. Lawrence Wolf, and five others.

To the best of my memory, the lecturer mainly described briefly to us the various Bacteriological weapons that might be used on the F-51. He told us he didn't know whether or not we would use bacteriological weapons, but if we did use bacteriological weapons we would be given a more thorough lecture concerning their use. It was just a brief lecture on the different types of bacteriological weapons.

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Vance R. Frick

ceived was on bacteriological warfare. The second was on general operations of Group briefings.

The lecture on bacteriological warfare was given at 1900 hours on 23 May 1952 by Lt. Ridland, the Group Intelligence Officer, in the Group briefing room.

To the best of my memory the main idea of Lt. Ridland's lecture was as follows. First of all he told us our feelings on the matter were of no consequence. We were given thorough flying training by the Air Force not because they just wanted to teach us to fly; but because they had a job for us to do. No matter what that job may be, we are to carry it out to the best of our ability.

Then he continued: "Germ warfare in North Korea and North East China is necessary to carry the war to a successful and quick conclusion. The supply lines of the enemy come down through North East China and on down through Korea. Everything we can do must be done to keep these supplies from reaching the front. We must hurt their manpower enough that they cannot carry on effectively the shipping of supplies to Korea. We must destroy the incentive of the people of China and Korea so that they will want to stop the war to avoid being bombed. We must hurt their supply of troops coming into Korea so they will lose their effectiveness. Under these bombings the people and

We started home at about 1530 and landed at K-14 at about 1553.

At the time I was with the 4th Group I had talked to some of the pilots and learned that the most type of germ bombs used were the tank type germ bombs. After that the 500 lb. type germ bombs were used. These two types of germ bombs were being used when I was shot down.

My last mission was on 21 June 1952. It was a normal looking-for-migs mission. We flew between Sinuiju and the Reservoir. I was shot down about 10 miles south of Sinuiju.

The morale of the pilots of the 4th Group was not very high due mainly to the fact that they lived in a constant fear of possibly having to go on a bacteriological mission. It had just been a problem of fighting Migs I don't think the morale would have been low, but it still wouldn't have been too high because no one had any interest in the war.

Vance R. Frick
2nd Lt. 40-2208933
336th Sq of the 4th F-86
Inter-ceptor Group U.S.A.F.
9 Oct 1952
14. V.R.F.

thus the Army will loose its desire to fight and then the war will end."

Then he changed the subject to the types of germ bombs we shall be using as F-86 pilots. He said the type we are using most at the present is the tank type germ bomb. The germs used in these bombs are Typhoid, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Bubonic plague, and Typhus. The insects are flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice.

He went on to say that the next type of germ bomb is the 500 lb. type. It is divided into several chambers inside in which the germs or insects are put. The same type of germs and insects are used in this bomb as in the tank type.

Lt. Ridland said when anyone is to carry germ bombs to North East China they will take one external fuel tank and one germ bomb, and will fly up between Sinuiju and the Reservoir and they will usually return the same way. If their fuel is low they will return directly from wherever they are in North East China to K-14. If after dropping these bombs they have any extra fuel they will look for Migs, but after going to North East China the fuel will probably be low enough that they will have to come almost directly home.

Lt. Ridland also told us that this bacteriological lecture was top secret and not to be discussed even among ourselves.

I received the order for my second mission at 2000 hours on 18 June 1952. Our flight reported to the Group briefing room as ordered at 1330 hours on 19 June 1952. Since this was a special briefing there were only four pilots present.

First the ground liaison officer gave the front line activity for the night before, present location of the front line, the color ground panels to be used by the Army, pass word, and number of sorties flown by other aircraft the previous day.

Next the operations officer said, "You will take off at 1500. The target is a valley with villages in it which is 15 miles south of Sinuiju. If you see Migs, drop the bombs wherever you are. You have two bombs and no external fuel, so remember to watch your fuel supply."

Then Lt. Ridland said: "You will be carrying two tank type germ bombs. You will drop your bombs while in formation all at the same time. Watch out for flak around Sinuiju. You will be close to Sinuiju and there is a lot of flak there."

After this the weather officer gave us the weather which was supposed to be almost clear with a few scattered clouds.

After the Group briefing we went to the Squadron briefing room. There the flight leader briefed us again pretty much the same thing.

Then we all put on our equipment and started to our aircraft. I saw the special armament men

had just finished putting the bombs on my aircraft. We took off at 1500 hours and joined up in spread formation. We were over the target at 1525 hours and we all released the bombs while in spread formation. We started home at about 1530 and landed at K-14 at about 1553.

At the time I was with the 4th Group I had talked to some of the pilots and learned that the first type of germ bombs used were the tank type germ bombs. After that the 500 lb. type germ bombs were used. These two types of germ bombs were being used when I was shot down.

My last mission was on 21 June 1952. It was a normal looking-for-Migs mission. We flew between Sinuiju and the Reservoir. I was shot down about 10 miles South of Sinuiju.

The morale of the pilots of the 4th Group was not very high due mainly to the fact that they lived in a constant fear of possibly having to go on a bacteriological mission. If it had just been a problem of fighting Migs I don't think the morale would have been low, but it still wouldn't have been too high because no one had any interest in the war.

VANCE R. FRICK (Signed)
2/Lt. AO-2208933
336th Sq. of the 4th Ftr.
Interceptor Group U.S.A.F.
9 Oct, 1952

DEPOSITION BY 2ND LT. WARREN W. LULL

JANUARY 25, 1953

My name is Warren Walker Lull. Before my capture I was a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force, serial number AO-2223287. I am twenty-three years of age. I enlisted in the Air Force at Indianapolis, Indiana on December 29, 1950 as a private. I arrived in Korea on August 2, 1952 and was assigned to the 67th Fighter Bomber Squadron of the 18th Fighter Bomber Group of the 18th Fighter Bomber Wing as a pilot to fly F-51 type aircraft until I was transferred on November 6, 1952 to the 45th TAC Recon. Squadron of the 67th TAC Recon. Group. I was shot down by flak in the central front of Korea on December 27, 1952. I crash landed on a road about five miles from the front lines and was captured by members of the Chinese People's Volunteers about ten minutes later.

During the course of my checkout training at K-46, I received several training lectures by 1/Lt. Robert Taylor; one of them, given on about August 15, 1952, dealt solely with germ warfare. The lecture was given in the lecture room of the Group Training Section. Capt. Schiffel and the other seven pilots who attended were also going thru combat checkout training.



Warren W. Lull

Supplement to People's China

MY NAME IS WARREN WALKER LULL. BEFORE MY CAPTURE I WAS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, SERIAL NUMBER AO-2223287. I AM TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE. I ENLISTED IN THE AIR FORCE AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA ON DECEMBER 29, 1950 AS A PRIVATE. I ARRIVED IN KOREA ON AUGUST 2, 1952 AND WAS ASSIGNED TO THE 67TH FIGHTER BOMBER SQUADRON OF THE 18TH FIGHTER BOMBER GROUP OF THE 18TH FIGHTER BOMBER WING AS A PILOT TO FLY F-51 TYPE AIRCRAFT UNTIL I WAS TRANSFERRED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1952 TO THE 45TH TAC RECON. SQUADRON OF THE 67TH TAC RECON. GROUP. I WAS SHOT DOWN BY FLAK IN THE CENTRAL FRONT OF KOREA ON DECEMBER 27, 1952. I CRASH LANDED ON A ROAD ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM THE FRONT LINES AND WAS CAPTURED BY MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS ABOUT TEN MINUTES LATER.

DURING THE COURSE OF MY CHECKOUT TRAINING AT K-46, I RECEIVED SEVERAL TRAINING LECTURES BY 1/LT. ROBERT TAYLOR; ONE OF THEM, GIVEN ON ABOUT AUGUST 15, 1952, DEALT SOLELY WITH GERM WARFARE. THIS LECTURE WAS GIVEN IN THE LECTURE ROOM OF THE GROUP TRAINING SECTION. CAPT. SCHIFFEL AND THE OTHER SEVEN PILOTS WHO ATTENDED WERE ALSO GOING THRU COMBAT CHECKOUT TRAINING.

1/LT. TAYLOR TOLD US THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL TYPES OF GERM BOMBS BEING USED IN KOREA BUT THAT WE WOULD BE CONCERNED WITH ONLY ONE, THE LIQUID FILLED GERM-TANK, WHICH COULD BE USED IN EITHER OF TWO WAYS: DROPPED OR SPRAYED. THE OTHER TYPE GERM BOMB THAT HE TOLD US ABOUT CONSISTED OF A SERIES OF COMPARTMENTS WHICH CONTAINED GERM LADEN INSECTS. THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IT AND THE TYPE WE WOULD USE WAS THAT IT CONTAINED THE INSECTS.

1/LT. TAYLOR TOLD US THAT THE DISEASES CAUSED BY THESE GERMS WERE: TYPHUS, ENCEPHALITIS, MALARIA AND SOME OTHERS I CAN'T RECALL.

1/LT. TAYLOR THEN DESCRIBED THE TANKS. LOCATED ON THE TOP OF THE TANKS WERE TWO INVERTED "V" SHAPED RINGS, WHEN THE TANKS WERE HUNG ON THE AIRCRAFT THESE RINGS FIT INTO TWO HOOKS THAT WERE PART OF THE DROPPING MECHANISM ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE WING. THE TANKS WERE DROPPED BY PRESSING THE DROP BUTTON ON THE END OF THE CONTROL STICK.

1/LT. TAYLOR WENT OVER THE PROCEDURES WE WERE TO USE ON OUR TRAINING MISSION TO THE RANGE. HE SAID THAT SINCE THE FLYING PROCEDURES IN SPRAYING AND IN DROPPING THE TANKS WERE SO SIMILAR THAT IN TRAINING WE WOULD ONLY PRACTICE THE DROPPING. THIS CONCLUDED THE TRAINING LECTURE.

ON ABOUT AUGUST 21, 1952 I WAS SCHEDULED FOR THE TRAINING MISSION. THERE WERE FOUR AIRCRAFT WE WERE TO FLY THIS MISSION AND I WOULD FLY THE FIRST. OUR TARGET WAS A VALLEY WITH VILLAGES IN IT AND WE JOINED UP

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Warren W. Lull

1/Lt. Taylor told us that there were several types of germ bombs being used in Korea but that we would be concerned with only one, the liquid filled germ-tank, which could be used in either of two ways: dropped or sprayed. The other type germ bomb that he told us about consisted of a series of compartments which contained germ laden insects. The principal difference between it and the type we would use was that it contained the insects.

1/Lt. Taylor told us that the diseases caused by these germs were: typhus, encephalitis, malaria and some others I can't recall.

1/Lt. Taylor then described the tanks. Located on the top of the tanks were two inverted "V" shaped rings. When the tanks were hung on the aircraft these rings fit into two hooks that were part of the dropping mechanism on the underside of the wing. The tanks were dropped by pressing the drop button on the end of the control stick.

1/Lt. Taylor went over the procedures we were to use on our training mission to the range. He said that since the flying procedures in spraying and in dropping the tanks were so similar that in training we would only practice the dropping. This concluded the training lecture.

On about August 21, 1952 I was scheduled for the training mission. There were four aircraft. We

THE SAME TIME OF DAY AS THE REST, ABOUT MID-DAY. THE TARGET OF MY FLIGHT THIS TIME WAS AGAIN A CLUSTER OF HUTS LOCATED THIRTY-ONE TO THIRTY-FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF HAEJU; IT WAS ALSO A TROOP CONCENTRATION AND SUPPLY AREA. THIS VILLAGE LAY ALONG A ROAD RUNNING EAST-WEST.

MY THIRD GERM MISSION WAS ON OCTOBER 20. THE TARGET OF MY FLIGHT WAS LOCATED ABOUT FIVE MILES EAST OF THE SECOND ONE. THE TROOP IN THE AREA WAS QUITE SMALL.

MY FINAL GERM MISSION WAS FLOWN ON ABOUT OCTOBER 26. THE TARGET OF MY FLIGHT THIS TIME WAS A VILLAGE SITUATED ALONG A ROAD RUNNING NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST. WE MADE OUR PASS FROM THE NORTHEAST. THE VILLAGE WAS ABOUT THIRTY TO FORTY MILES FROM HAEJU TO THE NORTHEAST. I FLEW FOUR GERM MISSIONS IN THE 18TH GROUP, DROPPING TWO LIQUID FILLED GERM TANKS ON EACH MISSION. THE PROCEDURES WE USED ON ALL FOUR GERM MISSIONS WERE THE SAME.

IN GENERAL PILOTS SPOKE VERY LITTLE ABOUT THEIR GERM MISSIONS FROM A MORAL STANDPOINT. AT LEAST SOME IF NOT MOST REALIZED THAT A BRUTAL AND INHUMAN WEAPON THE GERM WEAPON IS AND CERTAINLY DREADED THE THOUGHT OF IT EVER BEING USED AGAINST THEIR OWN FAMILIES. THE WAR AND THE EFFECTS OF THIS WEAPON WERE HOWEVER, MORE OR LESS IMPERSONAL THINGS TO MOST PILOTS. THEY WEREN'T IN A POSITION TO OBSERVE THE EFFECTS OF THE ACTS THEY WERE COMMITTING. IT HAS ONLY BEEN SINCE I HAVE BEEN A PRISONER AND HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO OBSERVE THE CHINESE AND KOREAN PEOPLE FIRST HAND THAT THE DEVASTATION AND CONSEQUENCES OF THIS INHUMAN WARFARE HAVE BEGUN TO BEING THUSSELLED TO BEAR UPON MY MIND. FOR MY OWN PARTICIPATION IN GERM WARFARE I AM DEEPLY SORRY AND CERTAINLY HOPE THAT THIS WEAPON AND ALL SIMILAR WEAPONS WILL BE OUTLAWED. I NOW REALIZE THAT I CAN NEVER COMPLETELY WIPER FROM MY MEMORY THE CRIMES AGAINST THE CHINESE AND KOREAN PEOPLE THAT I HAVE COMMITTED IN KOREA.

Warren W. Lull
WARREN W. LULL
1/Lt. AO-2223287 U.S.A.F.
45th TAC RECON. SQUADRON
67th TAC RECON. GROUP
JANUARY 25, 1953

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carried on this mission two water filled tanks. Our takeoff was made individually and we joined up while making a circle of the field. We set up a right hand pattern at the range. As the target passed under the nose of my aircraft, I pressed the drop button on the end of the control stick. After dropping our tanks we returned to the base.

When I checked the schedule board in squadron operations on the evening of October 9, 1952 I found that I was scheduled to fly number two position in a flight of four the next morning. At 0900 the next morning my flight reported to the group briefing room to receive briefing on the mission.

The first officer to brief us was the group operations officer. He said, "Mission 1801, Bacteriological Warfare mission, your ordnance is two liquid filled germ tanks." He then gave us our target, a group of about fifteen huts located about twenty-five miles west of Haeju. He briefed the target as a troop concentration and supply area. The next officer to brief us was the weather officer who briefed the weather as being clear. The final briefing officer was a group intelligence officer. He also pointed out our target on the map and gave us routine intelligence briefing on escape and evasion procedures.

After this my flight leader took the flight to the squadron briefing room where he went over the pro-

December 1, 1953

cedures we were to use on the mission. All of this was routine except the precautions that applied to the germ mission. He said that if at all possible, if we developed trouble of any kind during the mission we should attempt to drop the tanks in the drop area located five miles South of the base. If we had trouble before we crossed the bomb line, return and drop tanks in the drop area before landing. If we encountered trouble after crossing the bomb line, salvo tanks and return and land. Under no circumstances, he said, should we attempt to land with the tanks.

After this briefing, we took off at 1030. We began our descent about a mile west of the target. On the radio signal from the leader, "drop...now", we dropped our germ tanks and began our climb to altitude. When we reached 9000 feet we again formed in a battle formation and set course for the base.

After landing the flight again assembled, in the group debriefing room where the group intelligence officer debriefed us.

I flew three more germ missions after this. My second germ mission was on about October 15. This mission was about the same time of day as the rest, about mid-day. The target of my flight this time was again a cluster of huts located about twenty-five to thirty miles southwest of Haeju; it was also a troop concentration and supply area. This village lay along a road running east-west.

My third germ mission was on October 20. The target of my flight was located about 5 miles east of the second one. The terrain in the area was quite hilly.

My final germ mission was flown on about October 26. The target of my flight this time was a village situated along a road running northeast-southwest. We made our pass from the northeast. The village was about thirty to forty miles from Haeju to the northeast. I flew four germ missions in the 18th group, dropping two liquid filled germ tanks on each mission. The procedures we used on all four germ missions were the same.

In general pilots spoke very little about their germ missions from a moral standpoint. At least some, if not most realized what a brutal and inhuman weapon the germ weapon is and certainly dreaded the thought of it ever being used against their own families. The war and the effects of this weapon were however more or less impersonal things to most pilots. They weren't in a position to observe the effects of the acts they were committing. It has only been since I have been a prisoner and have had a chance to observe the Chinese and Korean people first hand that the seriousness and consequences of this inhuman warfare have begun to bring themselves to bear upon my mind. For my own participation in germ warfare I am deeply sorry and certainly hope that this weapon and all similar weapons will be outlawed. I now realize that I can never completely wipe from my memory the crimes against the Chinese and Korean people that I have committed in Korea.

WARREN W. LULL (Signed)
2/Lt. AO-2223287 U.S.A.F.
45th Tac. Recon. Squadron
67th Tac. Recon. Group
January 25, 1953

DEPOSITION BY 2ND LT. RICHARD G. VOSS AUGUST 27, 1952

I am Richard G. Voss, second lieutenant of the United States Air Force, serial number AO2222690. In November 1950 I was sworn into the United States Air Force in Kansas City. On about April 2, 1952 I left the United States by aircraft for the Far East. After arrival in Japan, I was transferred to K-2 air base near Taegu, Korea, and was assigned to the 49th Fighter Bomber Group.

I was hit by anti-aircraft fire on my 24th mission and forced to bail out of my stricken craft in North Korea.

I was flying a close support mission and I was low to the ground when I bailed out. My parachute barely opened before I struck the ground.

that my aircraft caused when it crashed and I was severely burned on the hands, face and knees.

When I struck the ground I was unconscious but the Chinese troops who captured me carried me to a bunker behind the lines a safe distance and treated my wounds. It was in this bunker that I regained consciousness.

The troops that I had just finished bombing and strafing gave me food, water, cigarettes and even a magazine to look at. My treatment here was very good. After three days on the front I was transferred by truck further north and eventually

I was especially grateful for this because without top rate treatment and care I would have been horribly scarred by my burns, but my face is now as it has always been—there are no scars and I feel no ill-effects from my wounds.

During this period I did much thinking about my own life. I came to realize that many of the things I had done in the Korean conflict were terrible crimes against civilians and actually crimes against all humanity.

I am a Christian and I did much praying in the hospital. I found that I could not withhold what I had done and pray at night with an easy mind. The Chinese had proved themselves my friends, they had fed me, cured my wounds, given me clothing, tobacco, sugar—everything I needed. In return all I can give them was repentance and the truth. In my heart I now have peace—I am happy.

I have exposed the wickedness of my government in dropping germ bombs. Only after I had accepted my former enemies as friends could I reveal this vile action.

Around the end of April while I was in the training flight at K-2 Airbase, near Taegu we received a briefing by a captain. His name was never given us, he didn't tell us and no one introduced him. He opened his talk by saying "Gentlemen, from time to time while you are with the 49th you will be carrying germ bombs." This shocked me beyond words. I remembered seeing in "Look" or "Life" magazines while in the U.S., accusations by the Chinese that the U.S. was dropping germ bombs. The magazines contended that these Chinese accusations were false. At the time I believed the magazines and also myself considered the matter impossible. But now I knew the truth. We the United States are employing germ bombs, and I must drop them myself. I was disgusted, and disappointed to think my country could do such a thing.

The captain then told us that the type of germ bomb we used is the same size, shape and same outward appearance as a regular general purpose bomb but it does not explode with such violence as a general purpose bomb. The explosion merely opens the bomb so it can release its contents. He said that we will be carrying mostly this type of germ bomb, and when dropping them there is no danger of bomb blast, due to the smallness of the explosion.

He further said that we would be given the best airplanes in the squadron to lessen the take-off danger. The only time a germ bomb is to be salvoed would be either in the target area (if they failed to release normally) or else in case of an air abort, the germ bombs were to be salvoed safe ten miles at sea east of Pohang.

ourselves. That if we were caught discussing the germ bomb we would be punished by court martial and given maximum punishment under the airforce regulation covering violations of security.

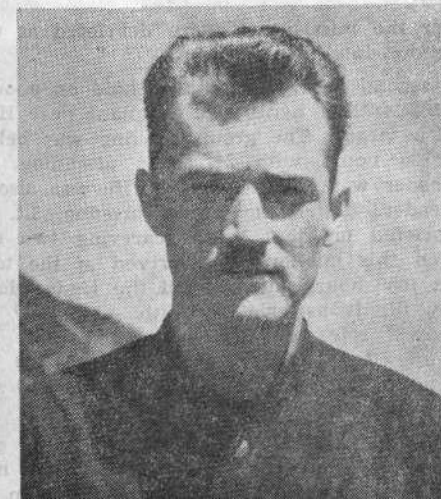
The captain also mentioned that aborting a mission with no just cause that is aborting just because we were carrying germ bombs and didn't want to drop them on the enemy would bring punishment also.

After completing his briefing the captain said "That's all, take off."

On May 16, 1952 I flew my first combat mission with the 8th Squadron of the 49th Fighter Bomber Group. During the period from May 16, 1952 to July 17, 1952 I flew a total of 24 combat missions on three of which I dropped germ bombs.

The target of my first germ bomb mission was near Sunchon, on about June 10, 1952. The group briefing was held in the group briefing room at approximately 1300 hours. The operations, intelligence, weather and ground liaison officers briefed us in turn according to S.O.P.. The group leader then briefed us on tactics, and formation and stressed accuracy of bombing on this mission. After the group briefing, my flight leader 1st Lt. Jansen briefed me that I was carrying two germ bombs on this mission. He added, that I could go lower than normal on my bomb run without fear of bomb blast as the germ bomb explosions are small, otherwise my flying and bombing techniques were to be the same as usual.

We took off at about 1500 hours and cruised to the target at 25,000 feet. When we arrived at the target, I used a shallow dive angle to release the two germ bombs. There were no enemy aircraft



North Korea

new day with a happier feeling now
that I have told

I am Richard G. Voss, second lieutenant of
the United States Air Force, serial number AO2222690.
In November 1950 I was sworn into the United States
Air Force in Kansas City. In about April 2, 1952
I left the United States by aircraft for the Far East.
After arrival in Japan, I was transferred to K-2
air base near Suifu, Korea, and was assigned
to the 49th Fighter Bomber Group.

I was hit by anti-aircraft fire on my 24th
mission and forced to bail out of my stricken
craft in North Korea.

I was flying a close support mission and
I was low to the ground when I bailed out. My
parachute barely opened before I struck the
ground. Also, at the end of my descent, I
floated through the fire. But my aircraft caught
when it crashed and I was severely burned on
the hands, face and knees.

When I struck the ground I was unconscious
but the Chinese troops who captured me carried

Richard G. Voss
2nd Lt USAF
AO2222690
27 August 1952

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Richard G. Voss

encountered on this mission and ground fire was
negligible.

After the mission we were debriefed as usual
at the group intelligence.

My second germ mission was held on about 25
June, 1952 with a hydro-electric plant near Hung-
nam as a target. The group briefing was held at
about 1300 hours with 24 pilots attending. The
group leader was Lt. Col. Blood. He was also my
flight leader. After the group briefing, Lt. Col.
Blood briefed me that I was carrying two germ
bombs on this mission. We arrived at the target
at about 1600 hours and bombed the Hydro-electric
plant by flights as briefed. With a shallow dive
bomb run I released my two germ bombs. Both
bombs missed the target by about 300-500 feet.
After landing the debriefing was held in the same
manner as usual.

On about July 1, 1952 I flew my third germ
mission on some parked trucks near a village north
of Chorwon. There were 36 aircraft used on this
mission. After the normal group briefing, I was
briefed by my flight leader 1st Lt. Jansen that I
was carrying two germ bombs on this mission.

My takeoff time was about 0700 hours we
cruised to the target at 25,000 feet. Over the target
a controller aircraft had spotted the trucks. My
flight made two passes on the trucks, one pass to
drop the bombs and one for firing rockets. Follow-
ing no. 3 man down a shallow dive bomb run I
released my two germ bombs. No enemy aircraft
were encountered on this mission, and I saw no
ground fire.

I have done a criminal deed to the North Korean
and Chinese people by dropping germ bombs on
them. I know that I could work the rest of my
life and never be able to repay these people for
the misery I have caused them. I believe that my
telling of the germ bomb information will in some
small degree help to right the wrongs I have
committed. Personally my telling it has "taken a
great load off my chest" I can face each new day
with a happier feeling now that I have told.

RICHARD G. VOSS (Signed)

2nd Lt USAF

AO2222690

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. GEORGE F. BROOKS

JANUARY 12, 1953

I am First Lieutenant George Francis Brooks, age
27, U.S.A.F. serial number AO-1911675. My home
town is Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. I joined the
Navy in February 1944. I was discharged in July
1946. I joined the Air Force on 8 July, 1949. I ar-
rived in Korea 11 September, 1952. I was assigned to
the 18th Fighter Bomber Wing, 18th Fighter Bomber
Group, 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron as a F-51 pilot.
I was shot down on the 25th of November, 1952 at
10 o'clock in the morning near the city of Haeju. I
was taken captive by the Chinese Volunteers.

I arrived at K-10 Wing Headquarters of the 18th
Fighter Bomber Wing 11 September, 1952. I was
sent on the 13th of September, 1952 to K-46 Group
Headquarters for the 18th Fighter Bomber Group.
I was assigned to the training section and told to re-
port for ground school on the 15th of September, 1952
at 8 o'clock in the morning.

I reported to the training section at 8 o'clock in
the morning on the 15th of September, 1952. There
were nine newly arrived pilots who were to start
training that day. They were 2/Lt. Dibble, 2/Lt. Mc
Clain and the seven other men I don't remember.
We were introduced to First Lieutenant Robert Tay-
lor in the ground school, who started to give us our
lecture on germ warfare in the ground school lec-
ture room at ten minutes after 8 o'clock that morn-
ing. The above mentioned new pilots assigned to
the training section for combat training attended this
lecture on germ warfare together with me.

First Lt. Taylor started his lecture, "Gentlemen
you have heard of germ warfare and of China's ac-
cusation that we are carrying out germ warfare.
Well I am here to tell you that we are carrying out
such warfare and how to carry it out." We had
all heard of China's accusation over the radio and in
the newspapers but we had considered it as pro-
paganda so we were all shocked.

First Lt. Taylor continued, "The types of germs
that are being used by the 18th group at this time
are typhoid, typhus, malaria, small pox, yellow fever
and cholera."

used by the 18th Group at that time. The two
methods were spraying and dropping of the germ
liquid. The germ liquid was carried in tanks. Each
aircraft could carry two tanks one on each bomb
rack. These tanks could be used for spraying or
dropping.

The tanks used for spraying operate off air pres-
sure. The air pressure is supplied by an engine driv-
en pump. This pump supplies air pressure through
the air pressure line in the wing to the germ tank.
This air pressure placed in the tank forces the liquid
out the spray line. In order to spray the tanks oper-
ate by an electrical switch. After the tank has been
emptied it should be dropped in order to avoid bring-
ing germs back to the home base.

The tank if it is to be used for dropping does
not have an air pressure line nor a spray line. Other-
wise the tanks used for dropping and spraying are
identical. In order to drop the tank just press the
bomb release button on the top of the control stick.

First Lieutenant Taylor told us that some of the
aircraft had been modified, which are used when
the germ liquid tanks are being sprayed. The 12th



North Korea

I am First Lieutenant George Francis Brooks, age 27, U.S.A.F. serial number AO-1911075. My home town is Hannibal Hall, Pennsylvania. I joined the Army in February 1944. I was discharged in July 1946. I joined the Air Force on 1 July, 1948. I arrived in Korea 11 September, 1952. I was assigned to the 11th Fighter Bomber Wing, 11th Fighter Bomber Group, 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron as a 2nd Lt. I was shot down on the 25th of November, 1952 at 10 o'clock in the morning near the city of Haeju. I was taken captive by the Chinese Volunteers. I arrived at H-10 Wang Mangjoo of the 11th Fighter Bomber Wing 11 September, 1952. I was sent on the 13th of September, 1952 to H-10 Wang Mangjoo for the 11th Fighter Bomber Wing. I was assigned to the training section and told to report for ground school on the 15th of September, 1952 at 8 o'clock in the morning. I reported to the training section at 8 o'clock in the morning on the 15th of September, 1952. There were nine other aircraft pilots who were to attend.

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of George F. Brooks

Squadron would employ the spray type germ tank not the whole 18th Group. He also said we would all receive a training mission in which we would spray and then drop water filled tanks.

Finally First Lieutenant Taylor told the class that we would not discuss anything said in the germ warfare lecture nor about any of our missions. We were not to write anything about germ warfare to our families or friends. This concluded the lecture.

When I reported to ground school at the training section on the morning of the 26 September, 1952, I found I was scheduled to fly a practice germ warfare mission. I attended a briefing on the mission given by First Lt. Robert Taylor. He told us we were to spray and then drop water filled tanks. We were going to the Suwon gunnery range. We were to spray on the way to the gunnery range and drop our tanks. First Lt. Taylor led the mission. We sprayed the water from the tanks on the way over to the gunnery range. Then we dropped the empty tanks and returned to the base at K-46. This flight was made up of four F-51 aircraft.

On the 7th of October, 1952 at 0800 in the morning our flight attended a mission briefing for germ

warfare. The briefing was held in the group briefing room. The mission briefing was given by the officer in charge of group intelligence. He said, "Mission number 1805, germ warfare, four aircraft. You are to spray. Each aircraft carries two germ liquid tanks. Target area 20 miles west of Haeju. Time of take off 0900. Make sure and drop the tanks after completing your spray run."

We received the weather. Target area clear with slight wind from the northwest. We received the escape and evasion signal for the month and the friendly troop code letters and signal panels. This was a four ship flight. 2/Lt Kempthorne led the flight.

The briefing over we went to the squadron equipment room, got our flight equipment and aircraft numbers. We then went out to the aircraft, inspected the aircraft and then started them up and prepared for take off. At 0900 the aircraft were airborne. We formed up in combat formation and set course for our target area. We flew to our target area past Seoul out along the coastline of the Haeju peninsula. As we approached the target area we started to descend. When we reached the area we

turned inland. Just after passing the coastline we started to spray. We followed a series of valleys northward. When our tanks were empty we dropped them and turned left and headed for the coastline. After reaching the coastline we headed back to K-46. After landing our aircraft we turned our flight equipment in and then went to group intelligence for debriefing.

My second germ mission was on the 12th of October, 1952. Our flight of four aircraft started inland from Chodo Island and continued east until we came to the railroad tracks running between Pyongyang and Sariwon we turned and started toward Sariwon. We stopped spraying about 5 miles out of Sariwon. The leader on this spray mission was 1/Lt. Guttererson.

My third germ mission was on the 19th of October, 1952. Target area 5 miles west of Haeju. Our flight of four aircraft sprayed from that point northward. Captain Encenias was the flight leader. 2/Lt. Kempthorne also flew on this mission.

My fourth germ mission was on the 26th of October, 1952. Our flight of four aircraft were spraying in an area 30 miles south of Chodo Island. In the southwest corner of the Haeju peninsula we sprayed from the coastline inland going in a northeast direction. Captain Encenias led this mission. Captain Schiffel also flew on this mission.

The briefing and debriefing information and procedures which our flight received for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th germ mission were similar to the first germ mission so I won't repeat it again. I sprayed two tanks on each of the above 3 germ missions and our flight sprayed 8 tanks on each mission.

My fifth germ mission was on the 15th of November, 1952. The 24 pilots received a general briefing which was given by the group intelligence officer.

I did drop germ bombs in North Korea. From January 17th 1952 to February 6th 1952, when I was captured by the Chinese People's Volunteers, I flew five germ bomb missions carrying a total of 10 germ bombs. On my second germ bomb mission I flew to the rail line between Kunuri and Sunchon, dropping my bombs to the side of the rail line five miles south of Kunuri. On the other four germ bomb mis-

We made our take off at 1015 and flew northward to the target area. As we approached the target area we started to descend. Colonel Brinson who was the first to drop tanks climbed back to altitude and circled the area watching the other ships make their drop. I dropped two germ liquid tanks and the Brinson's Group dropped 16 germ liquid tanks total. When the last ship had dropped his tanks we climbed up to 9000 feet and set course for K-46. Everyone assembled in the group intelligence debriefing room and Colonel Brinson turned in his mission report.

I flew five germ missions with the 18th Group. I personally think that germ warfare is inhuman and should not be used. It should be outlawed and any nation using germ warfare should be reprimanded for using it. I am very sorry for my part in this warfare, but sorrow can't recall what I have already done.

I flew five germ missions with the 18th Group.

I personally think that germ warfare is inhuman and should not be used. It should be outlawed and any nation using germ warfare should be reprimanded for using it. I am very sorry for my part in this warfare, but sorrow can't recall what I have already done.

GEORGE FRANCIS BROOKS (Signed)

1/Lt U.S.A.F.

AO-1911075

18th Fighter Bomber Wing

18th Fighter Bomber Group

12th Fighter Bomber Squadron

12 of January, 1953

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. ROBERT E. MARTIN

AUGUST 2, 1952

My name is Robert Eugene Martin, 1/Lt., AO-1910991, U.S.A.F. I was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi on 21 August in 1929. I reached Korea, K-13 at Suwon, on the 12th of November 1951, and was assigned to the 8th Fighter Bomber Group. I had flown 39 combat missions when I was shot down over Hui-chon on the morning of the 6th of February, 1952. I was flying the F-80C type aircraft.

I did drop germ bombs in North Korea. From January 17th 1952 to February 6th 1952, when I was captured by the Chinese People's Volunteers, I flew five germ bomb missions carrying a total of 10 germ bombs. On my second germ bomb mission I flew to the rail line between Kunuri and Sunchon, dropping my bombs to the side of the rail line five miles south of Kunuri. On the other four germ bomb mis-

sions I dropped my bombs about 100 yards to the right of the rail line five miles south of Huichon.

On the afternoon of the 16th of January, 1952, I wandered down to the Squadron Operations to see if anything new had occurred and whether or not all of the men had returned safely from the day's missions. I noticed my name on the Bulletin board to report to the Squadron Operations Officer. He told me that I was flying a special mission the next day and to report to the Group Operations Officer's office that night at 7:30 for a special briefing.

When I arrived at the office that night, there were three pilots already there. One I knew for he was from my Squadron and he introduced me to the other two. We waited for about 5 minutes and the Group Operations Officer walked into the room. He began, "Gentlemen, first I want to tell you that you will be carrying special bombs tomorrow."

"Tomorrow," continued the major, "you will attend the regular Group briefing to find out your target. When you go out to your planes you will find them near the end of the runway. Start your planes up at the same time as the rest of the Group and after they taxi out, follow behind them. When you take off, you will climb no higher than 10,000 feet. Naturally the Group will fly higher and you will have to proceed to the target area by yourself, but when you reach the check point the Group will let down to your altitude. You will follow them in and drop your load about 100 yards to the right of the rail line five miles south of whichever town you are told at the briefing. After leaving the target area you will climb to high altitude to have enough gas to make it home.

"Now then, about the bombs," he went on, "I cannot tell you much because of orders from Headquarters. But the bombs are Germ Bombs. These germ bombs are dropped for the spread of disease among the civilian population and any soldiers that might be in the area in the hope of forcing the Korean people to surrender and at the same time make supply transportation through these areas dangerous. By dropping the bombs near the railroad tracks, the workers who go out to repair the tracks will attract the germ agents and get sick, so as to slow down the work of repairing on the railroad. At the same time by dropping them not on the tracks itself, the bomb becomes more difficult to be discovered and less chance of being destroyed."

"Now then, if there are any questions, I will try and answer them. Oh, yes, anyone who thinks he shouldn't drop these bombs, remember you are a soldier and obey orders, and remember also the penalty for not doing so."

Bill spoke up, "Why were we picked to fly this mission?"

The major answered, "You men have all flown at least 25 missions and you know your way around North Korea. With your experience you can find your way to the target and back by yourselves."

necessary without getting lost. Don't worry, you men will like the rest of the men take turns flying these missions, so it won't be very often. You are not to discuss this with anyone. That's all. Dismissed." That was all of the special briefing.

At 1300 hours, 17 January, I reported back into that same office. The Group Operations Officer was already there. Bill and the other two special mission pilots came in almost immediately. In a few words he reminded us of what he had said the previous night and said: "Your target is Huichon and you will use that big mountain as your check point. That's all."

I dressed and went out to the ramp. The two germ bombs were slung under each wing where the 1000 pounders usually hung. The Group taxied out and as the 28th ship passed by we taxied in behind them. So I knew there were 32 of us all together. I felt better after take off but being airborne didn't quite give me the usual thrill. Our flight levelled off at 10,000 feet and we went into combat formation as the Group continued to climb to 25,000 ft. I was soon busy looking around and navigating and it seemed like no time before a large mountain towering above the others came into view. Looking up I saw the Group letting down to our altitude. At the same time black puffs of smoke began appearing showing that anti-aircraft fire was opening up on us. All of the planes were moving around to keep from getting hit, as the first ones rolled over into their dive. I followed my leader and as I rolled over into my dive, the valley below came into view. It was a peaceful scene with the railway line from Huichon to Kunuri running parallel to the river.

The only break in the harmony of the scene was the yellow and black smoke rising from the exploding bombs.



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On the afternoon of the 16th of January

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REM

7

REM

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Robert E. Martin

We dropped our germ bombs off to the right of the track about 5 miles south of the town of Huichon. I looked back as I pulled up off the target, but there were no explosions. My clock said 1510.

After that first mission, the other four were just like it. Those days I flew such missions were pretty blue, but once they were over with I "perked" up again thinking that that might have been the last one. Everyone seemed to have the same idea, "The less you talk or think about it, the better."

On the 5th of February when I flew my 5th germ bomb mission I asked the Group Operations Officer why I was flying these missions so often. He said, "You are eligible for R. & R. on the 9th,

Officer why I was flying these missions so often. He said, "You are eligible for R. & R. on the 9th, and you must fly your share of these missions, but don't worry, this is your last one until you return from Japan." I dropped both bombs south of Huichon again.

The morale of the Squadron was in my opinion below what it should have been. It was difficult to say how the men showed it, but it kept cropping up in little things. Usually Pilots try to make a game of what they are doing. They talk about the target as if it was a bull's eye and not property or people, to keep their minds off what they are doing.

Robert E. Martin:

1/Lt., U.S.A.F., AO-1910991

2 August 1952

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ROBERT E. MARTIN (Signed)

1/Lt., U.S.A.F., AO-1910991

2 August 1952

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. ROBERT C. LURIE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1952

I, Robert Carl Lurie, was born in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. on the first of July 1916. My home town is Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. I enlisted in the United States Army Air Force in August of 1942. In 1944 I was sent to the Pacific Theatre of War and did not return to the United States until May of 1946 when I was discharged from the Air Force and returned to civilian life. I was drafted back into service in October 1951. In May 1952, I left the U.S.A. for Korea and arrived at K-8, Kunsan, Korea on June 1, 1952. I was assigned to the 13th Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, 3rd Bomb Wing as a navigator.

On about the 12th of June I was told to report to Group Operations for a special intelligence lecture in the group briefing room. This lecture was attended by about 20 pilots and navigators. The lecture was given by a Captain Kasperczek. He said the purpose of this lecture was to familiarize us with one type of bacteria bomb and the procedures necessary to facilitate safe operational use.

First of all he had a wooden mock-up of the bomb which looked about the size of a 500 lb. G.P. bomb. It had four sections in each of which germ infected insects were to be stowed. Each section had a door which would be opened by a screw, which ran longitudinally thru the bomb, to a propeller at the rear of the bomb. The propeller in free flight turned so many revolutions per second so the door might be opened at a certain altitude. In the nose was a detonation cap which would destroy the bomb shell on impact with the ground.

He said that the following emergency procedures were to be used in order to avoid all possibilities of starting any epidemics on South Korean soil. If a pilot of an aircraft carrying bacteria bombs, had an engine failure on takeoff and could not stop the aircraft on the runway with brakes, he was to ride the aircraft into the Yellow Sea at the West end of the runway or the reservoir at the East end. If the bomb absolutely could not be released in North Korea and there was any possible chance of a mishap on return we were to head the aircraft out to sea and ball out.

I asked Captain K... bombs at...

also said there were other types of bacteria bombs, but we were only concerned with this model.

My first introduction to bacteria bombs was on about June 14th, 1952 when I and my pilot, 1st Lt. LeRoy Pike were assigned to fly a "special mission." Captain Kasperczek after giving his usual briefing said that all crews who were assigned "special missions" would remain after briefing for a special briefing. At the special briefing he told us that we were carrying bacteria bombs, and we would see no explosion. He proceeded to give us the same emergency procedure as he had for bacteria bombs, and told us to drop our bombs on Yangdok.

When I went to check the plane with Pike I saw the bombs were identical to the mock-up I had seen. There were two bombs made of metal instead of wood like the mock-up.

We took off on schedule and dropped the bacteria bombs on the assigned target. We saw nothing after these bombs left the aircraft. We patrolled the route assigned and returned to K-8 about 0145. The report I gave the debriefing officer on bacteria bombs



I, Robert Carl Kovic, was born in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. on the first of July 1916. My home town is Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. I enlisted in the United States Army Air Force in August of 1942. In 1944 I was sent to the Pacific Theatre of war and did not return to the United States until May of 1946 when I was discharged from the Air Force and returned to civilian life. I was drafted back into service in October 1948. In May 1950, I left the U.S.A. for Korea and arrived at K.S. Kumsan, Korea on June 1, 1950. I was assigned to the 13th Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, 3rd Bomb wing as a navigator.

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First of all he had a wooden mock-up of the bomb which looked about the size of a 500 lb. H.P. bomb. It had four sections in each of which gins infected insects were to be stored. Each section had a door which would be opened by a screw, which ran longitudinally thru the bomb, to a

R.C.L.

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Robert C. Lurie

was, "Dropped bombs on assigned target, observation negative."

Then I flew six other germ missions with 1st Lt. LeRoy Pike.

On about June 16th, we dropped two bacteria bombs on Hwangju.

On about June 19th, we dropped 2 bacteria bombs on the town of Kyomipo, about 10 miles east of Chinampo.

On about June 22nd we dropped 2 bacteria bombs on Chunghwa. The weather was dark and partly cloudy. The bombs were dropped slightly south of the target.

On about June 25th we dropped 2 bacteria bombs on Singye. We went down to see if we could observe anything and got four holes in the plane from anti-aircraft.

On about July 8th we dropped two bacteria bombs on Suan.

My last germ mission was on about July 17th. On this night 30 planes from the 3rd Bomb Group

but now when I had the opportunity of reading of its terrible consequences, I couldn't even sleep.

In the preceding pages are my full confession
If those who judge me will forgive me, I hope,
I will be a better citizen of the U.S.A., and the world.
I hope I can do something worthwhile for peace

Robert L. Lurie
AO-929457 1st Lt. U.S.A.F.
1 September, 1952

Ref.

On the night of July 24th, 1952, in a mission over Sinchon, my plane encountered a severe turbulence which threw the plane out of control and we were forced to abandon the ship. Only A/2C Mechaney and I got out alive. We were captured the next day by the Chinese Volunteers.

After Mechaney and I were captured we were surprised by the kind and generous treatment we were given by the Chinese Volunteers.

As they moved us from one place to another we saw the heavy damage done to Pyongyang and other North Korean cities. I began to experience a feeling of guilt. I knew we were practising bacteria warfare, but now when I had the opportunity of reading of its terrible consequences, I couldn't even sleep.

In the preceeding pages are my full confession. If those who judge me will forgive me, I hope, I will be a better citizen of the U.S.A., and the world. I hope I can do something worthwhile for peace.

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. HOWARD B. HITCHENS, JR.

JANUARY 16, 1953

My name is Howard Burton Hitchens, Jr, serial number AO-2077668. I am 28 years old; and, before I was captured, I was a navigator flying in B-26s in the 17th Bomb Wing, 17th Bomb Group, 37th Squadron, from K-9 near Pusan, Korea. I was a first Lieutenant. My home address is: 143 Donhaven Drive, Garfield Park, Newcastle, Delaware, U.S.A. I am a reserve officer in the U.S. Air Force and was recalled to active duty in January, 1952. I left California on about 17 July, 1952; arrived Japan about 21 July, 1952; and on 29 July, 1952, I arrived at K-9 to join the 17th Bomb Wing, 17th Bomb Group, Col. Wasem and Col. Lindley as respective Commanding Officers.

My introduction to Bacteriological Warfare was a lecture I attended as part of my regular crew training at Langley Field, Virginia. The date, as near as I can remember, was 15 May, 1952. It was given in one of the ground school classrooms by a 1/Lt. I recall 1/Lt. James Sidlo, and 1/Lt. Timossi also attended the lecture. Some of those people who



Howard B. Hitchens, Jr.

attended the lecture were later assigned to the 17th Bomb Group with me.

The lieutenant began his lecture by saying, "Yes, there actually is a bug bomb or germ bomb, and it is being used in Korea."

Then he said, "The type of germ bomb we'll drop is about the size of a 500 pound general purpose bomb and usually has a V.T. (Variable Time) fuse. The germ material inside is generally in a powder form. This is a very deadly and effective weapon if properly placed in the water supply or on some spot that could drain into the water supply.

"There is not too much of a sanitation problem at our own bases since the germ material is prepared and put into sealed bombs before it reaches any of our air-bases."

The lieutenant also stated that the germ bomb would be dropped almost in the same manner as the G.P. bomb.

The lieutenant continued, "It's highly secret stuff. This has been an introductory lecture—given so you won't be too surprised when you fly the missions over there. It is classified secret and is not to be discussed." Thus ended his lecture.

After we arrived at our unit at K-9 on 29 July, 1952, we first attended ground school there. The Bacteriological Warfare lecture in Korea was given on about 2 August, 1952, by a Capt. Lamond, in the Group ground school classroom.

In this lecture Capt. Lamond told us much the same thing we had been told at Langley. He said that we would drop the 500-pound size germ bomb, but that it weighed between 275-300 pounds. He said the diseases used were dysentery and bubonic plague. Also he told us that the material inside the bomb usually was germ-laden powder. The bomb had a V. T. fuse in the nose that is usually set to explode at about 500 feet above the ground. He told us that the preflight procedure would be almost the same as for an ordinary bomb and assured us that we would fly some of these germ bomb missions during our tours here, but they were usually pretty short and easy.

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return home in a peaceful world— and to raise my family without the fear that we will be destroyed by some inhuman means. Yes, I want peace— and I am willing to work for it.

Howard Burton Hitchens, Jr
1st Lt. U.S.A.F.
AO-2077668
16 January 1953

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Howard B. Hitchens, Jr.

We were told that in case of an emergency with the germ bomb load, we should salvo them safe at least 10 miles off shore in the ocean.

Again Lamond cautioned us above all not to talk about this germ business outside the briefing room and punishment for revealing secret material is a general court martial and imprisonment.

There wasn't much laughing and joking as we left that lecture, as I recall. The import of this germ warfare thing began to sink into us.

We saw our crew listed on the Bulletin Board on the "Special Missions" list around 12 Sept. 1952 for the first time. Our feelings were mixed. We didn't want to participate in this inhuman type of warfare; but at the same time we wanted credit for the mission. I, for one, wanted to be home with my family at Xmas time. So we ignored our consciences and carried on.

My first germ mission's target was the town of Sepori. It was on 12 Sept. 1952. I used a road intersection in it for an aiming point when Jim Sidlo,

Ray Vannoy, and I bombed it. We dropped six germ bombs.

Around 3:30 P.M., 18 Sept. 1952, I and my pilot, 1/Lt. James Sidlo, attended a special briefing for germ missions together with all the other crews in the Group that were also on the "Special Missions" list for that night. As I can recall, Capt. Rudolph's crew and Capt. Charles Murray's crew were on this "Special Missions" list for that night, too.

Capt. Lamond gave us the navigation and bombing information; our target was Majon-ni, a little town west of Wonsan. We were to make one run, drop the bombs in train and return home. He further informed us that we were to carry 6 V. T. fused germ bombs for each ship.

Next the communications officer gave us the sequence of position reports to make on the radio, and the channels. Then the Ground Liaison Officer told us that there was no change in the front line.

Then an intelligence officer gave us the current code words and friendly agent's signal and told us

to head for the coast in any emergency, for our navy could help us there.

The next officer was the weather officer who gave his prediction for the 24 hour period.

Finally the briefing officer cautioned us on security—said that these were highly secret missions and were not to be discussed outside the briefing room.

That night the three of us, 1/Lt James Sidlo, pilot, I, navigator, and A/3C Ray Vannoy, gunner, flew the mission as scheduled. We took off at 11:00 P.M. To find the town of Majonni, we headed for the tall mountain west of Wonsan, and south of Majonni (about 15500'). When we saw what we thought was the tall mountain we turned left and found the large river that runs almost north and south and flew north by it to our target. We had been told to aim for what we thought was the center of the town. Majonni lies in a valley along the river—and there is a large road intersection in the town. So I aimed for the road intersection which I could just barely see—and toggled out the germ bombs. My main feeling was one of dread. I could imagine what was in store for the inhabitants of that town. We all three watched to see if we had hit the target, but we saw no explosions at all.

After landing at the base we went to Group Intelligence for de-briefing. There was an intelligence officer present as usual. When we came to the question of results, we told the man we had seen nothing—. The officer there explained that in the loose powder, V. T.-fused type of bomb the explosions in the air are so slight and they dissipate so rapidly that they cannot be seen by the crew. So we reported "NO VISIBLE RESULTS". And that ended the de-briefing and another mission for our crew.

My third germ mission on 4 Oct. '52 was flown from K-1 near Pusan. The entire 17th Bomb Group moved to K-1 from K-9 on about 30 Sept. 1952. The 17th Wing Headquarters remained at K-9. The reason for the move was to permit the engineers to resurface the runway at K-9. The group expected to return by December.

We had the same crew for my third germ mission, 1/Lt. Sidlo and A/3C Vannoy and myself. We carried six germ bombs. Our target was Hwachonni. I aimed for the road which runs through the town and dropped these six germ bombs.

Sidlo and Vannoy flew my fourth germ mission with me on 7 Oct 1952. I aimed for the spot on the river where I thought Pongam (my target) was and released six germ bombs.

Again, Jim Sidlo and Ray Vannoy flew my fifth germ mission with me on 9 Oct 1952. The target was a "flak trap"—Hoeyang. When the anti-aircraft weapons opened up on us I toggled the six germ bombs out, so I don't know how accurate I was—I was too frightened to care. I think our time over target was about 11:30 P.M.

I had the same crew for my sixth germ mission on 14 Oct 1952. The target was Sagiri. This little town lies in a ravine and my aiming point was a crook in the road and a bend in the little stream there. We dropped six germ bombs there, and my bombing this time, I think, was fairly accurate.

My seventh germ mission that Sidlo, Vannoy and I flew on 17th Oct 1952 had Majonni for a target again. Our bomb load was six of the loose-powder type bombs. We followed the same procedure to find the target—to the mountain and up the river to the valley. We were being shot at when we dropped our germ bombs, so I can't comment on the accuracy of the bombing. We wouldn't see any explosions anyway.

On my seven germ missions we always briefed in the same manner—and usually Capt. Lamond was the information-giver. We were informed at briefing to carry germ bombs, the number of crews on germ missions for a night varied from as few as 3 to as many as 6. At briefing we were always reminded of the emergency measures, and that we were not to discuss these missions, in any form, outside the briefing room. I think almost everyone in the squadron flew these missions. Everyone of those I came into the unit with had flown germ missions at the end of October.

The most these germ bomb missions were flown by the Group in a week's period was 3 or 4 nights, and the least was one night. It varies quite a bit, depending on how 5th Air Force feels about it.

I flew seven germ missions in total in Korea. The main feeling that seems to pervade the air around Bacteriological Warfare is one of shame and fear. None of the men who participates in it is proud of his job. But no one that I can remember ever refused to fly one of the missions. The missions are too easy and fast, and every one is to anxious to get back home to refuse one. After all, each mission puts you that much closer to home.

I was shot down near Kowon on my 35th mission on 29 Oct 1952. I bailed out alone.

Since I have been captured I have had time for reflection, and I realize more than ever how horrible germ warfare really is. It should be repulsive to any civilized man. I have been well treated by the Chinese Volunteers—so well that I now have begun to think they certainly must want peace. At this time I want nothing but to return home in a peaceful world—and to raise my family without the fear that we will be destroyed by some inhuman means. Yes, I want peace—and I am willing to work for it.

HOWARD BURTON HITCHENS, JR. (Signed)
1/Lt. U.S.A.F.
AO-2077668
16 January 1953

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. DAVID E. PENNY

AUGUST 17, 1952

My name is David E. Penny, serial No. AO-729654, a 1st lieutenant in the United States Air Force, who came to Korea on March 1, 1952 and was stationed at K-9 Air Base near Pusan as a navigator on B-26 type aircraft in the 37th Bomb Squadron, 17th Bomb Group, 17th Bomb Wing. I originally entered the Air Force in 1941 and was commissioned in 1942. After 4½ years service in World War II, I was released. In July 1951 I was recalled to active service and after a period of training at Ellington Air Base and Randolph Field during August and September 1951 I was sent to Langley Air Base in Virginia. I arrived there October 10, 1951 and began combat crew training on the B-26 type aircraft. My home town is Klamath Falls, Oregon. I am 35 years old, married and the father of one child.

My main job was navigation in which our principal method was the use of shoran so our designation as a crew member was known as the shoran man. After my sixth mission I started flying with Lt. Corrao, pilot and Lt. Johnson, bombardier.

We had been flying missions exactly as briefed in group briefing when on my 15th mission after the middle of April Lt. Corrao handed me a slip of paper with some coordinates listed and said that we would fly there and release our wing bombs which were special bombs. The position was somewhere west of Samdung. Our aircraft left the base and arrived at the target area about 2130 on about April 19, 1952. Lt. Corrao went very low and released the bombs but there was not any bomb blast. Upon landing he said to report those bombs as duds and the results unknown but not to say anything to anyone in our rooms.

About April 21, 1952 our crew Lt. Corrao, pilot, Lt. Johnson, bombardier went to fly another mission. When we were at the aircraft about 2100 Lt. Corrao talked to Lt. Johnson and myself. He said that the 4 wing bombs were special bombs and they were to be dropped near Kangdong. He gave me the paper listing the coordinates and explained the bombing procedure with Lt. Johnson. We went to this target first and released the bombs but there was no explosion. Upon landing Lt. Corrao said to list the bombs as duds.

About April 24, 1952 our crew reported to the aircraft and Lt. Corrao said that that night's mission would have the same kind of 4 special bombs on our wings as before. Since we had already flown two missions like this there was no delay and we went to the target near Samdung and released our

wing bombs there. Again there were no explosions and we reported them as duds.

About April 25, 1952, around noontime my pilot Lt. Corrao told me that our crew had to attend a special lecture at 1400 that afternoon and that attendance was compulsory. He said that it was for all crews with 20 missions or more and that would concern those special missions of which we had already flown three.

At 1400 our crew, Lt. Corrao, pilot, Lt. Johnson, navigator-bombardier and myself, went to the ground school classroom. About 7 or 8 other crews from my squadron were there. Each crew was represented by the three officers that flew, no enlisted men were present.

Capt. Jackson, squadron operations officer, was the first to address us. His conversation followed these lines:

"Some of you in the past have been called upon to fly special missions dropping special bombs. In the past this has been experimental. Now we have more new planes and 5th Air Force has stepped up their demands. There are some here who haven't flown these missions but you will be called upon in the coming weeks. The rest of the squadron will fly them especially as soon as they have a few more missions.



David E. Penny

My name is David E. Penny, serial No. 10-11-11-11-11-11, a 1st lieutenant in the United States Air Force, who came to Korea on March 1, 1952 and was stationed at K-9 Air Base near Pusan as a navigator on B-26 type aircraft in the 37th Bomb Squadron, 17th Bomb Group, 17th Bomb Wing. I originally entered the Air Force in 1947 and was commissioned in 1947. After 4½ years service in World War II, I was released. In July 1951 I was recalled to active service and after a period of training at Ellington Air Base and Randolph Field during August and September 1951 I was sent to Langley Air Base in Virginia. I arrived there October 13, 1951 and began combat crew training on the B-26 type aircraft. My home town is Klamath Falls, Oregon. I am 35 years old, married and the father of one child.

My main job was navigation in which our principal interest was the use of shore as our designation as a crew member was known as the shore man. After my first mission

The target were water supply points or food supply depots near Kangdong, Sing-ye, Samdung, Suan and Sinpyong areas. Four germ bombs were dropped each time.

On July 7, 1952 our aircraft was hit by an anti-aircraft shell near Samdung. Although our aircraft was one of the best in the squadron it kept losing altitude and we had to parachute out. Our crew including Lt. Gunnoe, pilot, Lt. Hammett, navigator-bombardier and myself were captured by the Korean police.

David E. Penny
AO-729654 1st Lt.
37th Bomb Sqdn.
17th Bomb Gp.
17th Bomb W. USAF
August 17, 1952

North Korea

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of David E. Penny

"These special bombs are on your wings. If they are already loaded just leave them alone. If the loading crew is hanging them don't go to the plane until they are finished. Check your plane and if for any reason you can't take-off call into squadron to send the loading crew to remove the bombs.

"If for some reason your bombs hang up over North Korea, fly to the east coast and return keeping away from land. Upon arriving near Pusan try to make every effort to drop the bombs south in the ocean."

Capt. Jackson also hinted that the bombs material would be fatal to the Chinese and North Korean troops but ours were protected.

Next, an assistant group intelligence officer spoke to us. He said that everything that had been discussed here was top secret and must not be mentioned even to our fellow officers. He stressed that no conversations regarding this were even to be held amongst ourselves in our rooms or at the club. Before closing he stressed that secrecy must be preserved as Col. Kemp, group commander had said that he would deal very harshly with anyone who did any talking.

Capt. Jackson then spoke again. He said that although some of us would rather just fly the regular missions and not fly the special missions the job would be done by all flying crews. Among the enlisted men they would be called "squadron project missions." He closed by again reminding us that discussion outside this classroom was forbidden.

About April 28, 1952, three days after the lecture given by Capt. Jackson, squadron operations officer, who had outlined the procedure for "squadron project missions," our crew was assigned to fly a "squadron project mission."

Lt. Corrao said our procedure would be the same as on previous flights but the target would be the river running south-west through Sing-ye.

I asked Lt. Corrao if he knew the reason for this dropping our wing bombs on rivers rather than our usual procedure of bombing trucks etc. He said that it was quite secret but since we were together as a crew he would tell us what he knew. He said Capt. Jackson had told him that these bombs were germ bombs. So by using these bombs the Chinese and Koreans would become sick and unable to con-

tinue the war. He warned us not to repeat this information as it was highly confidential.

We took off, proceeded to the target near Sing-ye, dropped our four germ bombs. There was no explosion and we called them duds.

Shortly after my conversation with Lt. Corrao I had a ride on the base with Major Thompson, commanding officer of the 34th squadron. Since we were alone in his jeep I told him that I had heard from a very good source that we were carrying germ bombs as our special bombs and could he explain this action. He said that my information was correct that these were orders from 5th Air Force and they would have to be followed. Thus I knew positively that my first three special missions and "squadron project missions" were germ missions and those special bombs we dropped were germ bombs.

About May 7th, when we went to our aircraft Major Friesen our group briefing officer was there to fly also. Our plane was loaded with four germ bombs on the wing and six in the bomb-bay. We dropped our bombs in and near Suan in three separate places, first south of Suan, then Suan itself, and finally to the northeast of Suan. At the end of the mission Major Friesen said that we wouldn't go to debriefing and we were to tell nobody about our mission, especially that he had been along.

About May 16th the head of our group, Colonel Kemp, flew in our plane. We dropped four germ bombs and the target was near Suan.

On May 24, 1952 I flew a "squadron project mission" with J. Gunnoe, pilot and B. Hammett, navigator-bombardier. At the airplane before take off Lt. Gunnoe asked me if I had ever flown this type of mission. I said I had and said to give me the coordinates of the bomb drop and everything would be O.K. The target position was a supply depot near Suan and we proceeded there first and dropped the four germ bombs on the spot. There was no explosion and they were listed as duds.

I flew 10 germ missions in North Korea totally. Besides the seven that I have described the other 3 were flown during the month of May, 1952. The targets were water supply points or food supply depots near Kangdong, Sing-ye, Samdung, Suan and Sinpyong areas. Four germ bombs were dropped each time.

On July 7, 1952 our aircraft was hit by an anti-aircraft shell near Samdung. Although our aircraft was one of the best in the squadron it kept losing altitude and we had to parachute out. Our crew including Lt. Gunnoe, pilot, Lt. Hammett, Navigator-Bombardier and myself were captured by the Korean police.

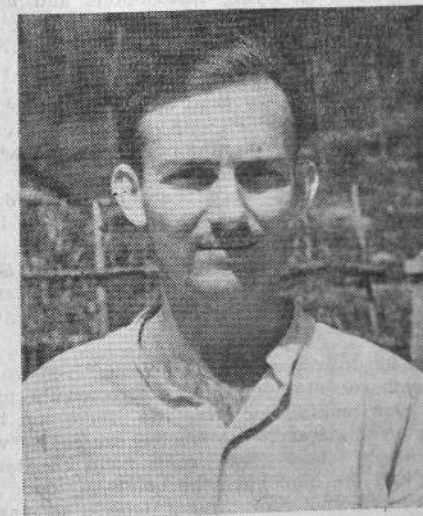
DAVID E. PENNY (Signed)
AO-729654 1st Lt.
37th Bomb Sqdn.
17th Bomb Gp.
17th Bomb W. USAF
August 17, 1952

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. BOBBY E. HAMMETT JULY 12, 1952

I am 1/Lt. Bobby E. Hammett, AO-2222293, U.S. AF, Navigator-Bombardier on a B-26 light bomber of 37th Bomb Squadron, 17th Bomb Group, 17th Bomb Wing. I have been stationed at K-9, Pusan, from 2 Feb. 1952 to 7 June 1952 until the time I was shot down in North Korea.

I entered the Air Force 28 Sept. 1950 and received cadet training at Ellington A.F.B. Houston, Texas as a navigator. I received a commission as 2/Lt. 8 Oct. 1951. I was sent on temporary duty to Langley A.F.B. Va. to receive combat crew training. I arrived in Japan 29 Jan. 1952. I was processed and was sent to Korea. I arrived at K-9, 2 Feb. 1952 and started flying combat missions in March 1952. I was promoted to 1/Lt. 15 May 1952. I was Squadron Intelligence Officer from 15 Feb. 1952 to the time I was shot down. My rating is Top Secret because I have been cleared by the F.B.I. I was born at New Augusta, Miss. 6 June 1929. My home address is 2717 Kelly Ave. Gulfport, Miss.

My first contact with germ warfare was on 2 April, 1952, when I was alerted to fly a Special J.O.C.



Bobby E. Hammett

(5th Air Force Joint Operational Center) Mission. The crew of my aircraft reported to Operations at about 1400 and were told by Squadron Operations officer to fly to K-14—the Air Base a Kimpo, near Seoul—where we would be briefed to fly a mission out of that base. We got our equipment together and went to the aircraft.

We arrived at Kimpo about 1700 and were told to wait till two hours later to get briefed, so we had supper. At 1900 a representative of the 5th Air Force, a Major, introduced himself and briefed us. We were the only crew at this briefing. The Major started by telling us that the mission we were about to fly was a secret mission. He then told us we were going to carry out a germ warfare mission.

Then he described the bomb load as being four 500 lb. germ bombs. He told the pilot we were to climb to 8,500 feet altitude out toward the water on the west, then we were to turn north and proceed to drop our germ bombs on Antung. This took us all by surprise. As bombardier, that was my responsibility and I was given a 1-50,000 detail approach chart to see what the target area looked like. I was instructed to drop the bombs in the northeast corner of Antung. We were warned to get back across the international boundary as quickly as possible. The Major told us that if we encountered enemy aircraft first of all try to get across the boundary and then try to avoid being shot down, and the same if we were hit while over China. To get across the Yalu at all cost. If we were captured, I was to take the blame for being over China, because I was the navigator of the aircraft. I was to claim that I had become lost and above all never to mention the germ bombs.

The Major said that if we failed to get our principal target we should no bring any of the bombs back to south Korea, and he gave us a secondary target. He gave us flying instructions and again warned that we must not admit to germ bombing on the Chinese mainland. We had to return to K-14 to get debriefed.

After the briefing, we went out to our plane. It had already been loaded with the germ bombs. There was a guard standing at our plane the whole time we were getting ready for our take-off and another thing I noticed was that the bomb-bay doors were closed when we arrived at the plane. We took off and climbed to 8,500 feet towards the water. We passed round Kaesong and met a little flak at Sariwon and Pyongyang. After Pyongyang I started using Loran (long range navigation aid) and getting pilotage "fixes."

About ten miles south of the Yalu River we set up the bomb run at about 2216. I directed the pilot. Things I was looking for were the rivers and how the roads were aligned. I corrected the course with the bomb-sight about three miles from the target and then had the pilot open the bomb-bay door and set the intervalometer on "train," with a spacing of 150 feet.

At the bomb release point all I had to do was press the bomb release switch once and all the bombs were released in train, 150 feet apart.

I watched to see some sort of explosion but saw no bomb flashes. Immediately after bombs away, we turned and left the target area and returned to K-14 to be debriefed. The same Major debriefed us and I told him I had done as ordered and dropped the four germ bombs 1 mile from the northeast corner of Antung and had observed no explosions. He told us our mission had been a successful one and warned us against mentioning the details of this mission to anyone. He said, "Since you are all officers, you know the penalty for revealing secret information." He dismissed us and we returned to our own base that morning.

Generally unless a man had flown such a mission he would not know what was done on a J.O.C. Special Mission. I can say that such J.O.C. Special Missions were constantly being flown from the time I flew mine until I was shot down on 7 June 1952. As I reason it, the reason they are flown out of K-14 is that it is nearer to the nearest point of China. Another reason I believe that another base is used is that we would not be known and it would be difficult for the news to get out that our group was bombing China.

Men who flew most of these missions came from group flying personnel. The men who were selected to fly the J.O.C. Special Missions that were given to the squadrons were selected by the Squadron Operations Officer. J.O.C. Special Mission Crews must be all-officer crews.

And then I have flown several germ bombing missions out of K-9 (Pusan) itself. The first was on 25 April, 1952, when I flew with the following crew, 1/Lt. Gunnoe, pilot, myself, navigator, 1/Lt. Fazio, Shoran (short range navigation) man, A/2C Halstead, engineer. But at that time I did not know it was a germ bomb mission. The briefing was for a regular bombing mission on our recce route. But about 1800 I was called to my pilot's room and he told me to plan a preflight to some coordinates he gave me. The coordinates fell about one mile west of Singye. He told me we were instructed to drop our wing-bombs there but would not tell me who had told him. After take-off, shortly after 2200, we flew directly to Singye to drop our four wing bombs. I observed two explosions and two duds. We went on with our regular recce of bombing and strafing and debriefed in the normal manner.

On 30 April, I flew another similar mission out of K-9. This time I and my pilot 1/Lt Gunnoe were given a target for the four wing-bombs two miles east of Suan. Again I observed two explosions and two duds and the rest of the mission was the normal recce on our assigned route.

Then the 3rd Bomb Wing came and flew combat missions out of our base from 2 May while their runways were being repaired. Several officers who were friends of mine told me of germ missions that

I am 1186 Bobby E. Hammett, AO-222293, U.S.A.F. Navigator-Bombardier on a B-26 light bomber of 37th Bomb Squadron, 17th Bomb Group, 17th Bomb Wing. I have been stationed at H-9, Pusan, from 2 Feb. 1952 to 7 June 1952 until the time I was shot down in North Korea.

I entered the Air Force 28 Sept. 1950 and received cadet training at Ellington AFB, Houston, Texas as a Navigator. I received a commission as 2nd Lt. 8 Oct. 1951. I was sent on temporary duty to Langley AFB, Va. to receive combat crew training. I arrived in Japan 29 Jan. 1952. I was processed and was sent to Korea. I arrived at H-9, 2 Feb. 1952 and started flying combat missions in March, 1952. I was promoted to 1st Lt. 15 May, 1952. I was Squadron Intelligence Officer from 15 Feb. 1952 to the time I was shot down. My rating is Top Secret because I have been cleared by the F.B.I. I was born at New Aquatua, near 6 June 1927. My home address is 2717 Kelly Ave. Gulfport, Miss.

My first contact with germ warfare was on 2 April, 1952, when I was selected to fly a Special J.O.C. (5th Air Force Joint Operational Center) mission. The crew of my aircraft reported to Operations at about 1400 and were told by Squadron Operations officer to fly to K-14—the Air Base a Kimpo, near Seoul—where we would be briefed to fly a mission out of that base. We got our equipment together and went to the aircraft.

We arrived at Kimpo about 1700 and were told

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Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of Bobby E. Hammett

they had flown, including several 5th Air Force J.O.C. Special Missions flown out of K-14, identically the same as my mission. It was generally discussed on their base about the 3rd Bomb Wing performing germ warfare and during these days I began to realize to what extent such type of warfare was being conducted by our air force.

I first knew definitely that germ-bombing was being conducted from K-9 after a lecture given by Major Friesen, the Group Briefing Officer, on 5 May, 1952. I was summoned to the Group briefing room for a meeting that afternoon right after noon meal. This was a make-up lecture for a few of us Navigator-Bombardiers who had missed a previous lecture given around or about 25 April. I found three other bombardiers from my squadron in the briefing room and a guard was posted at the door, which was also locked. Major Friesen told us that the Group was flying germ warfare missions and since we were the bombardiers, we were the ones that would be dropping the bombs. He added that we had no choice in the matter since we were combat flyers in a combat zone of operations.

Major Friesen briefly described the germ bombs and said that they contained plague and cholera.

and second to perform a recce of the route the remaining time the aircraft had on the route. The aircraft first flew to the assigned target and the four wing-bombs released. After that the plane continued a regular bombing and strafing of vehicles on the recce route.

Bobby E. Hammett
1st U.S.A.F. AO-222293
North Korea,
July 12, 1952

He said that special crews put them on the wings and for us to keep our hands off the 500 lb. wing bombs. If we noticed any defects in the bomb fusing, we were to call the night operations officer and the special crew would correct the defects.

For security's sake the germ warfare missions out of K-9 would be referred to as "Squadron Project Mission", he said. He warned us that it was top secret and to relate top secret information in time of war meant death. Then he dismissed us.

I flew two "Squadron Project Missions" and I came to the conclusion that my earlier two missions dropping "duds" were also germ missions from the similarity between them.

My first "Squadron Project mission" was flown on 5 May 1952. I and my pilot 1/Lt. Gunnoe germ bombed a target 5 miles south east of Kangdong, observing two explosions and two duds after the four wing-bombs were dropped.

My last "Squadron Project Mission" was on 24 May, near Suan. The crew was 1/Lt. Gunnoe, pilot, myself, navigator, 1/Lt. Penny, Shoran operator and A/2C Halstead, engineer. The only difference was that all four of the wing-bombs were germ bombs

and I observed four duds. I flew no more germ mission because I was shot down on 7 June, 1952.

All three squadrons of my Group, the 34th, 37th and 95th B-mb Squadrons, carried out "Squadron Project Missions." "Squadron Project Missions" were always performed with a two-fold purpose, first to germ bomb and second to perform a recon of the route the remaining time the aircraft had on the

route. The aircraft first flew to the assigned target and the four-wing-bombs released. After that the plane continued a regular bombing and strafing of vehicles on the recon route.

Bobby E. Hammett. (Signed)
1/Lt. U.S.A.F. AO-2222293
North Korea,
July 12, 1952

DEPOSITION BY 1ST LT. JAMES E. GUNNOE, JR. JULY 28, 1952

I am 1/Lt. James E. Gunnoe, Jr., AO-1909980. I was born November 6, 1927 in South Charleston, W. Va. In April 1949, I enlisted into the U.S.A.F. I arrived in Korea in February 1952 and was assigned to the 17th Bomb Wing, 17th Bomb Group, 37th Bomb Squadron as combat pilot. I and my crew Lt. Hammett and Lt. Penny were shot down June 7, 1952 in North Korea and were captured by Korean Police.

I flew two types of germ missions—J.O.C. Special Missions and what we called "Squadron Project" missions.

J.O.C. Special Missions are missions directly and completely controlled by 5th Air Force Joint Operational Center and we had to proceed from our own base to another for briefing and bombing up.



James E. Gunnoe, Jr.

On April 15, 1952, I was notified to report to Group Operations immediately prepared for a combat mission. When I and my crew reached Group Operations we were told to proceed at once to K-46 for a J.O.C. Special Mission. We judged it was some hot target and ran to our aircraft and flew to K-46, using maximum power.

We landed there at 1500 hours where we were unexpectedly told to wait till 2100 for a briefing. We reported to Base Operations at 2100. Ten minutes later a Major joined us and immediately cleared the room of all other personnel. He proceeded to brief us in a very businesslike way. "Your aircraft has been loaded with four 500 pound size germ bombs internally. These bombs are to be dropped in the vicinity of Tunghua which is located about 60 mi. inside Manchuria."

Then he explained that due to enemy radar, we were to fly as low as possible both to and from the target and gave us our corridor—K-46 to K-47 to Chorwan to Wosman to Hamhung to the Chosin Reservoir, at 7000 feet, and then proceed at low level to Tunghua. We were to return by the same route and debrief at K-46. The Major gave us the other information necessary for our mission and we went to our aircraft. We found the bomb-bay doors closed but due to the Major's hurried attitude and the nervousness to our take-off time, I paid no attention and performed a hasty inspection of the aircraft. I started my engines and taxied to run-up position still thinking of the Major's words, "If you are hit inside Manchuria, release your germ bombs immediately, and tell your captors that you were hit."

We passed over K-47 and Chorwan and came in sight of the searchlights clearly indicating the battle-line. We could see rockets in flight and parachute flares slowly floating earthward. Then suddenly there were no more lights and we were in enemy territory. We continued on our prescribed route and passed the Chosin Reservoir where I came down

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The mission was normal, "Bombs away" I heard over the interphone and four germ bombs were released in the Suan area.

As usual we continued our mission of bombing and strafing the vehicles and reported our "duds" when we got back.

During a private talk with Captain Jackson he told me we had dropped plague over the entire Wing operating area. He told me he was one of a group of men trained for germ warfare and that he had the special task of bringing the Squadron Project to us.

James E. Gunnoe, Jr.
James E. Gunnoe, Jr.
1/Lt, U.S.A.F. AO-1909980
North Korea
July 28, 1952

Two facsimiles of excerpts from the deposition of James E. Gunnoe, Jr.

to the lowest altitude where I could cruise with reasonable safety among the mountains. I extinguished most of the cockpit lights to avoid blinding the navigator and myself.

The navigator was fumbling with his maps when suddenly he said "The Yalu." Yes, there laid the Yalu. We got a very brief look at the river and we were in China.

The stillness of the night was interrupted only by the steady rhythm of the engines. The quietness of the crew was understandable, for we were in territory we shouldn't be in and the attitude was—be quiet so the Chinese wouldn't know we were there.

It was different in China. The towns and villages were lighted and the vehicles had their lights on. Suddenly the navigator told me we were approaching our target so I poured on full power and climbed to 6,000 ft. The navigator picked up and climbed to as we arrived at the river run—our exact position as we arrived at the river running in a northeast-southwest direction through our target. Tunghua was brightly lighted giving a perfect target. I set up the release mechanism and opened the bomb-bay doors when we were approximately ten miles southwest of the target. I notified the crew that we were starting the bomb run

and advanced the throttle to full power and pointed the nose down toward the target. I levelled off approximately 500 feet above the valley bottom, retarded the throttle and glided in over the lighted city. The germ bombs were released at the southwest edge of Tunghua and I again applied full power, closed the bomb-bay doors and pointed the nose up toward the sky. The city disappeared immediately as we coomed up, narrowly missing a mountain.

I set course for home. The navigator noted "no visible explosions" and these were the only words spoken for several minutes. I again returned to a low level altitude. Suddenly we breathed a deep sigh of relief as we again crossed the Yalu back into Korea where, although not wanted, we were at least expected.

My Shoran Operator spoke several hearty and sincere words expressing his dislike for this mission. We reached the Chosin Reservoir where I climbed back to my prescribed altitude and we came back to normal again.

At K-46 we had no more than put our feet on the ground when the Major who had briefed us asked for debriefing information. We flew back to our own base at K-9.

December 1, 1953

On or about April 25, 1952, I was notified to report to Group Operations where the Group Briefing Officer, Major Friesen told me, "You have been selected to fly a very special mission to drop your four wing bombs on a predetermined target." He went on, "Due to the special nature of the bombs, they are under no circumstances to be returned to South Korea." He said that in case of engine failure on take off I was to run the aircraft into the sea rather than use the normal emergency procedure of retracting the landing gear on the runway and that I must fly my aircraft into the sea rather than salvo the bombs on friendly territory.

I asked him why my aircraft and crew were so expendable but he did not answer. He gave me the coordinates of the target and warned me to tell the crew that we were attacking "an ammo dump or warehouse or something like that."

But as we were leaving Major Friesen said to me in a rather friendly or buddy buddy attitude, "We have information denoting an epidemic in North Korea. Tonight you will be carrying germ bombs to sort of help it out."

My crew was 1/Lt. Bobby E. Hammett, navigator, Lt. Fazio, Shoran Operator and A/2C Robert M. Halstead, engineer. I relayed the coordinates and said we would drop our wing bombs there and avoided any questions.

We took off at 2200, flew straight to our target and released the four wing bombs. The navigator reported two explosions and two duds. The germ bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of Singye.

About May 1st, I attended a meeting where Captain Jackson briefed a group of pilots on dropping "special" bombs on predetermined targets and told us that the coordinates of the targets would be given

on the day of the missions. These were the so called "Squadron Project" missions already in practice. He told us to report these missions as attacking vehicles. Later the same officer—Captain Jackson told me directly that the "Squadron Project" missions which actually started in the later part of April were germ missions.

I flew approximately eight "Squadron Project" missions. These missions were flown with a frequency of approximately three days and I estimate the dates as follows: April 28, 30, May 2, 5, 8, 19, 22 and 25. Germ bombs were all dropped in the Singye, Ichon, Suan, Yuli, Yangdok and Kangdong areas. Typical of these missions was on or about 25 May, 1952 which Capt. Jackson briefed as "another exterminator mission." He repeated that the aircraft must be run into the sea rather than retract the landing gear on the runway in the event of failure on take off. I was flying that day with Lt. Hammett and Lt. Penny. We were briefed for an ordinary interdiction mission and later I relayed the coordinates of my germ target. The mission was normal. "Bombs away" I heard over the interphone and four germ bombs were released in the Suan area.

As usual we continued our mission of bombing and strafing the vehicles and reported our "duds" when we got back.

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1/Lt., USAF. AO-1909980

North Korea

July 28, 1952