

ISC INTERROGATION OF LT. KENNETH ENOCH

Peking, Nene, in English Morse to Southeast Asia, Europe, and North America,  
Sept. 24, 1952, 1317 GMT--W

(Text)

Peking, Sept. 24--The text of a recording of the interrogation of Lt. Kenneth Enoch by the International Scientific Commission follows:

Enoch: My name is Kenneth L. Enoch. My age is 27 years. My address is 18 South Osborne Street, Youngstown, Ohio. As to germ warfare, my knowledge about it, I had a lecture at Iwayuni, Japan, on the 22d of August, 1951, given at the ground school by a Mr. Wilson, a civilian. He lectured on the ways and means of waging bacteriological warfare, also on the way of protecting yourself against it. Mr. Wilson told us that the lecture was quite secret, that we had no idea of using bacteriological warfare at that time, though we might at some time. However, we might not divulge the contents to anyone.

He discussed three different ways to employ germ warfare, firstly by dropping germs by themselves or, secondly, by dropping germs with insects, thirdly, by dropping animals carrying the germs and insects.

The first method of dropping germs by themselves was that you could drop the germs in a bomb, germs mixed with dust which would explode in mid-air, the germs would be scattered with the wind. Secondly, you could drop the germs by spraying them from an airplane in flight with a special spraying device and the germ-laden material would be left in midair where the plane had done the spraying. And thirdly, you could drop a container, a bomb or a paper-board container into lakes, reservoirs, where people and animals would use the infected water, also where insects would pick up the water and carry the germs to the people.

If you drop the insects, you may drop them in a bomb that looks quite like an ordinary bomb, which will open on contact with the ground and release its germ-laden cargo. You may drop a paper-board container which of course will burst open on contact with the ground and also release its cargo. Or you may release germs with insects, that is on animals.

#### Infected Animals Spread Disease

To drop the insects, the germs with animals, you may drop them firstly by parachute container which will open up by contact with the ground so that the animals, small game, such as rats, rabbits, and so forth, may escape and spread the disease. Also you may release these insects and germ-bearing animals from ships, behind the enemy shoreline.

You may also drop germs by paper envelopes, leaflets, toilet paper articles. As I recall, you could drop germs by fountain pens with germ-laden ink or by germ-laden soap and clothing or you might drop germ-laden food behind the enemy lines.

Also you might employ howitzer and mortar shells, but that is very close to the front line and very dangerous. The very nature of germ weapons is such that they should be employed at low air speed and low altitudes to avoid damage to the insects. I'd say--as I recall 200 miles per hour and 500 feet altitude was the speed and altitude that we employed. Actually the ideal system could be, of course, to employ a helicopter. I believe that's all that was given about that.

As for defense about germ warfare, the ideal system of course is to be inoculated against every disease possible. That's quite difficult, but sanitation is very important.

If germs have been dropped the best thing to do is to put kerosene or oil on the containers and set fire to them. If the insects have escaped, the area is to be sprayed with DDT. If germ-laden dust or material has been sprayed on the area, DDT can also be sprayed from a plane. Screens should be used on the windows in summer time and if germ warfare is employed, you should wear something over your face, over your nose and mouth, for protection. You should boil all water, cook all the food that you eat, burn all exposed trash, kill all small animals or small rats and such to avoid the spread of plague.

That was the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's lecture. During the month of October 1951 and again in December 1951 we received a lecture at Kunsan on the protection against germ warfare. It was given by Maj. Browning, the Information and Education Officer. The contents of his lecture were just about similar to the contents of the preventative measures which we were informed by Mr. Wilson.

That was all the lectures I received. On the first of January at the briefing for regular missions that afternoon at 1400 hours in the third bomb briefing room at Kunsan, we were given the order in the form of a casual reminder by Capt. Carey, the group briefing officer, to pay close attention to "duds." This was the usual procedure, to report your "duds." This was a casual reminder, but as all the evidence seems to point now, from my experience this is probably when germ warfare started to be used. However, on this night I was replaced by another navigator, because I had a head cold.

On the 6th of January, 1952, I was scheduled to fly a B-26--No. 247--with Capt. Amos as pilot, Capt. William Amos, and Sgt. Richard Tracey as gunner. I was the navigator. We were to fly on green "eight" route between Pyongyang and Sariwon. Our take-off time was to be 0300 hours, Jan. 7.

At 0200 hours Jan. 7, Capt. Amos and I reported to Group Operations Section to see if there were any changes in our mission or any later information on the weather. This was a usual procedure. At this time we were given the order by the briefing officer of Group Operations Section, Capt. Robert Stuart, that we were to drop two outboard wing bombs at Hwangju. Having dropped these bombs, we were to drop the rest of our load as quickly as possible and return immediately to the base.

We called his attention to the low altitude we were to drop two 500-pound high explosive bombs. He said that that was all right, these two were germ bombs. So, he told us that the wing bombs were already checked for us. We were not to bother. He told us that upon completion of our mission we should report as "duds" for secrecy. As I recall it, that's all the information. We went over to squadron operations to pick up Sgt. Tracey. As far as I know, he had no idea what our real mission was.

We went out to the airplane and there was a guard there from armament. He told us that the wing bombs were already checked, which we already knew. He had also checked the two 500-pound high-explosive bombs on the wings. I checked the six 500-pound explosive bombs in the bomb bay. I didn't get a good look at the bombs this time, though I caught a glimpse of them in the truck headlights. It looked quite like a 500-pound bomb to me. We took off at 0300 hours and proceeded directly to Sariwon, where we let down--we had a flight altitude there of 7,500 feet into the target area--that's standard procedure--we let down at Sariwon to 500 feet altitude, and proceeded north to Hwangju about 10 miles there, where we dropped our two outboard wing bombs, at 0400 hours on the western edge of Hwangju at airspeed of 200 miles per hour, 500 feet altitude.

We proceeded northward for 2 minutes and dropped our eight explosive bombs at an altitude of 1,500 feet on the highway and railway which are quite close together, 5 miles north of Hwangju. We proceeded immediately back to base. Flight altitude there was 8,500 feet. We landed at Kusan at 0500.

#### "Duds" Dropped

At debriefing we reported to the enlisted man from intelligence that we had dropped two 500-pound "duds" which were actually germ bombs at Hwangju and we reported the eight good 500-pound bombs on the railway and highway north of Hwangju. This is for secrecy, of course, to keep unauthorized personnel in intelligence and the crew from knowing the true portent of the mission.

On the 10th of January I was again scheduled on the same aircraft, with the same crew, same mission and the same time, at 0300 hours on the 11th of January, 1952. At 0200 hours Capt. Amos and I reported to operations section. Capt. Robert Stuart again told us at this time we were to drop all our wing bombs, which were this time germ bombs, also, at Chungwa. We took off at 0300 hours, proceeded to the Sariwon area directly, where we let down to 1,000 feet altitude. From there we proceeded north to Chungwa, proceeded a few miles north of Chungwa, swung around, and came over Chungwa at an altitude of 500 feet, indicated air speed of 190 miles per hour. We dropped our four germ bombs on the western sector of Chungwa at 0410 hours. We proceeded south then to the same point on the highway, north of Hwangju, where we dropped our six explosive bombs and returned to Kusan at 0515 hours.

At debriefing we reported the same thing as before, in the same manner to the enlisted man of intelligence. We reported that we had dropped four 500-pound "duds" at Chungwa and six explosive 500-pound bombs on the railway and highway north of Hwangju, for the same reason.

That's all the information I have on lectures or germ bombs or anything. My next mission was on Jan. 13. When I didn't have any germ bombs, I was shot down and captured.

Olivo: Are you a career officer or reserve in the Air Force?

Enoch: At the present I am a reserve officer.

Olivo: In your study of aviation did you study the regulations in connection with aviation as such, and regulations, international regulations, which covered the conduct of war which forbid certain types of warfare?

Enoch: No, sir, we didn't study, we only studied their regulations which--we didn't have much of that either--just on POW's.

Zhukov Verezhnikov: Would you describe what your reaction was to the conduct of germ warfare and also the reaction of your comrades?

#### Enoch's Reaction

Enoch: My reaction was--I didn't understand what was coming off, I certainly had no idea that we would ever use germ warfare. It came as an awful blow to me that we would be perpetrating such actions in North Korea. I had no conception of the scale of the thing. It seemed an isolated incident or something like that. The second mission, that made me feel very terrible, that we were really carrying it out, that is, not just intermittently, we are continuing this thing. Very terrible reaction, but secrecy forced us, in our group anyway, to keep it very quiet and we had no conception, Capt. Amos and I, of anyone else having done such a thing. We were isolated in this instance. Capt. Amos was very shaken up about the thing, a very conscientious man. He had quite a few missions in and certainly wanted to go home, but this thing hit him very hard.

Andreen: Do you know what happened to Capt. Amos?

Enoch: As far as I know, nothing happened to him. He is a Regular officer. He's dedicated to serving his country, that's what hit him so hard; he's dedicated his life to this thing and now he sees that he's in the wrong, he entirely sees it.

Needham: We still want to know what happened to Amos. Did he get captured? Was he in the same plane? Did you understand Question B?

Enoch: Surely I understand. Capt. Amos had quite a few missions; he's been in Korea for I believe a month before I arrived; I am not sure. I met a crew which had been shot down a month after I had, over a month perhaps, five and a half to six weeks after I had, and we had only lost one crew in the meantime, other than they, and Capt. Amos had finished his missions and gone home.

Interpreter: The sense of the question is that in the germ bomb missions in which you took part that Capt. Amos was the pilot of the plane on both occasions, and whether Capt. Amos was with you on these occasions when you were shot down?

Enoch: Oh no, no, sir, it was an entirely different crew. That's the conclusion I draw that Amos had finished his missions and gone home. I really don't know. I could have asked the other prisoners, but I neglected to do so.

Clivo: When in either the lectures you received or the briefing was it mentioned that there was going to be an experiment in bacteriological warfare or this was part of a general plan of bacteriological warfare?

Enoch: The only time I believe that it was logical for anyone to have told us whether we were going to experiment or really carry it out, was in Mr. Wilson's lectures, but he really didn't say. The inference was that we might really use the thing, not just as an experiment with it.

Malterre: Would you say something of your social origin, or more exactly, what were you doing before you entered the Air Force?

Enoch: I'll give you a brief resume. After I graduated from high school I took a job in a steel mill in my home town at Youngstown, which happens to be a steel town. It was from this job that I entered the Air Force in 1943 and I served for 45 months, 20 missions, 16 of them in B-24's in China and five missions on Okinawa against Japan. After I left the service in early 1947 I again took a job in a steel mill, as a matter of fact, two steel mills in the first summer in order to earn money to help pay my way through college. The Government paid my way but I needed spending money, and my course was electrical engineering. I finished 2 years of electrical engineering. February 1949, I took a job with the power company in town, in Youngstown, we have only one electric power company. I still went to college at nights, night school. It was in 1950, September 1950 I was recalled to active duty from this job at the power company, September 1950, Sept. 2. I was recalled to Langley Field. I was serving with the 45th, 47th rather, Bomb Wing at Langley when I was transferred down to the 4, 400th combat crews, a training group to train for B-26's. That was specifically for Korea. It was in August 1951 that I left the United States for Iwakuni.

Needham: I wonder if I could ask a question. If Dr. Malterre permits that a question can be asked before he continues. I would rather just like to take up that question. I don't know whether really I have any right to do that; I'd like to take up the question of where Mr. Enoch was in China during the time he was with the Air Force in China during the war? Where he was and what his impressions were of China at that time and whether he's had occasion to change any of his ideas about China since he's been here. It might have helped his general background.

### Enoch's Impression of China

Enoch: I was at Luliang in China, Luliang \* \* \*.

Interpreter: At Luliang in Yunnan?

Enoch: Yes, in Yunnan about 60 miles east of Kuming and at this time we didn't have much contact with the people. We were based at the field. As a matter of fact we spent most of our time at the squadron. The town was 2 or 3 miles from the field, 3 miles I should say, and we went there on two occasions or three occasions to buy souvenirs. They had silk scarves in town with embroidery on them. The town was very poor; poor sanitation and the people didn't have very much. Very friendly people, there was no hostility at all. People would smile. That's where I learned the term, ding hao, that's good, and we got along quite well.

People were out plowing their fields then, it was in the springtime. I was only there for 31 or 32 months. (They) had very primitive methods, a wooden stick behind an oxen and it is very difficult to plant rice anyway. I realize, grant that, but the farms were well tended and seemed rather prosperous. The people worked on the runway at Luliang. They had no tools but it was an extremely huge engineering feat which they accomplished there. To give you a conception, they laid I believe it was an 11,500-foot runway by hand. They had done the excavating and filling for this thing.

As to the economic conditions behind China, at the time I had no conception, and after my capture I thought I was going to be punished or shot or something, tortured right away. After they took my gun away from me, why they shook my hand and gave me cigarettes. All smiles, were very happy to see me, assured me that nothing was going to happen to me. I realized that these were the same people I had been in contact with at Luliang. The same people, very sincere, very friendly. That was reassuring to say the least. And nothing has happened to change my attitude since. I've certainly been well treated by the Chinese people, the Chinese People's Volunteers, and all my contacts have been almost brotherly, you might say, very, very inspiring, you might say very helpful.

But what has impressed me the most is not the action of the people towards me. That's a relatively minor thing anyway, in the long run. The things you learn about this country itself, I've read Israel Epstein's "Unfinished Revolution in China," Alun Falconer's "New China, Friend or Foe," and innumerable numbers of pamphlets and magazines, very inspiring, the change in China has been radical, for the better, much better.

(Dr. Needham informed Enoch at this point that he had written the introduction to Alun Falconer's book and Enoch quoted some of the points mentioned by Needham in the introduction--NCNA.)

Malterre: I suppose that in your life as a civilian you probably at no time had political questions put to you and you probably thought that you were a better citizen for not interesting yourself in political affairs? Is that correct?

#### Queried on Background

Enoch: The average American, he doesn't have much to do with politics, he's caught between two fires anyway. We had--this is just a small instance--we had a mayor in our small town who was trying to clean the town up, but we have quite a bit of gambling in our town, quite a bit of racketeering, and, oh, he had a terrible time. He was voted in, but oh, he met terrible opposition and it's the same way in high Government offices also. As for foreign affairs, why that's just left to some mysterious forces unknown to the people as far as I know.

Malterre: Would it be correct to say that as a military man you are extremely well disciplined and it wouldn't occur to you to discuss military laws, military affairs? To discuss or to dispute a military order?

Enoch: Oh, that's the law. If you dispute an order \* \* \* if you dispute some small order like they want you to sweep the floor or something and you're an officer and you don't want to sweep the floor--that's minor. But to carry out germ warfare or something like that, why you can just bet that drastic measures will be taken against you. There are examples of--not refusal to carry out germ warfare--but people refusing to serve in Korea--such things as that. Why they haven't shot them but they certainly make life very difficult for them.

Malterre: Did it occur to you that apart from national laws there are also international laws and that if by the execution of a national law you come into conflict with an international law, then you have the right to refuse to execute the national law?



Enoch: Sure, you have the right, but it's the accepted thing as far as I know, to go ahead and do what--they say, do what the Romans do--for your country, and most everyone else is getting away with it, you can imagine the position of a poor fellow who comes in to Korea with 55 missions ahead of him, all of them possibly germ missions. Of course, it's a kind of black future to look forward to, but the way I figured it, it probably wouldn't be all that of my missions would be germ missions. Of course \* \* \* actually, national laws shouldn't interfere, shouldn't dispute with international law. Countries should observe international laws. It's hard to believe that they'd get away with such a thing anyway, it's all very mysterious--and I think it would take an awful lot of deliberation to even arrive at a--I know the just answer, but just why people do these things--power politics, I think.

Olivo: The same contradictions in our own life. The Christian law "thou shalt not kill"--but still we go out and kill and disobey the Christian law.

Enoch: Yes, sir, but the church finds a way around that too. They have--the churches support wars--the churches put their whole heart into wars. As a matter of fact, they foment them in some cases--they try to \* \* \*.

Needham: The crusades! I think we might get back to something more closely connected with bacteriological warfare. Well, I would just like, to ask--I am afraid I am always getting back to the technical level but \* \* \*.

Olivo: In your missions did you only know of the "dud" type of bomb, the type of germ bomb described as a "dud" or did you know of other types of germ bombs being employed?

Enoch: No, sir, just this thing that looked like a regular 500-pound bomb.

Needham: Well, that's really what I was going to ask too. Whether he knew of any other containers?

Zhukov Verezhnikov: During the lectures which you attended did they mention at all the experiments carried out by the Japanese in bacteriological warfare during the Second World War?

Enoch: No, sir, they didn't mention anything about that.

Needham: In that case, I think the moment has come to ask if everybody is in agreement, to ask Mr. Enoch if he has any concluding remark.

Enoch: Yes, sir, I have just a few remarks to make. I come before you here as a man that's taken part in this germ warfare, as a man who has actually participated in carrying out this damnable and cruised crime against humanity. I have served these madmen who are throwing down this terrible challenge to the peace-loving people of the world. There are a few high officials in the U.S. Government who have launched this mass murder and they ordered me against, against my conscience, against my will to carry out this crime--to do their dirty work for them--to drop germs and insects on the innocent civilians, the men, women, and children, little children of North Korea. They have every right to peace and happiness, and instead I've done my part in bringing them misery and sadness, death.

I cry out against these madmen who have launched this horrible slaughter. I denounce my part in this crime, I was forced to do it by my righteous conscience. I'm a normal person. I have true feelings. I testified against these men now who've launched this germ warfare and I stand firmly on my testimony to wage a just fight against this inhuman warfare, and fight for peace and for humanity.

#### American People Should Be Informed

I'd like to call upon the delegates here. Especially to inform--to make their voice heard among the American people. It's there that the matter is very acute. You can reveal all your damning evidence and testimony that you've seen and heard here in North Korea during your inspection, and in Northeast China, and so when the American people come to realize the terrible truth, the horrible significance of this challenge to humanity, they will rise as one to throw down the people who've launched this thing. They'll join the fight surely against these men and against this treachery and deceit and this mass murder, monstrous scheme. They are my people, I know very well this is true.

I wish to call upon you delegates, and to commend you for your just and noble fight in this peace fight. I realize you have taken considerable risk of life and limb to come to North Korea, to travel to the front and around and to gather all this damning evidence--and I realize that this fight is not only for you and for me, it's for all the people, all the races in the world--a very just fight, not only for your children and mine--for all the children yet to come, all the generations as yet unborn. We must give them a better future, something to really be proud of, proud of this fight to stop germ warfare if we can. This terrible crime must be stopped. Your people are waging a just fight--I realize that I'm not alone in this fight--we come from different countries, we speak different languages. We have the same heart, same goal, same purpose, the same very noble ideal, and I really wish to carry out my part as much as possible.

As I said before, I wish to emphasize that I realize that we are united in this fight. We must, we must, make ourselves heard, that's the primary thing. We can and we shall make ourselves heard. Truth will triumph, and when we are heard, we will be understood. When the people fully understand, there will be peace and a bright future for everybody for all mankind. It's only a question of time and it's up to us to make the time as short as possible.

Needham: The members of the commission would like to thank Mr. Enoch very much for his clear and calm and honest and sincere testimony which he's given this afternoon for the commission. It would help very much in adding to the dossier the files which we have accumulated upon this question. Then again I would like to say to him, as we have said to previous witnesses, that there is no fear whatever that the commission will fail to take all necessary steps to present this report to the world and to get the report known throughout the world.

Lastly, in Mr. Enoch, we have again, we have with us a technician, an electrical engineer and we would all, I am sure, wish that when this present situation is cleared up and that this horrible war in East Asia is finished and it's possible for him to return home, that he will have every chance and possibility of not only pursuing his profession as an electrical engineer--for the benefit of mankind, but also for propagating the ideas of greater understanding which he has come to, and during his more intimate stay, now with the Chinese and Korean people than he had at Luliang.