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QUESTION OF IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES  
OF USE BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES OF BACTERIAL WARFARE

Letter dated 26 October 1953 from the United States  
Representative addressed to the Secretary-General  
transmitting copies of sworn statements of members  
of the United States Armed Forces

New York, 16 October 1953

Referring to Agenda Item No. 24 the Eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly entitled "The Question of Impartial Investigation of Charges of Use by United Nations Forces of Bacterial Warfare," I have the honour to enclose copies of ten documents, as follows:

(1) Photostatic copies<sup>\*</sup> of sworn statements of Colonel Frank H. Schwable and Major Roy H. Bley, Officers of the United States Marine Corps, written and signed following their release as prisoners of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communists. In connection with these affidavits, reference is made to Document A/C.1/L.28 containing the purported statements of Colonel Schwable and Major Bley on the alleged waging of bacterial warfare in Korea, submitted to the United Nations by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on March 5, 1953.

(2) Photostatic copies<sup>\*</sup> of sworn statements of First Lieutenant John S. Quinn, First Lieutenant Paul R. Kniss, First Lieutenant Floyd B. O'Neal and First Lieutenant Kenneth Enoch, Officers of the United States Air Force, written and signed following their release as

prisoners of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communists. In connection with these affidavits, reference is made to Document S/2802 dated October 8, 1952, described as a "Report of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China," submitted to the United Nations by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on October 1, 1952. One of the annexes to this report contains purported statements by Lieutenants Quinn, Kniss, O'Neal and Enoch relating to the alleged waging of bacterial warfare in Korea.

(3) Photostatic copies\* of sworn statements of Colonel Andrew J. Evans, Jr. and Colonel Walker M. Mahurin, and type-written copies of sworn statements of First Lieutenant Francis A. Strieby and First Lieutenant James L. Stanley, Officers of the United States Air Force, written and signed following their release as prisoners of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communists, concerning the efforts of the North Korean and Chinese Communists to secure confessions from them that they had waged bacterial warfare.

It is requested that copies of this note and the enclosed sworn statements be issued as a document of the General Assembly in connection with the above-mentioned Agenda Item No. 24 and that it be circulated to the delegations of all States Members of the United Nations.

These documents depict, in my view, a record of unparalleled and diabolical mendacity by the Chinese Communists against the United States.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

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\* The original photostatic copies of the sworn statements are available for consultation in the Archives of the United Nations Secretariat.

## 1. SWORN STATEMENT OF COLONEL FRANK H. SCHWABLE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
Headquarters Department of the Pacific  
100 Harrison Street  
San Francisco 6, California

25 September 1953

Statement of Colonel Frank H. SCHWABLE,  
04429, U. S. Marine Corps

I have read and understand Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice. I make the following statement of my own free will, voluntarily, and without coercion, unlawful influence or unlawful inducement on the part of any person, and with full knowledge that this statement or any portion thereof may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial.

On July 8, 1952 I was shot down by the Chinese Communists about 15 miles northeast of the Hwachon reservoir while on a flight along the entire length of the United Nations front line positions in Korea. From that date until 6 September 1953, when I was repatriated, I was held a prisoner of war by the Chinese Communists, being kept in solitary confinement the entire time except for very short periods when moving from camp to camp. About two months after my capture, it became evident that I was to be used for propaganda purposes and that the Chinese Communists were determined to extract a bogus "confession" from me claiming that United Nations forces in Korea were using bacteriological agents. As time went on it became evident also that the Chinese Communists were almost frantic to obtain this "confession" and that they would stop at nothing to secure it; it was equally apparent that they had already established a general line of propaganda and a schedule of bogus operations to which my "confession" must conform in order that it could be used to corroborate false testimony previously extracted from other POWs. This applied particularly to timing, location of targets, and the sequence in which major operating units were supposed to have entered the program. Since I was one of the most senior officers captured to date I was expected to be cognizant of the broader aspects of this false program, to know how the directives were issued and passed down to operating units and to be well acquainted with not only supposed participation of my own unit, the First Marine Aircraft Wing, but also as to what extent Navy and Air Force units were also committed. In spite of my very short tour of duty with the United Nations Forces in Korea before being shot down, I was supposed to be well informed about operations not only in Korea, but those claimed by the Chinese Communists as being conducted in China also.

I realized that because of my rank, the Chinese Communists were prepared to make an issue of this matter since lies that they could extract from me would be quoted as coming from "high authority", and that they would continue indefinitely to be absolutely adamant in their demands upon me. I was convinced that they had already forced false statements from several other POWs. I did not doubt for one moment that had they been totally unsuccessful in extracting fraudulent "confessions" from any and all prisoners, they would have produced at least written statements of their own affixing forged signatures of POWs whom they had destroyed---they took several samples of my signature shortly before the Bacteriological Warfare interrogation began. The germ warfare problem with its appeal to the masses of people, was a prize propaganda issue too valuable to the Communists to give up under any circumstances. After applying all manner of means to break me down mentally, morally and physically, to confuse me, and to convince me that there was no alternative in the matter, I succumbed to their demands verbally the end of November, 1952, and from then until near the end of February, 1953, I was involved in many, many rewrites of the fraudulent information submitted, making wire recordings and being photographed both in motion pictures and stills while reading this false "confession", all under protest. In making my most difficult decision to seek the "only way out", my primary consideration was that I would be of greater value to my country in exposing this hideous means of slanderous propaganda than I would be by sacrificing my life through non-submission or remaining a prisoner of the Chinese Communists for life, a matter over which they left me no doubt.

The so-called "confession" extracted from me was in fact a combination of many, many papers submitted. Hardly had my first brief report been submitted than I was directed to re-do it on a broader basis yet with more specific details in certain areas and to make certain modifications to conform with their own imaginary schedules. I was roused up from my sleep one night, marched half a mile or so through the snow and stood half dazed at attention for what seemed like forever in front of a tribunal headed by the Executive Officer of the Pick Up camp where I was hidden at the time. After yelling at me that I was a war criminal, that I had participated in the most inhuman kind of warfare and so forth, the Executive Officer told me my report was no good, that I must go back to my hovel, think clearly and then come up with the right time and place of alleged operations. With this, he grabbed his hat and went childishly

screaming out of the room while the interpreter tried to translate his last fanatical ravings. Strangely enough when I dreamed up a new date and location of operations, conveniently arranged so that I could easily remember my own lies, I found that I had stumbled upon a satisfactory date and place. With each rewrite of my statement, I was required to include more specific information with respect particularly to the names of higher echelon officers involved in my story and to make direct quotes at all levels. It was here that I was reminded of previous generalized interrogation matter, such as the chain of command from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the 5th Air Force via the Commander-in-Chief Far East and the Commanding General Far Eastern Air Forces, with the names of those officers--all of which was public knowledge. I was then told that since reputed germ warfare was of such extreme strategic and tactical importance

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efforts to include especially the type of bomb I claimed that was used were of no avail and it was eliminated, over my very strong protest. I was now required to transcribe their typewritten statement into a so-called "confession" in my own handwriting on smooth, heavy, legal type paper and to initial each page and all corrections. It was only after I had completed this phase that I was told that I must make a wire recording and later yet that I must be photographed while reading the statement. At each step in the entire process, the Chinese lied to me, always saying that "this is the last step", upon completion of which they invariably found just one more step to take in order to clear the problem--it was explained to me with a perfectly straight face each time that I had misunderstood them. My case was closed, as they expressed it, about the third week in February and I was then permitted to write my first letter home.

In obtaining this false "confession" from me, I believe the Chinese Communists followed a definite pre-planned pattern to break me down and to condition me for this farce. Until early September, two months after capture, the subject had hardly been mentioned. I was asked once near the front lines what I thought of germ warfare and I laughed at them saying the whole idea was ridiculous. Several times in late August, one of the two Chinese Air Force officers working on me simultaneously asked me about Bacteriological warfare but he did not press the point. Early in September I was moved from the tent in which I had lived for some three weeks, into a little stick and mud lean-to on the outside of a Korean house that was located at the head of a very remote little valley in the north Korean wilderness--a place where one could readily be dispensed with and the world would be none the wiser. Here, as I squatted cross-legged on the floor of my 3 by 7-foot hovel for weeks and weeks as fall passed into early but cold winter, I was told that I had only one more problem to clear before I was turned over to a main camp where suitable facilities were available to provide against the rigors of a north Korean winter, where I would be with other POWs, and where all living conditions would be greatly improved. I was told that the last remaining subject was the most important of all, that it had not been mentioned previously because they wanted me to know the Chinese Communists better before broaching the subject, and then they let me guess for a week or so as to what the subject was. Having come to understand the tremendous value the Chinese Communists place upon propaganda and having recently been queried by the Chinese Air Force officers on germ warfare, I was finally able to discover what the important question was. From then until this matter was completed, no other subject was mentioned. While I did not realize it at the time, I have since come to realize that the Chinese Communist pattern of perversion applied to me fell into four distinct steps, some of which were over-lapping or continuous in nature. The steps consisted of degrading and humiliating me; exhausting me physically and mentally and conditioning me to creative or false writing; intimidating and

threatening me, and finally trying to contaminate my mind with vile slanders against my country, giving me false hopes or promises and trying to instill in me a sense of war guilt that could be eradicated only by "confessing". The accumulative effect of this pattern of perversion and of the many, many incidental phases or incidents making up each step, was to confuse me, to dull and stupify my mind, to give me a false sense of values and to make me feel the desperation of utter futility. This, together with unbroken solitary confinement, I consider mental cruelty! It is a cruelty that is hard for anyone to understand that has not undergone the misfortune of being subjected to it. I realize that the standards of living of both the Chinese and Koreans are far inferior to ours and that war time conditions impose even greater limitations in areas behind front line positions, and that therefore some elements of my treatment might be considered normal by the Chinese but not by me; but had they not intended to make me as miserable as possible they could easily have moved me to the rear areas along the Yalu, as they did after I broke down, where facilities were a little improved.

During this preparatory period, I wallowed in dirt and filth; I was purposely kept unshaven and denied haircuts to the point that I was as filthy as a tramp; I had been kept in little hovels on the ground, in tiny Korean rooms, dark, mildewy leaky tents and now in this cold, open lean-to. I was under the constant surveillance of a guard who was never more than perhaps ten yards away and who, at night, would awaken me at least hourly by shining his flashlight in my eyes until I woke up. What food there was was slopped at me with a growl, the guards barked at me whenever I made more than an insignificant movement with few exceptions, I was humiliated by conforming to the custom of attending the calls of nature in the open in front of women and young girls. I could lie down only when told and was kept just sitting and sitting for weeks on end, the result of which was that my back became strained to the point where it was impossible for me to sit still more than fifteen minutes at a time. This

became physical torture to me, and it was continuous. During the "exhaustion phase", I was made to write continuously over a period of about three weeks from early morning until dark, always against a deadline, under the pressure of two interrogators working simultaneously on me, writing largely on matters of militarily insignificant nature, such as our system of decorations and medals, or on out-of-date material that they knew I could not remember with any accuracy, had I tried, such as describing in detail my flight instruction which I had taken twenty-one years before. I believe they were merely trying to wear me out completely--which they did--and to break down my natural repugnance to lie since the only way I could satisfy most of their demands was to create, in my mind, answers to their questions. Under the strain of this constant pressure and close confinement where even my attempts to take calisthenics in the morning were repulsed by most guards, I deteriorated physically and became dull of mind. When the concentrated writing ceased, I was then given the political treatment wherein I read much slanderous material and every attempt was made to make me disloyal to my country. I was continuously given false hopes about being removed from solitary confinement, warmer living conditions, release to exchange letters with my family and so forth, all of which proved to be false or which were fulfilled only partially at most--my family never received a single letter from me and I received mail only for a short period of time. Continuous efforts were made to make me believe that the south Koreans, backed by the United States, had started the war, that the United States was solely responsible for delaying the peace talks and that the type warfare conducted by United States forces was inhumane. All of the foregoing was tied in periodically with the fact that my only salvation was to confess to germ warfare and hence to hasten peace.

While I was never directly threatened with bodily violence, there were three unmistakable threats constantly applied to me. Often I was reminded that there had been serious riots at Koje Island and according to the Chinese Communists, excessive terror and brutality had been applied. I was then also



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reminded that my own captors followed a lenient policy towards POWs, AS LONG AS THE LATTER COOPERATED. That threat needed no elaboration! There was the second threat, that of a Korean winter in that little stick and mud lean-to. Some knuckles on my right hand had already become frostbitten, the ink on my pen would freeze after every several words written and I was unable to take exercise to try to stimulate my circulation for warmth, yet I had been told that I would not be shifted to a more protected main camp area unless I cleared this problem. I was convinced that at my age and condition, I would freeze to death in that exposed little hovel during the winter at that camp. The final threat was direct, forceful, and unmistakable. The Colonel commanding the Pick Up camp informed me at a formal hearing before his tribunal that, "Unless you clear this problem, you will never leave this valley--not even after the peace is signed." That statement in modified form was repeated over and over to me, and was further elaborated upon to the extent that I was considered a war criminal for my alleged connection with germ warfare and that I would not therefore be treated as an ordinary POW under the Geneva Conventions and would not be repatriated unless I confessed. I had absolutely no doubt whatsoever that the Chinese Communists had every intention of carrying this threat to its natural conclusion and I am still convinced of this fact. I am positive in my own mind that had I not capitulated to them, I would today still be either a prisoner of war or else in my grave!

As to humane treatment in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, I was given shelter, inadequate as it was, at all times; I was never starved although the food was miserably skimpy at times and many times I went without water; I was given heavy winter clothing, quilts and a blanket but exposed as I was and restricted from exercising during the critical period of my interrogation period, I was bitterly cold and partially frostbitten; I was unable to obtain dental treatment for a broken tooth or medical treatment for my back of which I complained long after my problem had been cleared. I don't know what the Geneva Conventions say about mental cruelty nor whether having to sit as I did for so long in confined spaces in continuous solitary confinement is physical cruelty but I, having undergone both, consider that I was subjected to extreme torment in order to force a false confession from me.

Since I had only been on duty in Korea a comparatively short time before being shot down but more important, since I was assigned duty as the Chief of Staff of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, I flew no missions that could in any conceivable way be construed as being germ bomb raids. As a matter of interest, the Chinese Communists did accept this one fact and charged me not with participating directly in the delivery of bombs on the target but rather with planning such operations and conducting normal staff functions in connection with bacteriological warfare.

When the Chinese Communists first broached me on the subject of germ warfare in Korea and China, I could not believe they were serious since I was certain that I would have had some inkling of it had any United States forces actually employed this means of warfare. I had never heard of its use in Korea or China or elsewhere other than through Chinese propaganda, nor had I ever heard of a proposal for its use; it was utterly incredible to me that the Chinese Communists could be truly serious about this fantastic propaganda program that they were evidently preparing and when they insisted beyond all reason, logic and just plain common sense that germ warfare was being used by my own unit, then I was convinced that everything they said on the subject was an utter lie, that they didn't believe it themselves, but that they were going to carry out orders from higher authority to extract a false statement from me one way or another. And upon this false, fraudulent, and in places absurd confession, I stand formally convicted by the Korean Democratic Peoples Republic as a war criminal, being notified of this fact at a solemn ceremony conducted before four Chinese and one Korean officer on 3 September 1953, just prior to my departure from the Yalu river area for Panmunjom and freedom.

(Signed) Frank H. Schwable  
FRANK H. SCHWABLE  
Colonel (04429), U. S. Marine Corps

The foregoing statement, consisting of 10 typewritten pages, including this page, was subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1953.

(Signed) A. T. Mason  
A. T. MASON  
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps  
Chief of Staff

2. SWORN STATEMENT OF MAJOR ROY H. BLEY

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
Headquarters, Department of the Pacific  
100 Harrison Street  
San Francisco 6, California

25 September 1953

Statement of Major Roy H. BLEY, 010450,  
U. S. Marine Corps

I have read and understand Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice. I make the following statement of my own free will, voluntarily, and without coercion, unlawful influence or unlawful inducement on the part of any person, and with full knowledge that this statement or any portion thereof may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial.

STATEMENT REGARDING BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

During the month of May 1952, I was transferred to the First Marine Aircraft Wing operating in Korea. Upon arrival at the First Marine Aircraft Wing Headquarters, I was assigned to the Wing Staff as the Wing Ordnance Officer. It was my job to requisition, distribute and coordinate all deliveries of aviation ammunition, aviation ordnance materials and spare parts required by units operating within the First Marine Aircraft Wing and to advise and aid the Commanding General and his staff on any matter pertaining to Aviation Ordnance.

On July 8, 1952, while on a routine non-combat mission with Colonel Frank H. Schwable, we inadvertently flew behind the enemy lines and were shot down and captured by the Chinese.

During a convalescence period in a Chinese hospital in North Korea, due to several wounds I received when I was shot down, a Chinese officer began what appeared to be routine interrogation that covered several military subjects but chiefly about aviation armament.

Around the 1st of September, 1952, my interrogator informed me that I was about through with all interrogation and that I would soon be taken to a main prisoner of war camp. But, the next day, a Chinese officer whom I had not seen before approached me and started a "softening-up" procedure with an attempt to establish friendly relations by discussing general subjects of interest to any American such as politics, economics, sports and living conditions in the United States.

I was kept in solitary confinement in a small cell in a Korean mud hovel but during the periods of the friendly approach, my interrogator would take me for a walk and endeavored to impress me with their so-called "lenient treatment policy" towards POWs. After three or four days of this routine, he gave me the same story about my interrogation period being almost completed and that I would soon be at a main POW camp, where I could be together with other American prisoners, have books to read, write and receive letters from home, etc. My interrogator asked me if I had any worries of any kind and further stated that I should clear my conscience completely before leaving the interrogation center. When I told him that my conscience was already clear, he said "Bley, you have only one more question to answer, one that you know all about and when you tell us we will be friends and you will be cleared from any further interrogation - now, tell me what you know about germ warfare, tell me about the part you played in it and how you were forced to participate in its use."

At first, I was shocked. I knew Biological Warfare had not been used by our forces in South Korea. As Wing Ordnance Officer, I knew every weapon used by the Marine Air Wing and mostly all used by the Air Force and not once did I hear of any Biological Weapon while I was in South Korea. In fact, the only time I had ever heard of such type of warfare was when the Chinese had first made the accusation that we were using it. That was in the winter of 1951-52 when I read an account of the charge in a West Coast Newspaper (Los Angeles Times, I believe).

I told my interrogator that the charge was false and absolutely ridiculous. He told me about their "concrete" proof that Biological Warfare was employed by the U. S. Forces - many pilots had already confessed and he, the interrogator,

had actually seen one of the First Marine Air Wing's aircraft spraying insects over an inhabited area in North Korea - insects infested with deadly diseases such as Plague, Malaria and Yellow Fever, etc.

For about a week, the same interrogator came to my cell daily with the same line of propoganda and would ask me "suggestive" questions about germ warfare. He would phrase the questions in a manner that would be at the same time giving me information that I could use in making up a false statement.

When after about a week of this procedure, I refused to cooperate with him, he bluntly stated that it would be useless for me to continue denying germ warfare and sooner or later I would have to make a confession. When he left the cell one day, he ordered me to sit at attention with my legs crossed and told me I was to sit that way everyday until he came back and then gave instructions to the armed guard to stand at the door at all times to see that I obeyed his orders.

After several days, he returned and when I still refused to admit to germ warfare, I was taken to a cave that was filthy. Water seeped up through the dirt floor on which I was required to sit again at attention and at night was "permitted" to sleep - if I wanted to lie in the mud. The cave was infested with rats and several species of vermin. I was not allowed to leave the cave except to urinate and then only during daylight hours.

Around the 10th of October, I was taken out of the cave and returned to a mud hut cell where the interrogator renewed his attempts to make me confess to germ warfare. When I again refused he ordered me to stand at attention for periods of six to seven hours a day. This continued for about two weeks, and when I still refused to "cooperate", I was taken to a cell some four feet wide, six feet in length and with a ceiling about four feet high. This cell had been specially constructed for POWs who would not cooperate with the Chinese interrogators. For several hours each day, I was required to stand in a hunched-down position in this low ceiling cell with the Chinese guard standing at the door with a rifle and bayonet in the small of my back.

Every few days the interrogator came around and asked me if I had any problems I would like to discuss with him or if I would like to clear my conscience of the crime I had participated in - germ warfare. When I replied in

the negative, he would tell me in great detail how nice it was in the main POW camps and how soon I would be there after I made my confession.

On 15 November 1952, I was moved from the interrogation center in the central part of N. Korea to Pyoktong. There I was put in a cell infested with rats, fed less than I had been before (my diet was reduced to one cup of rice, one cup of cabbage or turnips, and one cup of water twice daily). When I was thrown in this cell, the Chinese POW official told me I was to be given a lengthy "thinking period". It was for five weeks and I saw no one except my guard who was stationed continually at my door, and the Chinese soldier who served my food and water.

Sometime in the latter part of December, the same interrogator approached me again with the same question and I gave him the same answer. The next day, they assigned a new interrogator who came in my cell, walked up to me and without warning struck me in the face with his closed fist, knocking me across the room. When I got up, I started toward him but the guard shoved me back with the butt of his rifle, took some rope and tied my hands behind me and ordered me to kneel in the corner.

For about ten days, the interrogator assisted by the guard worked me over daily, sometimes hitting me in the face when I was unable to defend myself. At the end of each "treatment" period, he would ask me if I was ready to cooperate with them.

Early in January, 1953, I was moved again, this time to the outskirts of Pyoktong where I was placed in another mud hut which had no heat at all either night or day. With the light POW uniform I had on, I was unable to keep warm at any time. I was required to stand at attention almost everyday and was not permitted to lie down at night. Anyway, it was necessary for me to keep moving around in the cell or I would have frozen as the temperature was then several degrees below zero.

I believe this treatment lasted for six or seven days, I'm not sure. Half frozen and without sleep for many nights, I was worn out both physically and mentally.

One night around midnight, my interrogator and guard escorted me to the POW camp commander's office where, through an interpreter I was told they had concrete evidence that I had participated in germ warfare, showed me the second time a part of another POWs confession on germ warfare (which I believed was a fake) and then given a written forty-eight hour ultimatum. It was written in English, signed by some Chinese General. It stated in effect that after the forty-eight hour period if I had not told them what I knew about germ warfare and the part I played in it, I would be made a war criminal. I would be shipped to China, given a trial, the charge "participating in germ warfare against the Chinese Volunteers and Peoples of Democratic Republic of North Korea".

However, it further stated that if I made a full confession I would be treated as a regular POW and be repatriated after the end of the war.

I was taken back to my cell, not fed at all for the forty-eight hour period and again required to remain awake at night.

The interrogator came again at the end of the ultimatum period and I told him I would go along with the lie. He had all the information he wanted me to write about and within a few hours I had it all re-written and signed. I believe the date of my deposition was 25 January 1953. However, it was re-written several times to get it exactly as they wanted it, sometimes removing sentences, and paragraphs and sometimes adding some. They had great difficulty in deciding just what they wanted me to say and how I was to write it. I was in no condition either physically or mentally to resist or even argue with them.

After the Chinese had edited my false statement, I was required to write it out once again on smooth paper and record it on a tape recording machine. This was sometime around the last of February 1953. The next day, I was given a new winter uniform and was marched by my guard to a movie studio in Pyoktong. There I was required to read before the movie and still cameras an abridgement that the Chinese had made up from my false statement.

Then, a few days later, I was ordered to read to a tape recorder an open letter to my wife telling her about the "lenient treatment policy" of my captors, my participation in germ warfare and about all the good food I was eating! The letter was written by one of the Chinese interrogators and I believed the record was made for transmission by Radio Peking.

From the date of my capture, July 8, 1952, until sometime in May 1953, I was kept in solitary confinement. At no time was I permitted to talk or even see any other prisoners of war. Up until March 1953, I was permitted to take only one bath.

In March 1953, I was afflicted with an extremely painful nervous condition originating at the base of my spine and extending down to my feet. My captors took me daily to the Pyoktong POW hospital for diagnosis and treatment. If they diagnosed the cause, they gave me nothing to cure it. For a period of about one week, I was unable to walk as my feet and legs were swollen and partially paralyzed. At this date, September 1953, similar attacks reoccur although with less severity and of short duration.

On September 3, 1953, just before leaving the POW camp area for return to South Korea, I was called before a military tribunal headed by a North Korean General. Through an interpreter, he pronounced that due to North Korean and Chinese "lenient treatment policy" toward POW's, I was given a pardon even though I was a war criminal having participated in the atrocity of germ warfare against the people of North Korea and the Chinese Volunteers.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that at no time during my tour with the First Marine Aircraft Wing in South Korea did I see or hear of any munition that was or could be used in Biological Warfare. I flew no combat missions while with the First Marine Aircraft Wing, but I frequently inspected, inventoried and supervised handling all the types of aviation ammunition stored and used by all operating units within the Wing. From that experience, I know Biological Warfare was not used by our forces in Korea.

(Signed) Roy H. Bley

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ROY H. BLEY  
Major (010450), U. S. Marine Corps

The foregoing statement, consisting of seven typewritten pages, including this page, was subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1953.

(Signed) A. T. Mason

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A. T. MASON  
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps  
Chief of Staff



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3. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. JOHN S. QUINN

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experiences as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

I did not, in the true sense of the word, ever "confess" to anything related to germ warfare. How could I, when I don't know, or never did know, anything about how such a thing can be done? It would be true to say, and thank God I'm back again where I can speak truly, that I was coerced by diabolical mental torture, which it would take a poet like Poe to justly describe, into writing Communist propaganda. My wife was pregnant and I had real cause to fear for her life if she didn't hear I was alive. The threat of death was really the least fearful thing that hung over me. I was physically weak from malnutrition and loss of sleep. Three interrogators were assigned to me, as they said themselves, for the sole purpose of "getting my confession". The safety of my wife and children, one yet unborn, were threatened, and that, in my mental condition, assumed gigantic proportions.

Much of what the Communists call my "confession" was dictated to me. Much I added myself, much which seemed to me fantastic beyond belief, in the hope that it would get out and make this "germ warfare" - "Hate America" campaign of theirs obviously ridiculous to any thinking person. For instance dropping bombs from a loaded B-26 at 110 miles per hour - a loaded B-26 cannot fly at that speed. I could give many more such examples. I do not know how much of this confession was put out for public consumption.

In my twenty months with the Chinese soldiers and political fanatics, I can remember no period during which I was treated in accordance with the Geneva protocol for treatment of POW's. For an extended period, shortly after capture, I was thrown with a Lieutenant Maultsby into an icy cave in inadequate clothing. After two days there, I was sure their idea was to kill us by degrees. Our feet began to freeze. I couldn't grab my own zipper tight enough, because of the

cold, to work it. The water was so filthy we feared to drink it and did not during the entire period of almost two weeks. Our food was a little rice and seaweed twice a day, served in a filthy, rusty tin can. We could not stand up in the cave as the ceiling was too low. We couldn't sleep for the cold and made up little forms of exercise which we could take continuously to keep warm. I did not see then how a person could go through this treatment alone, and what Chuck Maultsby and I have shared together had made us lifelong friends.

Later I was put alone and kept that way for over eight months, living with an interrogator, the only man I have ever learned to hate, and I hate him with a passion that borders on insanity. He constantly harangued me with stock questions on what I was thinking, what were my feelings, what was Communism, etc., etc. I can't write sensibly about what they does to a person when he can't fight back, because my emotions are too wrapped up in it. I can't forget it. I don't wish to forget it. I want always to remember it, and remember it, and remember it. I hope others who might have been confused by the things I was forced to write, say, and do may get some vague feeling for what I - and other - have been through.

All news of the outside world was kept from me for the entire twenty months. Never did I get to read, nor did I ever form an accurate picture of what the Germ Warfare propaganda campaign consisted of, other than my part in it, nor of its effects. We were given only the periodicals from the Communist Countries and sometimes the "Daily Worker" or "People's World", several months old.

It appears now that I have been a pretty big part of a scheme to put blinders on all men, to channel their thinking, and bring the best in human emotions and hopes into support these channelled thoughts. The result is living dead men, controlled human robots, which willingly, as long as they are under the spell, do their master's bidding. Now, because I am able again to speak freely, because I feel I owe it to those whom my statements may have confused, and because I feel my experiences have made me particularly qualified, I would

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like to help take off these blinders, to shatter the walls of these channels, to let in some fresh air and sunshine, and help them re-learn the exhaltation of personal freedoms once again.

(Signed) John S. Quinn

JOHN S. QUINN, 17993A  
1st Lt, USAF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September 1953 at  
Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon

CLIFFORD A. SHELDON  
Colonel, USAF  
Staff Judge Advocate

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## 4. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. PAUL R. KNISS

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experience as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

As a result of threats, torture, starvation, brutality and barbaric treatment given me by my Communist captors, I was coerced into taking part in the Hate America campaign. As part of this campaign, the Communist tried to bring discredit upon the United States Fighting Forces in Korea by alleging they were waging bacteriological warfare. Part of this so-called evidence used in this charge was a forced "confession" which I submitted after severe mental and physical torture including repeated threats of death. I now deny the forced confession I made. At no time prior to my being captured was I lectured on bacteriological warfare or led to believe that the United States Forces were using bacteriological warfare. I have never flown any bacteriological warfare missions, nor have I flown any missions that could conceivably be classed as bacteriological warfare missions.

Everything I was forced to "confess" to in the Communist hands was an out and out lie. These statements would have never been signed by me if I had not been subjected to severe mental and physical torture.

I made interviews, movies and recordings of my "confession", doing so only under threat of death. The humane treatment I was supposed to receive was entirely absent. The treatment I received was of the Fascist order with no attention paid to my request for treatment as specified under the Geneva Convention of 1925.

My so-called "confession" was partially dictated to me by my captors, and the rest I fabricated by myself. The contents of this "confession" are ridiculous and the dates of missions flown, of lectures received, are all fictitious.

I was interrogated by the Communists for periods lasting up to twenty hours, during which time I was made to sit at attention flat on the floor with no back rest. I was denied medical attention for 48 hours at one time.

"while I was suffering from diarrhea, and only received it from them as they thought I was dying.

I was threatened with death many times and I was to be shot as an enemy agent due to lack of identification, which the Communists had previously taken from me. The Communists violated every one of the Geneva regulations.

I have never heard from any source, other than the ~~Communists~~, that the United States Forces or the United Nations Command was waging bacteriological warfare in Korea.

Everything I was forced to say was done in the effort to smear the reputation of the United Nations in the eyes of the world. The charges of the Communist contained in the so-called "confessions" are fantastic and any thinking person would recognize this immediately.

(Signed) Paul R. Kniss

PAUL R. KNISS, A01909070  
1st Lt. USAF

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September 1953 at Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon

CLIFFORD A. SHELDON  
Colonel, USAF  
Staff Judge Advocate

5. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. FLOYD B. O'NEAL

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experiences as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

Due to coercion, taking the form of physical torture, very poor food, continuous threats of death, and other dastardly methods of breaking my will, the Chinese Communists did force me to sign a "confession" to bacteriological warfare. This so-called "confession" was signed only after the Chinese Communists had given me an ultimatum of 48 hours in which to "confess" to germ warfare or be tried and executed as a war criminal. This "confession" was utterly false and I wish now to deny the statements contained in the forced "confession".

At no time prior to being sent to Korea to fight was I lectured on bacteriological warfare or was I led to believe from any training or briefing I received that the United States of America forces were waging bacteriological warfare in North Korea, China, or any other area. I have never flown any bacteriological warfare missions nor have I flown any missions that could conceivably be classed as bacteriological warfare missions. Everything I "confessed" to in prisoner of war camps was an out and out lie. I signed their statements only under extreme duress including both physical and mental pressure. I signed my "confession" after the above-mentioned ultimatum when I had had time to consider all factors. I was convinced that the Communists would eventually obtain a confession of sorts from me by either driving me out of my mind, by continuous mental pressure, or else by forcing me to physical exhaustion.

The Chinese Communists accused me of being a war criminal in that they accused me of flying germ warfare missions over North Korea. They accused me of dropping bacteriological warfare bombs and spraying bacteria-infected insects. These charges were made against me with absolutely no basis of fact. These charges were continually hurled in my face with threats that if I did not "confess" to these charges or admit having participated in germ warfare I would suffer the penalty of death for my "war crimes".

The Chinese Communists made motion pictures and radio broadcasts which have included the so-called "confession" signed by myself. These recordings and broadcasts were made under duress similar to that used to force me to sign the false "confession" on germ warfare. The statements made in these movies and recordings were false and have no basis of fact. The statements made in these movies and recordings were statements which the Communists themselves made up for me to repeat.

The Chinese Communists also used the false "confession" obtained from me on germ warfare in an attempt to convince other UN Command prisoners of war of the big lie which they were trying to foist upon the world. The Chinese Communists used my "confession" as part of their "Hate America" campaign.

The methods used by the Communist interrogators to secure my so-called "confession" were of two kinds; one, physical torture of sorts, such as long hours of standing at attention; poor food, contaminated water to drink, then denial of medical attention after I became ill from polluted water; and two, mental pressure, long hours of interrogation and wrangling and haranging, attempting to break down my will power, attempting in some manner to dull my mental facilities in order that they might more easily extract from me their desired statements. Threats were used in attempting to obtain my so-called "confession". These threats consisted of telling me that I would never return home if I did not sign the "confession" they wished me to sign. They continually stated that they would in the end get a confession from me in some manner. Then there was a constant and continuous threat of death as a result of war crime trials. I was kept in solitary confinement with absolutely no contacts. I was closely guarded and in all periods of time when I was being interrogated, I was under an armed guard which was very strict and allowed no deviation in the orders given by the Chinese interrogators. I was not treated humanely and in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on treatment of prisoners of war. There were many direct violations of the Geneva Convention. When I at first brought up my rights under the Geneva Convention, the Chinese Communists threw these rights back into my teeth and told me they had their own policy of dealing with prisoners of war. They explained that they had a different policy for each prisoner. They called this their "lenient" policy. I was denied healthful food, I was

deprived of medical attention, the Communists used extreme forms of intimidation. My physical comfort and mental well-being were far from adequately cared for. My mental well-being especially seemed to be a point of attack for them in that they seemed to be trying to constantly create in my mind a doubt as to the reliability of the true statements which I had made. When I saw that somehow they would obtain a confession by driving me out of my mind or to physical collapse, I signed the statements the Chinese Communists wanted. Again, these statements were utterly and completely false and have no basis of fact whatsoever.

I was forced to appear before the so-called "International Scientific Commission" and make statements to them on germ warfare. I was threatened beforehand with physical violence and other threats used in attaining my so-called "confession" if I did not appear before this "International Scientific Commission" and give them the statements there that the Chinese Communists wanted me to give them. The statements which I made before this "International Scientific Commission" were hardboiled lies. I had attempted to insert as many ridiculous and false facts as possible in the statements which I signed for my "confession". I repeated these ridiculous and false statements before the "International Scientific Commission" and again because of duress. I have never participated in any type of bombing raids which could conceivably be classed as "germ raids" or "bacteriological raids".

I have never heard from any source other than my Communist interrogators that the UN Command had participated in bacteriological warfare raids over North Korea, China, or any other area for that matter. The broaching of the subject of bacteriological warfare to me by the Communists was a complete surprise. I denied any knowledge of germ warfare and denied any participation in germ warfare by the UN Command. However, under physical and mental duress I finally signed false "confessions" to germ warfare which were made up for me by the Chinese Communists.

(Signed) Floyd B. O'Neal  
FLOYD B. O'NEAL, A01848575  
1st Lt. USAF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September 1953 at Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon  
CLIFFORD A. SHELDON  
Colonel USAF  
Staff Judge Advocate



6. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. KENNETH ENOCH

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experiences as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

I wish to state firmly that these charges are wholly without grounds and the so-called confessions were obtained under extreme duress. I did not personally engage in bacteriological warfare, nor do I know of anyone else who has engaged in bacteriological warfare.

Before each movie, each wire recording, each interview with so-called investigators of this alleged crime, my so-called testimony was used as a pressure in order to force me to comply with their demands.

Everything I stated relative to offensive bacteriological warfare while in prisoner of war camp was an out and out lie. I would certainly never have signed their statements had I not been forced to do so under threat of prolonged torture, which so far as I knew meant only to death.

My statement was used in order to compel me to write "acceptable" articles, articles which they could use in their Smear America campaign. I wrote one little note to the Vienna Peoples' Conference for Peace in October 1952. Also, I was told to write articles for the prison camp newspaper, and I wrote two of these.

At the time I was captured I believed that I would be treated humanely under the stipulations of the Geneva Conference but I soon found out that the Chinese Communists had an utter disregard for human values and human rights. As I knew, many POW's had died due to Communist maltreatment, and I realized that they would stop at nothing to achieve their goals. However, I resisted their attempts for some time but I was finally brought around to the realization that my only alternative was to submit to their pressure, but in as limited a manner as possible.

We were treated good under some of the provisions of the Geneva Conference, but they had an out and out disregard of others, and of course many of these were flagrant violations. I was kept in solitary confinement for thirteen months.

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English

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I was kept in two camps where they had no POW sign to protect us from air attacks. The diet during the winter was of very low nutritional value and caused much sickness. I had almost constant diarrhea during my period of captivity. I had it about twenty times, for five or six days at a time. This made me very weak and nervous.

I did not participate in any type of bombing raids which could even remotely be classed as germ raids or bacteriological warfare raids.

I have not heard from any other source, other than the Chinese Communists, that the United Nations Command had employed weapons of bacteriological warfare.

(Signed) Kenneth Enoch  
KENNETH ENOCH, A02069988  
1st Lt, USAF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September 1953 at Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon  
CLIFFORD A. SHELDON  
Colonel, USAF  
Staff Judge Advocate

## 7. SWORN STATEMENT OF COL. ANDREW J. EVANS, JR.

I, ANDREW J. EVANS, Jr., Colonel, United States Air Force, 4072A, having been advised of my rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, by ANDREW A. ANDERER, Special Agent, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, make the following statement voluntarily without threats, promise of reward or immunity, or unlawful influence or inducement. I know that I do not have to make any statement regarding the matter covered in this statement, and that any statement made by me may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial. I know, also, that I need not make any statement which would tend to incriminate me or degrade me.

I was captured on 26 March 1953 following a bailout over the front lines in Korea. My chinese captors, after disarming me, indicated that I was among friends, that I would be well treated and that I would be taken to the rear immediately to join my fellow prisoners. I received this friendly, psychological buildup from the common Chinese soldiers and from a series of four English-speaking interrogators. However, instead of this treatment, within three days, I was confined in a small mud room under heavy guard and remained confined under similar circumstances throughout my captivity until I was released on 3 September 1953.

My enslavement and treatment can best be described as that accorded a low type animal. The cubicles in which I was held had no windows and the door was always shut. Sunlight, fresh air and exercise were completely denied to me. I never saw another person except my guards and interrogators, nor was any news of the outside world given to me.

I was not permitted to recline, shut my eyes, or stand up, except when I was permitted to sleep for periods ranging from zero to never more than six hours per day. On two different occasions, one of two weeks and the other of one week, I was denied sleep altogether, except for a few brief moments when I would lapse into unconsciousness and then forcibly awakened.

I was alternately starved and fed, on one occasion going for a period of twelve days without food. The diet consisted almost entirely of bread, potatoes and rice, except for the last two weeks of my captivity, when they worked hard at trying to fatten me up before my release.

During the entire period of my captivity, I was bullied and interrogated every single day from four to twenty-four hours. I was slapped, kicked, and forced to do such things as sit erect on a hard stool for sixteen to eighteen hours, and to stand at rigid attention in a hot room full of flies for periods of twelve hours, or until I passed out. This form of torture was particularly aggravated because of the denial of food and sleep.

I had previously been subtly told of the Chinese mania on germ warfare, my alleged "obvious" participation in this type of warfare, and the requirement that I cleanse my conscience and ask forgiveness from the Chinese by confessing all. Near the end of May, after a particularly agonizing period of starving and bullying, I was stood at attention before a board with a gun in my back and was accused of being a war criminal. I was given the choice of signing a so-called confession or being executed within twenty-four hours. At this point, I refused to sign a confession, accepted the death sentence, and even begged for death so that my mental and physical pain and suffering would be ended. However, instead of killing me they continued the same treatment, but they said that if I gave them a complete and truthful biography they would release me to become an "ordinary prisoner of war." I gave them a biography, except that I omitted my period of duty in the War Plans Division of the Air Force, my attendance at an atomic energy school, and my attendance at an air-ground operations school. Complying with their request for a biography did nothing to improve my treatment. The same mental and physical torture and oppression continued.

I was threatened often. I was told that my country had been defeated and could never win in Korea; that if I did not confess to participation in germ warfare I would give up everything, my family, my country, and my life; that I was responsible for the alleged germ warfare activities of my wing; that I was to be an example to the world that the Communists meant business; that I would never be reported as a prisoner of war, and that when the war was over, I would be officially listed as "shot while trying to escape. These and many other forms of mental torture were used every day of my captivity. This, together with the physical torture reduced my mental activity to that of a child

On 17 August 1953, after seven days of starving and bullying, I was taken before a tribunal and was read and shown a formal letter addressed to me and signed by Kim Il Sung, declaring that if I did not confess within twenty-four hours I would never see the United States again. This was to be my last chance. I was then told that the war was over and that all other prisoners had confessed and had been repatriated. At the end of the twenty-four hour period, I still refused to make a confession, but they then showed me my name in a so-called confession of another pilot and played for me a recording of a so-called confession from an Air Force officer whom I knew to be courageous and fine in every respect. This, added to all else, was all I could take in my condition at that time. I broke down completely, feeling that any people who would go that far in destroying a human being would not let up on me, and feeling that my country had given up the fight and would not rescue me.

My captors then gave me several days in which to recover from my run down condition. After several balking efforts, and with prodding and suggestions from them, I wrote a long "confession" declaring that two-thirds of all Korean operations were concerned with germ warfare (which if true, would have wiped out the whole world), that I was a secret agent, and several other absurdities. They became angry with my obvious exaggerations and would not accept the statement I had written. They then gave me a typewritten statement, which I was required to copy in my own handwriting. This statement seemed to be a catch-all or consolidation of all other so-called confessions signed by other pilots. They wanted me to back date it to 26 May 1953, but I balked again, and they finally permitted me to date it 18 August, the day I broke down and agreed to write a "confession". I was also forced to read this "confession" into a tape recorder on 1 and 2 September 1953. It required eighteen hours over a period of these two days to make this twenty-minute recording, because if I made any mistake in pronunciation, or if I stammered or stumbled over the words, they would back up the tape and make me do it over again.

In the "confession", information from my personal background and activities of the Fifth Air Force and the two wings I was connected with were skillfully woven around the eight germ warfare missions I allegedly participated in. The facts are, that none of the dates, times, and places for the missions are part of my actual operations schedule. I was not even in Korea on several of the dates when I was supposed to be flying on a germ warfare mission.

It is utterly ridiculous to think that I or anyone else in the Fifth Air Force had engaged in germ warfare. Through their methods of extreme mental cruelty, great physical deprivation, physical torture and threats of death or disappearance, the Chinese Communists have attempted to perpetrate one of the greatest hoaxes played on mankind in the history of the world.

I further state that the foregoing statement was made by me freely and voluntarily, and without promise of benefit, or threat or use of force or duress. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of four pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) Andrew J. Evans, Jr.  
ANDREW J. EVANS, JR.  
Colonel, USAF, 4072A

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of September 1953 at the Tokyo Army Hospital Annex, Tokyo, Japan.

(Signed) Andrew A. Anderer  
ANDREW A. ANDERER  
Special Agent  
6th District OSI, FEAF

We hereby certify that we were present at the Tokyo Army Hospital Annex, Tokyo, Japan, when Colonel Andrew J. Evans, Jr., made the above statement and that he was fully advised of his rights as set forth above, that no promise of immunity or reward was made to him, that no force or duress was used or threatened, and that the above statement was freely and voluntarily made. We further certify that the said Andrew J. Evans, Jr., signed the above statement in our presence.

WITNESSED: (Signed) James L. Trueheart  
James L. Trueheart  
1st Lt. USAF 24509A  
HQ FEAF O/I - Res.

(Signed) Denzil F. Wildman  
Denzil F. Wildman  
S/A OSI

8. SWORN STATEMENT OF COLONEL WALKER M. MAHURIN, USAF

Under existing circumstances the story of my interrogation and subsequent confession will not be complete as to detail. In the future I can make a more detailed report when the proper facilities are at hand. I will endeavor to put down enough information on this report so that a general picture of what happened can be obtained.

Prior to the first time I was interrogated about waging BW by the Chinese I received what I considered to be good treatment. However, when I was finally accused of BW my treatment took a substantial change for the worse. From the first part of Oct. on until the middle of December I was maltreated and under constant interrogation by groups ranging from four to fifteen interrogators. During this period I spent at one time 38 hours sitting at rigid attention on the edge of my bed. At another time I spent approximately 33 days sitting at rigid attention on the edge of a stool for 15 hours a day. All of this was an effort on the part of the Chinese to force me to cooperate in writing a statement that I had waged BW against them.

The procedure they used was simple. First they asked leading questions which were obviously aimed at letting me know what others had said. This was done so that I would be able to write a story that corresponded in some way with other confessions that had been written. Next, they accused me of having been the one person who started the BW program for both the 4th and 51st Wings. This accusation was based on my biography after they had decided just how much of a confession they wanted me to write. That is to say how much of a story they could get based on my experience in the Air Force.

In trying to obtain the confession they emphasized the fact that I was and would be listed as missing in action and unless I confessed or went along with them they intended to kill me. They continually repeated the allegation that other pilots had confessed and that they knew all about what I had done and what, as they put it, my government had done. In fact their opening gambit was that they considered me to be a war criminal, and they knew that my government had waged an unlawful war against them. The only way I could absolve myself

of my guilt was to confess. They stated that they intended to treat me outside the rules of the Geneva convention and they then proceeded to do so. At this time I feel that there is no need to go into the details of my treatment.

In the latter part of the month of October they told me that they were going to get a confession out of me no matter what. I deduced from this that they intended to either destroy my mind or to kill me. I made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting the blood vessels in my wrists. Here again the details are unimportant other than to demonstrate the state of mind that they had been able to force me in to. Just at the time I was about to faint due to the lack of blood the light went off in my room and I was discovered by the guards. A doctor was hurriedly summoned and I was given medical treatment. This, however, did not deter them in pursuit of a confession.

During the heated period of my confession process when they had begun to effect my thought processes by the simple procedure of keeping me awake for long periods of time I blurted out that I had visited the Army Camp of Detrick at Frederick, Md. This of course was a thing that they wanted and they pressed me to write the details of my visit. It had been some time since I had made the visit and I had forgotten what I saw, but I did write a vague story about the Camp consisting of a description of a sphere where the personnel were experimenting with agents to determine various effects. I also mentioned green houses and gave a vague story about fungus used to carry agents destructive to crops. After getting me to break on this information they began to press me quite heavily to make a total confession. I began to grow angry with them and refused to write further. It was during this period that they tried by means of subtle torture to extract more from me. I found that the more they tried to force me the more angry I got.

They continued to press me and in the latter part of the month of November while I was required to sit at attention on my stool my feet became frost bitten. During this period they did not give me a fire nor did they allow me to close the door to my room. I was always guarded by two guards who watched my every move. When I suffered frost bite I refused to place my feet under my stool so that they would rest on my toes. The guards called an officer who came to me and told me that I could write out a biography again. When I had completed the biography he then said that I should write a complete confession.



I wrote that I had not waged BW nor had my Government. Further I did not know of any plan nor of any other persons or groups that had done any such thing. When I had written this information the officer left with the documents. At about midnight in the first few days of December I was aroused by the guards and taken to a place where I had never been. Four interrogators were seated on a platform behind a table covered by a cloth. They handed me a type written document which they explained I had written. They said that they wanted me to check the grammar and details by reading the document aloud. I started to comply with the instructions. When I had read about two paragraphs it was apparent to me that they had written a confession for me, one that they had made up. Fortunately the lights in the room went out just after I started reading. The interrogators immediately lit candles and instructed me to proceed. When they did so the guard who was standing in back of me with a pistol directed at my back exclaimed "It won't work with out electricity." The chief interrogator told him to be silent and to let me proceed. (Prior to this time I had learned to understand a limited amount of Chinese.) I immediately knew that they had a microphone concealed and that they were trying to record my voice. I continued to read but turned away from the table. All this time the lights were out. When I had finished reading the lights came on again. After the interrogators had a slight discussion they turned to me and again instructed me to read the type written pages because, as they said, they weren't sure that I completely understood what was written.

I again started to read making sure that my head was turned away from the table. The lights again went out and remained out until I had finished. When the lights went on again they handed me the document I had written in long hand in which I had denied waging BW against them. I read this document completely, and the lights stayed on the entire time. When I had finished this reading they asked me to state clearly which of the documents were correct. At the same time the guard stepped up to me and pressed the pistol close to my back. I hesitated a few seconds and said that the one which denied BW was the correct one. This threw the interrogators into a rage. Just for that, they said, I would have to give them the entire strategic plan of BW before they would let me rest. They then sent me back to my room.

They continued to press me for several days more even going so far as to have a British Newspaper man, Allen Winnington, interrogate me for a whole day. Along about the last week of December I lost my temper and told them that I was tired of ballet dancing with them and that I would not confess under any circumstances. They sent me before the Camp commander who screamed at me for a short time and then told me that I would have until noon the next day to confess. At noon I told them I would not do so. That night I was sent before the chief interrogator who gave me one more chance. When I said "no" he told me that he hoped that I realized what I had done and that I would not see him again. He said that I could expect to be put to death suddenly and swiftly.

Until the 10 of April I remained in solitary confinement under all the conditions that the word implies. I was guarded at all times by two guards who watched my every move. A record was kept of each move I made. During this period they pulled the standard night raids on me which I believed each time to be the time they had come to execute me.

On the tenth of April a new interrogator came to me to get me to confess. This time a new approach was used. I was given books to read (Not necessarily political) and I was allowed to open the door of my room. The interrogator took me for walks and had several pleasant conversations with me. He repeated time and again that I would never go home unless I confessed and he emphasized that I was still listed as missing in action.

About the last of May 1953 I decided to write what I could in the way of a confession, for reasons which are too lengthy to discuss in this report. I have forgotten to mention that in the month of December they had played wire recordings to me of four F-86 pilots who had confessed to waging BW. Each of these pilots had mentioned my name so it was fairly easy for me to conclude what kind of a confession I would have to write to satisfy my problem.

I continued to write many pages of sheer rot which I made up concerning missions I had been on, interviews I had had and instructions I had been given regarding waging BW. The interrogator by this time had dropped all pretenses and admitted that the confessions were political in nature, and that they did not have to have any basis in fact. However, the confessions that I wrote did

not suit him. He would make suggestions such as making me write about a conference I had with the secretary of the Air Force about BW. He told me that I had to write in my confession that I had made a suggestion to the Secretary that fighter aircraft could be used for waging BW. I had to write a mythical conference with a General Officer in Hq. USAF in which I was given instructions to start the BW program for the F-86s in the Korean theatre. I had to write a mythical meeting with Gen. Weyland, and a mythical conference with Gen. Everest. I had to write about briefing the pilots at the 51st Wing. I had to give details of germ tanks which carried infected fleas, flies, and mosquitoes. These insects, I said, were infected with such things as typhoid, malaria, and plague. I had to describe a compartmented germ bomb which contained such things. I had to figure out a way how these things would be heated for high altitude. I told of two missions that I had flown on which I had carried germ tanks. I was required to state that these missions had been directed against China on a small scale. In other words I had to devise a complete story which was acceptable to the Chinese yet at the same time assinine to any one who read it and used a little thought. I used the names of people who had retired, and people who were dead. I used dates that had no basis in fact. All of the story was completely ridiculous. However, it was acceptable.

I finished writing my confession on about the 8th of August 1953. I was required to copy it onto a type of paper which could be used for lithographing. I was required to wire record the confession. They took a picture of me while I was pretending to read the confession.

At the conclusion of this foolishness I was called before the camp commander. He told me that the war had ended on the 27th of July and that my case was now settled. However, he stated that I would have to answer military questions until I would be repatriated along about the first part of Oct. By the way I was required to back date my confession to 10 May 1953 before they would accept it.

About the 26th of August they came to me again and said that the Supreme Command had reviewed my confession and found that it was not acceptable. My case was again reopened and unless I cooperated I would not be sent home. I began to write it over again. This time they made no bones about what they were doing. They even went so far as to write pages of my confession themselves, and tell me

to copy what was written and sign it. I did this within limits. When they tried to get me to include all other types of aircraft and give details of each type I refused to do so telling them that I would write about the F-86 and nothing else. It was obvious that they were making my confession jibe to a limited degree with other confessions that had been written. I finished the confession again on the 2nd of Sept. Again they insisted that I date it 10 May. I refused to do so and dated it 10 August. However, I did also sign one statement with no date indicated. The night of Sept. 2nd I made a wire recording of the confession and finished about two in the morning of Sept. 3rd.

I started south for freedom at noon on Sept. 3rd. During this period I was kept in solitary confinement. I was neither allowed to write to my family nor did I receive any letters from my family. I was met at Freedom Village by the Director of Intelligence of 5AF who told me that the first indication he had that I was alive was when he saw me drive up in a jeep. I feel that I am indeed fortunate to be back with Americans again.

In closing I add that from my knowledge my treatment was in many respects similar to that received by Mr. Robert Voegler and by the person whose story was printed in Look magazine dated June 2, 1953. At no time did I ever believe what I was writing. I wrote only what was necessary to solve my problem. The entire confession was with out basis in fact and if examined by persons of intelligence will appear ridiculous. I feel that my responsibility lay in bringing myself back to friendly hands intact so that I may be able to fight again. I feel that refusing to cooperate by not writing a confession would have only led to death and would have in no way benefited either myself nor my country.

This story is brief and unfortunately cannot be backed up with documentation. I can at any time write in much more detail. Such detail will require a long period of time. The grammar in this document will not be satisfactory because I have not reviewed this document nor made any corrections or additions. The statements included in this document are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and memory.

The confession written for the Chinese was made almost exactly as this one. I was required to initial each page and each mistake exactly as I have done in this document.

I further state that I have read this entire statement, initialed all pages and corrections, and signed this statement, and that it is correct and true as written.

(Signed) Walker M. Mahurin, Col. USAF  
(Signature)  
George A.F.B. California  
(Address)

Witnesses:

(Signed) Edwin R. Outlaw  
1426 Alma Street  
Shreveport, La.  
(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
19    day of September 1953 at  
aboard MSTs HOWZE a person authorized  
by law to administer oaths.

(Signed) Henry R. Petersen  
Signature of person administering oath.  
Henry R. Petersen  
Typed signature of person administering oath  
Sum. Court Off. Major Inf  
Official character, grade, etc.

9. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. JAMES L. STANLEY

I, . . . James L. Stanley . . . . . AO 59426 . . . . . 1/Lt. . . . , having  
(Name) (Service Number) (Grade)

been advised of my right under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, by  
. . . Edwin R. Outlaw . . . . . make the following statement voluntarily without  
threats, promise of reward or immunity, or unlawful influence or inducement. I  
know that I do not have to make any statement regarding any offense of which I am  
accused or suspected, and that any statement made by me may be used as evidence  
against me in a trial by court-martial. I know, also, that I need not make any  
statement which would incriminate me, or tend to incriminate me, or tend to degrade  
me.

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16 September 1953

I, 1/Lt. James L. Stanley, AO 591426, make the following statement concerning  
my interrogation and subsequent treatment by the Chinese during the period of my  
captivity.

After several preliminary talks of approximately one hour each, the Chinese  
began a full time interrogation with me 18 April 1952 at POW camp Number 2. The  
preliminary talks were on the subject of Germ Warfare and I was told I was being  
charged with participating in it. I was read a statement from the Chinese Foreign  
Minister stating that all captured American fliers that participated in Germ Warfare  
were considered war criminals and would be punished accordingly. This was to give  
me something to think about before interrogation.

My interrogation began immediately on Germ Warfare and as I denied any  
knowledge of it, the Chinese began standing me at attention for periods of one to  
four or five hours. After about four or five days they told me that two of my  
squadron mates had confessed to participating in large scale Germ Warfare.  
[1/Lt. John Quinrand, 1/Lt. Kenneth Enoch] and since I was from the same unit I  
too was guilty and must confess to my crimes. I refused and my periods of standing  
at attention became more frequent and longer. After ten days of this I was taken  
to jail and put in a small cell [approximately 3' x 5-1/2'] with the door completely  
boarded over. There I remained for eight days with the Chinese coming back daily  
to remind me that worse things were in store for me if I didn't confess. On

8 May 1952 they took me out of jail and told me to write a confession or else. I refused and two Chinese held me on the ground while a third one [an interrogator] kicked and slapped me. After this they got me up, stripped me down to my waist and stood me at attention with an armed guard from then [approximately 2000] until approximately 1800 the following day. At that time I began to fall because of severe swelling and cramps in my arms, legs and feet. After I fell a couple of times the interrogator came out, struck me a hard blow on the head with his fist and took the broad side of a hatchet and began beating my legs while I was laying on the ground. They then stood me up for a couple more hours and as I became completely unable to stand up any longer they took me into a room and left me alone, except for some questioning, for about two days. They then moved me to another house and that night they woke me up shortly after I went to sleep and gave me two minutes to confess. As I refused I was stripped down to my shorts and was stood outside barefooted at the same rigid attention all that night and the next morning I was moved into my room, with an armed guard at the door and I continued to stand at attention until late that afternoon when an interrogator came down and let me sit while he tried to persuade me to confess. That night I was given food. [During periods of standing at attention neither food nor water is given] And about 2000 I was taken to Camp Headquarters where I met a supposedly Military Tribunal and was told I was about to die unless I confessed to my crime of participating in Germ Warfare. I refused to confess and was immediately stripped down to my shorts, arms was tied behind me at the wrist and upper arms, and a noose put around my neck in such a fashion so if I moved my arms at all it would only tighten the noose about my neck. I was then placed in front of a large home-made spotlight with my face about six to eight inches from the light. Then and there they began questioning me about germs and this continued for about three to four hours. I was then taken outside where it was raining quite hard and a pistol was placed behind my head and I was given my "last" chance to confess. After I refused they held a short conference and I was then placed under a roof drain with the guard near by and left there until early the next A.M. I was untied and taken to my room and left alone for about two days. Then my food was suddenly taken away for about three days and water for about eight to ten days. Intense interrogation began again with my being

questioned morning, afternoon, and night. But the treatment was good and I was given a package of tobacco, sugar, soap, clothes, and several other items.

On 4 June 1952 I was taken to see the Camp Commander who talked to me through an interpreter for four or five hours. There he urged me to confess, telling me that many Americans had already done so, and made me many promises of what would happen if I did so also. These promises included (1) my being returned home when war was over (2) could hear from my wife and family, (3) be placed in Compound and receive treatment accorded ordinary prisoners of war. [I was classified as a war criminal.] I refused to confess and was given two days to think it over and confess or I would have to pay the supreme penalty. During these two days I was continually reminded of my fate if I continued to hold out. On night of 6 June I was again taken to see the Camp Commander and after briefly reviewing what he told me the night before he gave me two minutes to confess. Again I refused and he hurled a pot of hot tea in my face, put on his pistol, and I was then kicked or shoved out doors where a squad of guards was waiting. They [including the Camp Commander and interrogators] took me about a half mile out of Camp down into a creek bed and stood me against a bank facing the firing squad. After writing down personal data such as name, next of kin, religion, etc., I was given a last chance to confess. I didn't confess so after shoving me around some, they took me to a house where I was tied up with my feet being swung from one end of a rafter and my hands from the other leaving my buttocks on the floor. There I was left until about 1000 the next day.

My room was then boarded up as tight as possible and I stayed there until 19 August 1952 being questioned very little and being mostly left alone. On 19 August I moved to POW Camp No. 2 Annex where my treatment rapidly improved although I was never put in a large group of prisoners.

James L. Stanley  
1/Lt. USAF  
AO 591426



I further state that the foregoing statement was made by me freely and voluntarily, and without promise of benefit, or threat or use of force or duress. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of . . . 5 . . . pages, [ \* ] and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) . . . Francis A. Strieby . . .

Sworn and subscribed to before me this . 20 . . day of . September 1953 . . .  
at (a) . . . . . , or  
(b) sea aboard the . . . . . MSTIS HCWZE . . . . .

(Signed) . . . Henry R. Petersen . . . . .  
. . . Major . . . INF . . . . .  
SUMMARY COURT

We hereby certify that we were present at

(a) . . . . . , or  
(b) sea aboard the . . . . . MSTIS HCWZE . . . . .

when . Francis A. Strieby . . . . . made the above statement and that he was fully advised of his rights as set forth above, that no promise of immunity or reward was made to him, that no force or duress was used or threatened, and that the above statement was freely and voluntarily made. We further certify that the said . Francis A. Strieby . . . . . signed the above statement in our presence.

WITNESSED: . William W. Dennis, Jr. . . . . (Signed) . . . . .  
. 323 Mallory Avenue  
. Hampton, Virginia . . . . .

[ \* ] Original handwritten sworn statement, from which this copy is made, consists of 5 pages. This footnote is not a part of the text of the statement.]

10. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. FRANCIS A. STRIEBY

I, . . . Francis A. Strieby . . . . . AO 1912123 . . . . . 1/Lt. . .  
(Name) (Service Number) (Grade)

having been advised of my right under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice,  
by . . . . . William W. Dennis, Jr. . . . .  
make the following statement voluntarily without threats, promise of reward or  
immunity, or unlawful influence or inducement. I know that I do not have to  
make any statement regarding any offense of which I am accused or suspected and  
that any statement made by me may be used as evidence against me in a trial by  
court-martial. I know, also, that I need not make any statement which would  
incriminate me, or tend to incriminate me, or tend to degrade me.

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While being interrogated at the Korean Interrogation Camp by the Chinese,  
I was handcuffed from 19 August 1952 until 29 August 1952. The reason given --  
"I had a hostile attitude." (i.e., I refused to cooperate with the Chinese when  
told to write a confession stating that I had violated the territorial air of  
China and Russia and participated in criminal acts of violence against North  
Korea, China and Russia while flying with the United States Air Force.)

At Mukden, China I was leg-chained from 17 March 1953 until 25 March 1953.  
At intervals during this period the Chinese guards would enter my cell, tighten  
the bracelets around my ankles and kick the metal into my shins until the flesh  
was torn. These injuries became infected. I requested medical aid but received  
none. I have the scar as proof of this incident.

The Chinese interrogator stated that I was put into chains because I  
resisted his interrogation and was using my old Korean interrogation camp methods  
to do so.

I was also told by a prison official that this punishment was only the  
beginning and that prison was no place for a prisoner to get tough.

During April 1953 on three occasions the guards entered my cell, dragged me about the floor, kicked my legs and back severely and practically lifted me off the floor by my hair and ears. I asked the interrogator why such acts were committed but was given no explanation.

In August 1953 the guards accused me of hiding something in my closed hand. I had nothing in my hand but refused to open it. Five guards pinned me against the cell wall, struck me several times in the body and began forcing my hand open, one finger at a time. One guard bent my thumb back with both hands until I thought he had broken it. At this point I struck back. I had no further mistreatment from the guards.

The officials of the prisons at Mukden denied all charges of mistreatment I brought before them.

Mistreatment of Other Prisoners:

From 6 April 1953 until 25 April 1953 while held in a prison in Mukden, I know that 1/Lt. Kenneth S. Brazil (USAF) was leg-chained during intensive interrogation.

Refusal to Sign Documents:

While in Korean interrogation camp I was told by the Chinese that I would have to sign a final draft concerning bacteriological warfare after making a statement of confession. I was told I would be killed and that they (Chinese) would claim I had died of sickness if I did not cooperate. I refused to sign any documents of such nature.

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I further state that the foregoing statement was made by me freely and voluntarily, and without promise of benefit, or threat or use of force or duress. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of ... 9 ... pages; [\*] and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) James L. Stanley

Sworn and subscribed to before me this . . 16 . . day of September 1953  
at (a) . . . . . , or  
(b) sea aboard the . . . . . HCWZE . . . . .

(Signed) Henry R. Petersen

Major . . . . . INF . .  
SUMMARY COURT

We hereby certify that we were present at

(a) . . . . . , or  
(b) . . . . . HCWZE . . . . .

when . . . . James L. Stanley . . . . made the above statement and that he was fully advised of his rights as set forth above, that no promise of immunity or reward was made to him, that no force or duress was used or threatened, and that the above statement was freely and voluntarily made. We further certify that the said . . . James L. Stanley . . . . signed the above statement in our presence.

(Signed) Edwin B. Outlaw

WITNESSED: . . . . .

[\*] Original handwritten sworn statement, from which this copy is made, consists of 9 pages. This footnote is not a part of the text of the statement.