

EXHIBIT "D"

SER RANK		CARD IND	FORMER CAMP	REG NO	REMARKS
NEW					
DUTCH OFFICERS -- NONE					
DUTCH OTHER RANKS					
BRAKE, Leonard ter	AF	Vandrig	VVI 3255	O.XVII 7398	None
WOUTERS, Albertus G.	A	Adjutant	" 3256	" 8793	82867
VOORHAM, Cornelis G.J.	A	Sgt. Maj.	" 3257	" 8702	87190
WESSELMAN, Nikolaus	A	"	" 3258	" 8752	91417
BAK, Christiaan B.A.	A	1st Sgt.	" 3259	" 7466	92756
BAKKER, Wessel	A	"	" 3260	" 7469	91614
BRANS, Petrus	N	"	" 3261	" 7570	3433M
COLIN, Arnold	AF	"	" 3262	" 7635	97016
FABER, Keimpe T.	A	"	" 3263	" 77586	90546
HENDRICKS, Hendrik J.	AF	"	" 3264	" 7863	92418
MUNTERS, Otto J.A.	A	"	" 3265	" 8250	145212
PAS, Rainer B.N.	A	"	" 8266	" 8307	109723
RAMETHINI, Francesesco	A	"	" 3267	" 8456	105615
VAN KEMPEN, George	A	Sergeant	" 3268	" 7991	15308
BISH, Paul W.F.	A	Corporal	" 3269	" 7529	16952
BROUWER, Arie	A	"	" 3270	7586	92717
CUEFUS, Hendrik	A	"	" 3271	" 7656	94776
HOLLANDER, Johan	A	"	" 3272	" 7899	95240
ROETERS, Douwe	A	"	" 3273	" 8416	92829
VAN STEK, Arie	A	"	" 3274	" 8861	92712
SUYKERBUYE, Jacobus	A	"	" 3275	" 8585	92234
VERVAET, Leonard	A	"	" 3276	" 8667	86951
VLOK, Gerardus A.	N	"	" 3277	" 868	10124
DERKS, Petrus T.	A	Slt lk	" 3278	" 7577	90769
KORTHUIS, Roelof	A	"	" 3279	" 8036	85395
BARTMAN, Eduard	A	Slt	" 3280	" 7479	51520
ELEYENBERG, Mathys J.	N	"	" 3281	" 7534	14396
BOELE VAN HENSBROEK J.	N	"	" 3282	" 7541	20480
BOONSTRA, Wytze	A	"	" 3283	" 7554	95394
BRAAKEMA, Jan	A	"	" 3284	" 7568	197712
BRUGMAN, Johnny	A	"	" 3285	" 7589	65317
DAMWYK, Charles R.	A	"	" 3286	" 7661	31921
EBEL, Willem	A	"	" 3287	" 7725	57910
FRANGENHEIM, Willem	A	"	" 3288	" 7770	160914
GLAS, Roelof	A	"	" 3289	" 7800	252203
GOEDVOLK, Ary	A	"	" 3290	" 7803	24423
VAN GORKUM, Francois	A	"	" 3291	" 7809	17223
HABERMERL, Anne F.J.G.	A	"	" 3292	" 7840	188615
HES, Michiel A.C.	A	"	" 3293	" 7876	137018
HOEKWATER, Julius W.N.	A	"	" 3294	" 7889	134810
HOEBSTRATEN, Jan	A	"	" 3295	" 7908	92718
HUYSMANS, Max	A	"	" 3296	" 7925	158210
JANSEN, Jules August	A	"	" 3297	" 7942	68715
DE JONG, Willy A.T.	A	"	" 3298	" 7959	95560
JONGELING, Cornelis B.	A	"	" 3299	" 7962	38816
KOCH, Hendrikus	A	"	" 3300	" 8029	94916
KROEDERS, Benricus P.J.	N	"	" 3301	" 8054	22622/D
KWAST, Cornelis	A	"	" 3302	" 8072	47322
LAMMERS, Johan P.	A	"	" 3303	" 8081	101520
Leunenberger, Friedrich	A	"	" 3304	" 8115	None
LICHTE, Johnny	A	"	" 3305	" 8123	66823

NAME	SER	RANK	CARD	IND	FORMER	CAMP	REGT NO	REMARKS
				NEW				
VAN DE MANRAKER, Harry	A	Slt	VVI	3306	O.XVII	8161	94024	0.6/4/20
MANUEL, Frans	A	"	"	3307	"	8162	105523	"
MEERSTADT, Daniel G.F.	N	"	"	3308	"	8189	37520	"
MONFILS, Herman	A	"	"	3309	"	8227	61716	"
OLIVE, Chapple F.	A	"	"	3310	"	8283	87316	"
OOST, Jan	A	"	"	3311	"	8288	113911	"
PIERS, Jan W.	A	"	"	3312	"	8329	89123	"
REMMELIS, Just	A	"	"	3313	"	8392	69423	"
VAN RHOON, Eddy E.	N	"	"	3314	"	8398	20502	"
VAN RUMPT, Johannes	A	"	"	3315	"	8445	128920	"
SAMUELS, Johannes W.	A	"	"	3316	"	8462	110417	"
SEKOWS, Victor	N	"	"	3317	"	8506	12713/D	"
SIAU, James F.E.	A	"	"	3318	"	8508	91621	"
SINGELEBERG, Jacobus	A	"	"	3319	"	8519	94260	"
SITTROP, Cullis	A	"	"	3320	"	8521	131223	"
VAN STEIN, Callenpels M.	A	"	"	3321	"	8556	97100	"
TADEMA, Jan	A	"	"	3322	"	8590	95894	"
UNGER, Johan	N	"	"	3323	"	8625	20207/D	"
VERMEER, Albertus W.	A	"	"	3324	"	8652	3114	"
DE VLUGT, August J.	A	"	"	3325	"	8685	136109	"
DE WINTER, Willem F.	A	"	"	3326	"	8784	96968	"
VAN ZANTER, Marinus	A	"	"	3327	"	8802	94616	"
ZITTER, Richard R.	A	"	"	3328	"	8811	100310	"
VAN DER MAL, Hendrik	Civilian		"	3329	"	8821	none	"

NAME	SER	RANK	CARD IND NEW	FORMER CAMP	REGT NO	REMARKS
<u>AMERICAN — DECEASED</u>						
WILLIAMS, Leonard W.	AF	Pvt.lc.	XXI	3214	6220069	06/4/20
GLOTZBACH, John T.	AF	Private	"	3223	33084467	"

ROSTER

Nagoya P.O.W. Sub-Camp No. 11

Total 148

10

F U L L n a m e : R A N K O F P O S I T I O N : R E L A T I V E : H O M E A D D R E S S : A G E

A M E R I C A N O F F I C E R S

BELFINKY, Nathan D.	Captain	Myman (Father)	4394 Rush Blw, Youngstown, Ohio	31
HENRY, Floyd	Lt.	Wilbur (Father)	3001-59th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.	
BOWEN, Stanley A.	M/lt.	Harry (Brother)	Adjutant Gen. U.S. Army Washington	
SCOTT, Joe L.	1st Sgt.	Lula (Sister)	Rt. 3 Duncan Okla.	
SPERBERG, Raymond R.	1st Sgt.	Mary (Mother)	404 Main St. Watertown, Conn.	
BILLY, Michael	T/Sgt.	Sam (Father)	17942 17 Mile Rd. Roseville, Mich.	
COOPER, Claude B.	Yoe, 1/c1	Claud (Father)	Rt. 5 Spartanburg S. Carolina	
DRURY, John L.	Gunn. M.l.	Annie (Mother)	259 E. Commercial San Antonio, Tex.	
RODS, Albert P.	Q/M 1st	Charles (Father)	Tops Field, Miss.	
RATSON, Heinz J.	S/Sgt.	Robert (Father)	Specer Wisc.	
BAKER, Thurman E.	Sgt.	William (Father)	Big Canyon Okla.	
FOX, Raymond E.	Sgt.	Oscar (Father)	224 N. 1st St. Pontiac, Mich.	
GARDNER, Ward W.	T/Sgt.	Lloyd (Brother)	400 10th Montrose, Co.	
GIBSON, Robert H.	Serjt.	William (Father)	2004 Juliet Los Angeles	
HARLEY, Edward D.	Sgt.	Emma (Mother)	112 Clyde St. West Virginia	
JOHNSON, Earl W.	Sgt.	Earl (Father)	225 Hubbard Stillwater, Okla.	
LILLY, Henry C.	Serjt.	Robert (Father)	Spanishburg West Virginia	
NORDELL, Robert L.	Q/M 3cl	Rudolph (Father)	Lamos, California	
QUINELY, Howard B.	Sgt.	Albert (Father)	4802 N. 3th St. Philadelphia, Penn.	
SABATINI, Abraham	Sgt.	Ciacinta (Mother)	Glenlyon Penn.	
ALEXANDER, Hiley D.	Cpl.	RFD 5 Columbia, Miss.	Hiloy (Father)	
CLINE, Linley D.	Cpl.	John (Father)	Rt. 5 Paragould, Arkansas	
HESTON, Ray D.	Cpl.	Edward (Father)	233 1st St. Salt Lake City, Utah	
JORDAN, Alton	Cpl.	Charles (Father)	Wreten, Georgia	
LOVE, William R.	Cpl.	Henry (Father)	Foyil, Okla.	
BAILEY, Jollie	Pfc.	Ornel (Father)	Big Sandy, Texas	
BAUMGARDNER, Andrew F.	Pfc.	Helen (Mother)	128 Randolph Carteret, N. Jersey	
BECK, James W. Jr.	Pfc.	James (Father)	1100 Calhoun St., Clovis, N. Mexico	
DUNY, Wilbur J.	Pfc.	Robert (Father)	RFD 2 DeWells, Ia. Iowa	
DUREN, Clyde Jr.	Pfc.	Clyde (Father)	113 Garfield, Florida Colorado	
ENGLISH, Max W.	Pfc.	Annette (Mother)	Oglethorpe, Texas	
HALL, Douglas L.	Pfc.	Ellen (Mother)	417 Hiawatha Jackson, Miss.	
HEIMBUCH, Raymond C.	Pfc.	Carl (Father)	Nobridge, S. Dakota	
LYNCH, Clifford W.	Pfc.	Lewis (Father)	1671 West 9th St. Cleveland, Ohio	
WILSON, Alf T.	Pfc.	hosa (Father)	Driggs, Idaho	
ALAMSON, Paul V.	Pvt.	Paul (Father)	Rt. 4 Nampa, Idaho	

ALSOBROOK, Joe E.	: Pvt.	: Mrs. Irma Alsobrook:	Brenham Texas	:	
BLACKMON, Hugh A.	: Pvt.	: Mr. Jesse Blackmon:	3110-12th Ave. Chattanooga,	:	
			Tennessee USA.	:	
BUCKNER, Houston B.	: Pft.	: Mrs. Lola Buckner	: Stoneville North Carolina	:	3
D'AGOSTINO, Frank S.	: Pv.	: Mr. Camillo D'Agostino	141 Union Ave. N.Y.C.	:	
			New York City.	:	31
DANRON, Walter A.	: Pvt.	: Mr. Lafayette D.	: Box 715 Mentone, Calif.	:	27
DUNCAN, Atlas	: Pvt.	: Lotie (Mother,	: 359 E. 1st South	:	
			Salt Lake City Utah USA.	:	23
HOWARD, Edward L.	: Pvt.	: Mr. Seth Howard	: 5237 St. Charles Ave.	:	
			Dallas Texas, USA.	:	24
LEE, Albert W.	: Pvt.	: Albert W. (father)	: 2210 Germantown, Philadel,	:	
			Penn. USA.	:	26
MATULEWICZ, John S.	: Pft.	: John W. (father,	: 3 Lucini Ave. Station Is.	:	
			New York U.S.A.	:	29
MILLIGAN, Harold L.	: Pvt.	: Mrs. Lola Milligan:	Box 3, Wisner, Nebraska,	:	25
MILTON, John R.	: Pvt.	: John W. (father)	: Nathalie, Virginia, U.S.A.	:	30
RELVEE, Edward E.	: Pvt.	: Mr. Emery Relvee	: 1418 Spring St.	:	
			Houston Texas U.S.A.	:	24

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

INVESTIGATION OF
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, NAGOYA BRANCH CAMP

NO. 11

11

NA-12

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

JGB/RHW/rtl

29 January 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Report on Investigation of Prisoner of War Camp, Nagoya Branch Camp #11.

TO : Chief, Investigation Division.

By direction of Chief, Investigation Division, 1st Lt. Joseph G. Breaune and 1st Lt. Richard H. Wills, Jr., accompanied by T/4 Hiroshi L. Okada, as interpreter, proceeded to Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan and made an investigation of Prisoner of War Camp, Nagoya Branch Camp #11, between 12 January 1946 and 15 January 1946.

Information contained in the following report was obtained through a physical inspection of both the camp and the place where the prisoners worked and interrogation of the following informants:

TSUGANE, Shusaku, Labor Chief, Nippon Soda Co., Iwase Factory, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken, Japan.

HANAKI, Yasuzo, Liaison Clerk between factory and camp, Higashi-Iwase 144, Toyama-shi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Dr. HATA, Shozo, Nippon Soda Co., Iwase Factory, Toyama-shi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

FURUKORI, Takao, Production Chief, Nippon Soda Co., Iwase Factory, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken, Japan.

Contact was made with S-2, II Bn. 136 Inf. and 42 Area CIC but no pertinent information was obtained.

1. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

Camp #11 was located on the property of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., adjacent to its Iwase Factory about four miles from the city of Toyama. The Iwase Factory was engaged in the production of ferro alloys to be used in the manufacture of war materials. An aluminum factory and a steel factory are located nearby and the city of Toyama itself is a manufacturing town. On August 1, 1945, the city was burned to the ground as a result of an incendiary raid by 200 planes. The Iwase Factory itself did not suffer damage from the August 1st raid but did suffer minor damage from a single demolition bomb dropped on July 25th about 150-200 meters from the camp compound.

The camp itself was constructed in May 1945 to accommodate 300 prisoners. For detailed drawings of the camp attention is invited to Exhibits A. and B. The camp was in operation from June 2, 1945 to September 2, 1945. The buildings were wooden with concrete foundation, thin wooden shingle roofs, plastered walls, and part wooden and part cement flooring.

A 9' wooden fence with a single strand of barbed wire enclosed the camp compound. The area enclosed amounted to approximately 250 square yards. There was one guard tower located on the top of the guards' office building and there were two guard shelters located at opposite corners inside the compound.

2. CAMP PERSONNEL:

The Japanese Army personnel consisted of a permanent staff of four: Lt. Shoichi Araki; Corporal Tanabe, a medic; Corporal Sato, Fiscal clerk; and Corporal Kuramoto, administrative clerk. There were eleven army guards who came from nearby army units and worked 15 day shifts. In addition, there were two civilians who were hired by the army as guards. No interpreter was used at Camp #11 due to the fact that Lt. Araki was able to speak and understand some English.

(SEE EXHIBIT "H")

3. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

Investigation revealed that there were 148-150 prisoners in the camp, their arrival date being 2 June 1945. A breakdown as to nationalities shows that the majority was Dutch and the rest American and British. There were two officers, Navy Lieutenant HENRY, who was the senior officer, and Captain BELFINKY, who was a medical officer and supervised the camp hospital. There was one Warrant Officer and about 10 non-coms in addition to 137 other prisoners. For camp roster, see Exhibits C and D.

4. QUARTERS:

It will be noticed from a study of Exhibit A that the building occupied by the prisoners was partitioned into many rooms. The four largest rooms were used as sleeping quarters but as there were only 150 prisoners it was only necessary to use two rooms at any one time. Prior to the July 25th bombing, the rooms on the side opposite the latrine were used. As a result of broken windows and cracked plastering caused by the bombing, the prisoners moved to the two rooms on the other side of the building where the damage was less.

The four large sleeping rooms were located in the center of the building. The kitchen, bath, and store rooms were on one end of the building and the officers quarters, laundry room, wash room, and medical examination room were on the other end.

The bunks were the usual type, wooden planking in double decks with 7' x 3' being allotted each prisoner. A thin straw matting was furnished for a mattress. The number of blankets furnished was not determined. As the prisoners were at Camp #11 in the summer months only, no stoves were installed. The windows were half glass and half wooden and offered sufficient light and ventilation. There was adequate electricity for lighting but no lights were allowed on after 2100. The building itself was a very substantial structure and except for the absence of a ceiling between the high roof and upper row of bunks, should have afforded good protection from the weather.

The wash room consisted of a long tin-covered trough with 21 faucets of running water. There were 13 toilet spaces in the latrine and the bath had 8 cold water showers in addition to a tub that was heated by an electric heater. There was running water available at all hours.

5. RATIONS:

The kitchen, operated by a prisoner staff of six or seven, was located in one end of the quarters building and consisted of six pit type fire places, three wash tubs with running water, and two store rooms. There were three meals served daily, the prisoners eating out of army mess gear on tables in the aisles between their bunks. Meat was rarely, if ever, supplied and rice made up the greatest part of the prisoners' diet. A notice found during the camp

inspection and attached as Exhibit E indicates the daily ration was changed on July 1 from 700 grams of rice daily to 600 grams of rice and 100 grams of soy beans.

There was an adequate supply of running water furnished from a well next to the camp. Drinking water was boiled in the kitchen.

6. CLOTHING:

The prisoners wore either their own or Japanese army clothing. The factory furnished no work clothes so the prisoners had to use whatever clothes the army furnished them for both work and off hour wear. A sewing machine and some cobblers tools were supplied but all repair work was done by the prisoners themselves. Any replacement of worn-out clothes and shoes was made by the army for there was no evidence of clothing being received from the factory or the Red Cross.

7. HYGIENE AND SANITATION:

The prisoners were never allowed outside the camp compound except when working or when the sick were allowed to tend the prisoners' garden. There were no screens on the windows and all sterilization of eating and cooking utensils and all cleaning of living quarters and the area was done by the prisoners.

Adequate drainage was supplied by a ditch along the sides of the camp and drainage canals in the kitchen and bath room. Human wastes were used for fertilizer but no information as to the disposal of garbage could be obtained. The prisoners washed their own clothing in cold water and what soap they could get from the army and the factory.

8. MEDICAL FACILITIES AND INSPECTIONS:

Captain BELFINKY was in charge of the camp hospital. His office, examination room and pharmacy were in one end of the quarters building. The hospital ward itself was in a small building next to the quarters. A Japanese corporal assisted Capt. BELFINKY in the medical administrative work but no other medical assistance was provided. The factory doctor, Shozo HATA, was not allowed to visit the camp and only attended the prisoners when they were hurt at work.

The factory supplied some medicines and medical equipment at the outset but none later. Whatever other supplies were available must have been furnished by the army or through the Red Cross. However, there was no evidence of receipt of any Red Cross shipments.

If any inoculations were administered they must have been by Capt. BELFINKY. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners. The cause was not determined but it was learned that one of the two had arrived at the camp as a stretcher case. It was also learned that lots of the prisoners were too sick to work, the cause being beri-beri in most cases.

9. SPECIAL SERVICES:

Little information was discovered in this regard. Only one, if any, Red Cross shipment was received. There were no recreational facilities furnished nor any facilities for religious services. A garden was maintained by the sick prisoners a short distance from the camp but no crop was ever harvested.

10. WORK:

The officers did not have to work but the enlisted men, with the non-coms as leaders, were employed at the factory about 300 meters from the camp. The work done by the prisoners was divided into three categories: handling raw material and charging furnaces in the ferro-silicon section; handling raw material and charging furnaces in the carborundum section; and similar work in the ferro-chrome section. About 110-120- were employed each day and worked from 0700 to 1630 on the day shift and from 1800 to 0700 on the night shift. Two days off per month were allowed and the factory paid the Army 1 yen per day per man for the prisoner labor.

The prisoners were escorted to and from work by factory stick guards who also guarded them while at work. The work itself was supervised by factory foremen. Lists of the stick guards and foremen were supplied by the factory officials and are attached as Exhibits F and G.

Factory methods were quite out-moded and inefficient. Much labor was by hand that could have been done by machine. Very few safety precautions were noticed in the factory. Dr. HATA related five or six injuries received at work and only one of these was considered serious.

One of the factory officials interviewed said there was no trouble encountered in working the prisoners and that their work was 10% better than that of the Japanese workers at the factory.

Reportedly the prisoners were to return to the camp during air raids but there is no evidence that this occurred although there were at least three different raids during the period the prisoners was at Camp #11.

11. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

As mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, the prisoners at work were to return to the camp in case of air raids. The only large shelter for protection against air raids was located just outside the compound. As it had been filled in at the time of the inspection, the capacity of the shelter couldn't be determined. However there is serious doubt that it would accomodate 150 men.

There were no fire extinguishers in the camp and the only facilities for fighting fires were a two man pump and several drums of water at various spots inside the camp.

The lack of safety precautions at the factory has already been mentioned.

12. PUNITIVE MEASURES:

No evidence of group punishment or cruel or inhuman treatment was established. It should be noted however that in contrast to several other camps inspected by this team, Camp #11 had a guard tower and two guard shelter houses within the compound and there was a strand of barbed wire above the wooden fence enclosing the camp. There were two jail-like cells in the guards' office but no information was obtained as to how often prisoners were confined there.

13. MISCELLANEOUS:

Only bits of information were obtained as to matters of mail, complaints, camp inspections, judicial proceedings, etc. One

informant who was inside the camp quite often stated he had never seen or heard of the prisoners receiving mail. There were no inspections of the camp by the I.R.C. or the Protecting Power during the war. Lt. ARAKI, the camp commander who acted also as interpreter, spoke very little English so there is good reason to assume that it was difficult for the prisoners to deal with him satisfactorily.

For whatever value it may be, a report prepared by the factory on the request of the Japanese Army at Nagoya is attached as Exhibit H.

14. SUMMARY:

Inasmuch as Camp #11 was in operation only from June to September 1945, and only two persons died during that time and no evidence of mistreatment was disclosed, it is hard to establish criminal guilt against any persons connected with the camp management. It is not intended to paint a rosy or whitewashing picture of Camp #11 for undoubtedly the prisoners confined there led anything but a satisfactory existence. The diet was unquestionably sub-standard and clothing and other necessities of life were at a minimum. However, it is felt further investigation unless specific leads should be presented, would prove unfruitful.

15. UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Lt. ARAKI, Shoichi, Camp Commander, reported to be in prison at present.

Joseph G. Breaune
JOSEPH G. BREAUNE, 1st Lt., CMP
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Richard H. Wills Jr.
RICHARD H. WILLS, Jr., 1st Lt. CMP
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

R E S T R I C T E D

EXHIBIT "A"

Blueprint of ground and floor plan of Nagoya Branch POW
Camp No. 11.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the attached blueprint (labelled Exhibit "A") was obtained by me on 15 January 1946 from the Nippon Soda Mfg. Co. at Toyama-ken, Toyama-shi, HIGASI-IWASE-MACHI, and that it represents a true reproduction of the physical layout of Nagoya Branch POW Camp No. 11.

Joseph G. Breanne
JOSEPH G. BREAUNE, 1st Lt, CMP,
Investigating Officer,
Legal Sec, GHQ, SCAP.

R E S T R I C T E D

NA-15

RESTRICTED

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"

IDENTIFICATION OF EXECUTED AMERICAN AIRMEN

by order of the Secretary of War

The following tentative identifications of the American airmen executed by Japanese Army authorities in Tokai Area have been made from personal belongings, including dog-tags, identification bracelets, etc, recovered on 29 November 1945 from Major Nobuo ITO, Tokai Army Area Hq., Nagoya, Honshu.

1. ✓ SHERMAN, Dean H., O-737484 1
2. ✓ SOLCMON, Norman, O-708948 1
3. ✓ GRAZIADEI, George R., 12240110 1
4. ✓ FRICHARD, Benjamin W. 33540578 1
5. ✓ GENTRY, Edward R. 14071549 1
6. ✓ JOHNSON, Jerry W., 14135602 1
- ✓ 7. GARMAN, Vincent L. O-812246 2
- ✓ 8. SABO, Peter 15338085 3
- ✓ 9. NILES, Cleveland T. 36483161 3
- ✓ 10. PALMER, Woodrow R. O-675110 3
- ✓ 11. WALLS, Owen P. O-771849 3
- ✓ 12. PROUTY, Eugene J. 16056708
- ✓ 13. SHELTERS, Lester J., 36877137 3
- ✓ 14. DUBOIS, M.W. Jr., 12227424 3

The following tentative identifications were made from personal effects recovered from their burial place in Shimu-machi, Aichi Pref., on 6 December 1945.

- ✓ 15. ROBERTSON, Elgie L., 6951060 2
- ✓ 16. KIME, Elton D., 18129698 1
- ✓ 17. FARISH, H.T. (name on rubber identification band usually worn on flying clothes)

The following names were supplied by Major Nobuo ITO, who obtained them through interviews with the Japanese army officials concerned.

- ✓ 18. CARRIER (FNU) 2nd Lt. 1
- ✓ 19. SHELTON (FNU) Cpl. 1
- ✓ 20. HOWELL (FNU) Cpl. 1
- ✓ 21. MANSON (FNU) Cpl. 1

The following names were supplied by Seiichi Tsukamoto, Nisei interpreter used during intelligence questioning of the men. They were supplied from memory, and may not be correct;

- ✓ 22. COX, John (believed an enlisted man) 3
23. MASON (FNU) Cpl. (home believed Long Beach Calif--may be same as MANSON, above)

No other identifications of the thirty-eight men have been made. Because they were cremated, no bodies were identifiable, and attempts to recover additional personal effects have been unsuccessful. Those recovered to date are forwarded with this report.

EXHIBIT II

RESTRICTED

NA-253

RESTRICTED

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF EXECUTED AMERICAN
FLYERS, OBTAINED FROM TOKAI ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
NAGOYA, JAPAN, ON 29 November 1945

Batch 1.

- + 2 Dog tags of Edward R. Gentry, 14071549
- + 2 Dog tags of Norman Solomon, O-708948 with 50¢ piece with name inscribed
- + 1 Dog tag of Owen P. Walls, O-771849
- + 2 Dog tags of Lester J. Shelters 36877137
- + 1 Dog tag of Cleveland T. Niles, 36483161, with key
- + 2 Dog tags of Dean H. Sherman, O-737484
- + 1 Dog tag of Peter Sabo, 15338085, with religious medal
- + 2 Dog tags of Jerry W. Johnson, 14135602, with key and wedding band
- + 2 Dog tags of Benjamin W. Prichard, 33540578, with key and wedding band
- + 2 Dog tags of Vincent L. Garman, O-812246
- + 1 Dog tag of Woodrow R. Palmer, O-675110
- + 1 Dog tag of Eugene J. Prouty, 16056708, with religious medal

- + 1 Identification bracelet, inscribed "Dean H. Sherman, O-737484"
- + 1 Identification bracelet, inscribed "Peggy Joslin"
- + 1 Identification bracelet, inscribed "George R. Graziadei, 12240110
53 Ballantyne Brae, Utica, N.Y.
November 8, 1944"

- + 1 Identification bracelet, inscribed "Owen P. Walls; Always yours, Rose."
- + 1 Identification bracelet, inscribed "W.B.P."
- + 1 Identification bracelet, no inscription (sterling silver)

- + 1 William Watch, inscribed "M. W. DuBois, Jr., 12227424"
- + 1 Watch, inscribed "H-3; FSSC 88-W-800; Mfg. part No. 39103, Hamilton Watch Co."
- + 1 Watch, inscribed "Groton Watch Co., 4481627"

- + 1 Gold and black ring, inscription illegible
- + 1 Gold School ring, inscribed "1942 LB PHS" Mfg name inside band "Balfour"
- + 1 Black and gold cameo ring, no inscription
- + 1 Silver Army Air Force ring, initials scratched inside band "E.L.R."
- + 1 Cameo ring, no inscription
- + 1 Gold initial ring, initial "P"
- + 1 Gold ring, black stone, split band, no inscription
- + 1 Gold ring, silver cameo, no inscription
- + 1 Air Force Bombadier ring, no inscription

- + Two Air Corps Insignia
- + 1 2d Lt. Bar
- + 1 Black key holder with three keys
- + 1 pair scissors

- + 1 nameplate inscribed "Briggs and Stratton, Model B-29, Briggs Unit #928L
Part # RWM 15 - 8489 -2 "

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Batch 2.

- / 1 Watch band, no markings
- + 2 pair sun glasses
- + 1 case for sun glasses, no markings
- + 2 pocket combs
- + 1 silver dollar
- + 1 50¢ piece, has been hammered at edges
- + 4 10¢ pieces
- + 3 5¢ pieces
- + 7 1¢ pieces
- + 1 Rupee piece (India)
- + 2 keys
- + 1 battery
- + 1 partial water purification kit
- / 1 pistol belt buckle half

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Date

ADDITIONAL EFFECTS OF EXECUTED AMERICAN
AIRMEN RECOVERED FROM BURIAL PLACE IN
SHIMU-MACHI, AICHI PREFECTURE ON
6 DECEMBER 1945

- 1 Dog tag of Elgie L. Robertson, 6951060
- 1 Identification bracelet inscribed Elton D. Kime, 18129698
- 1 rubber name band (used on flying clothing) marked H.T. Farish
- 1 ring, black stone, unmarked
- 1 works of Elgin pocket watch #40979335
- 1 silver dollar
- 1 25¢ piece
- 4 5¢ pieces.

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CONFIDENTIAL changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
Milley May 2

The following is a translation of a document marked "copy", compiled by Nobuo ITO, formerly a Major in the Japanese Army. ITO made a statement to the following effect; The document was compiled upon receipt of orders from the Ministry of War in Tokyo, shortly after the end of the war. Since most records pertaining to the case had been burned, the section of the document up to and including Appendix I were compiled from memory and by consultation with others involved. The section pertaining to damage committed was based upon information compiled by the Defense Section of the Police Department of Aichi Prefecture. The sections of the Appendix pertaining to military regulations and their execution was copied from material supplied by the Ministry of War. In all six copies of this report were made, of which five were sent to Tokyo, and one remained in ITO'S possession. The latter is now in the possession of CIC Metropolitan Unit #97, APO 713.

TOKAI ARMY LAW # 208

Presentation of the details of the judgment made concerning crew members of enemy planes at military tribunal. (T.N.--The term "military tribunal" in this document is a translation of "gunritsu kaigi". According to ITO this was a type of military trial invented at the time of the China incident, and utilized in cases involving non-Japanese defendants, as opposed to "gumpo kaigi" to be utilized by Japanese nationals.)

30 September 1945

Chief of Staff of Tokai Army Area

To the Vice Minister of War

5 copies presented of the details of the aforesaid topic, based upon Army Secret Telegram #1343

The details of the decision made at the military tribunal in the case of the eleven crew members of enemy planes are as follows;

On 14 May 1945, from approximately after 0800 until approximately 1000, a group of approximately 450 B-29 planes, from bases in Tinian and Guam, bombed the city of Nagoya (mainly the western, northern and eastern sections). On that day, one plane was shot down in Nishi-ku and another plane was shot down over Ise Bay. Five members of the crew of the former plane, and six members of the crews of the latter, having descended by means of parachute, were captured by the Kempei Tai. As a result of investigation by the Kempei Tai, the prisoners were found to have violated the military regulations. At the end of May the records pertaining to the case were transmitted to the Military Tribunal. The case was then thoroughly investigated by the Procurator's Office. According to the prisoners' statements, the enemy's targets that day were the large factories adjacent to the wide cross roads in the northeast and northwest parts of Nagoya. Upon detailed examination of the situation in these areas, it was presumed that the large factory referred to in the northeast was the Mitsubishi Denki (T.N. Electrical Products) Plant at Daiko cho, Higashi-ku. In the northwest, corresponding factories were not found. At the same time, the Mitsubishi Denki Plant was located in the extreme eastern part of the city, and the private homes around it were sparse. Thus, the factory's position could be clearly seen, making it completely unnecessary to bomb the area of densely-settled private homes if the factory were the target. Furthermore,

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bombing the area of densely settled private homes through a mistake in bombing is out of the question. Some of the defendants pleaded that since there were many small factories in the cities of Japan, it was unavoidable that non-belligerents and non-belligerent property should be damaged in war time. However, these are merely vague and general presumptions, which do not conform to actual circumstances in Nagoya, and depart from the truth. Limiting discussion only to the area bombed on the day in question, ignoring what happened on other occasions, with the exception of part of Kita ku and of Higashi ku, as shown in the notes and charts appended, the area had very few small factories, to say nothing of war plants. Such conduct as indiscriminately bombing a vast area, causing countless casualties to non-belligerents, razing private homes, in order to bomb war plants, is clearly a violation of righteousness and humanity, and of international law. Finally, it is concluded that, on the day in question, the enemy planes came with the purpose of engaging in indiscriminate bombing of objects other than the targets mentioned. The defendants' planes were no exception to this. Upon examining the extent of damage on the day in question, it is apparent that the bombing affected an extensive area of densely settled private homes, which did not include such military targets as military installations and war plants. The damage done to the general public and to private homes was very great, and the destruction by bombing of hospitals, schools, shrines, temples, etc., was also extensive. Upon examination of the extent of damage carried on by each ward (T.N. ku) as shown in the appended chart, Nishi ku was the most heavily damaged. Then come Chigusa, Higashi and Sakae kus in that order. Furthermore, let us take Nishi ku as an example; the war plants in this ku consist of two or three small scale factories, and the so-called small cooperative factories all located in the north end. Thus the factories damaged are not many in number, including war plants, cooperative plants and plants producing civilian goods. In spite of these facts, over 50% of the densely settled area of private homes in the ward were bombed, the number of casualties totalling over 300. The houses partially or entirely burned exceeded 8,000. According to information gathered from various police stations, of the casualties, workers in war plants were extremely few in number, especially in Nishi, Kita and Sakae wards, where it appears that there were almost none.

As a result of consideration of these circumstances, the decision was reached that the defendants were guilty of the specifications in Article II of the Military Law of the First General Army. As shown in the appended Notes No. I, a written opinion was drawn up, and the specified punishment was authorized. Upon receipt of the permission of the Commander of the First General Army, in the beginning of July an indictment was drawn up, based upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief. The trial was opened on July 11, and its result was a decision, reached the same day, of a penalty of death. On July 12, 1945, at Obatagahara Field, Aichi Prefecture, this sentence was carried out. The bodies were reverently cremated, and the remains entrusted to the care of the Kosho Temple, Yagato, where a memorial service was requested.

Note 1. Since, in the written opinion appended, the distinction between the persons who descended in Nagoya, and those who descended in Ise Bay, as well as the name of "Johnson", were compiled from memory of the investigator, because of the burning of the records, there may be a partial lack of accuracy.

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Note 2. As reference, the investigation into the extent of damage on the day in question is appended. (Appendix #2)

Appendix #1

Written opinion --outline
(Same content as text of decision)

U.S. 20th(Bomber) Air Force

2nd Lt.	KIME
2nd Lt.	CARRIER
Cpl.	GRAZIADEI
"	SHELTON
"	PRICHARD
1st Lt.	SHERMAN
2nd Lt.	SOLOMON
Cpl.	HOWELL
"	MANSON
"	GENTRY
"	JOHNSON

All of the defendants are crew members of US B-29 planes. KIME, and the names following are based upon Guam; SHERMAN and those following him are based upon Tinian. Sherman and his crew have participated in raids over Omura and Shikaya (T.N. may be Kaya), Kyushu, several times. On 14 May 1945, the defendants participated in the raid carried out by B-29's over Nagoya (mainly the west, north and east sections of the city) In these sections, they dropped many incendiary bombs over densely-populated private homes, burning these homes, killing civilians, and burning much private property not devoted to military use. Although fully aware that such acts were a violation of righteousness and of the laws of humanity, the defendants boarded the B-29(s, loaded with more than 20 incendiary bombs, with the purpose of bombing Nagoya. With their accompanying planes, which had the same intention, they took off from their bases on the same day, between two and three o'clock, headed toward Japan.

After passing over Shima Peninsula, Shionomisaki, etc, and flying toward the Lake Biwa region, they indiscriminately bombed Nagoya. They bombed the vast area of densely settled private homes in the eastern part of Nagoya, where there were no military objectives such as military installations, war plants, etc. Not only were civilian casualties and damage great, but there was also extensive destruction of hospitals, schools, temples, shrines, etc. The defendants were taken into custody by the Kempei Tai, after descending by parachute when KIME'S plane fell over the western section of the city, and SHERMAN fell over Ise Bay.

The facts described above are clear beyond doubt and the actions of the defendants clearly are subject to Article II of the First General Army Military Law. Since, accordingly, they had committed a crime subject to the death penalty, it was considered reasonable to have an order issued for an indictment to be drawn up.

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Appendix #2

(T.N.--Appendix #2 consists of a description of the raid, and an account of the damage done, including casualties and numbers and types of buildings destroyed. Information is based upon survey by the Defense Section, Aichi Ken)

First General Army Military Law

- I This military law shall apply to crew members of enemy planes which have entered the area which is under the authority of this Army.
- II Persons who have committed acts included in the following sections shall be subject to military punishment:
1. Bombing, strafing, and other raids which have as their object the killing, wounding or intimidation of civilians.
 2. Bombing, strafing, and other raids which have as their object the destruction, damaging, or burning of private property non-military in nature.
 3. Bombing, strafing, and other raids carried on against targets other than military targets, except in unavoidable circumstances.
 4. Particularly inhuman atrocities other than the previous three sections.

Attempting the foregoing is punishable under this law.

- III The military punishment is death. However, when there are special circumstances, this penalty may be mitigated.
- IV Death shall be by shooting. (T.N.--This section was supplied by Lt. Gen. Tasuku OKADA)
- V When there are special reasons, the military punishment may be waived. (T.N.--This section was supplied by Lt. Gen. Tasuku OKADA)
- VI In regard to confinement of prisoners, except as determined by this Military Regulation, provisions of the criminal law in regard to imprisonment with hard labor shall be applied. (T.N.--This section was supplied by Lt. Gen. Tasuku OKADA)

Regulations for Executing the Military Law of the Defense General Headquarters

- I The punishment of crew members of enemy bomber planes which have entered the area under the authority of the Eastern Army, Central Army, Western Army, Northern Army, Korea Army and Formosa Army shall be carried out by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Army. Furthermore, each Army Commander shall carry out (the punishment) based upon the directions of the Commander-in-Chief.

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II - III Omitted.

IV Under the direction of the Defense Commander-in-Chief, each Army Commander will summon suspicious persons before a Military Tribunal. In such circumstances, when the actions of the persons under suspicion have had any connection with other armies, the army commander will, when necessary, add an officer of the Army concerned to the personnel constituting the military tribunal. In putting this into effect, the Army Commander will consult with the Commander of the Army concerned.

V - VI Omitted.

VII The Commander of the Army concerned will execute the punishment. However, the Defense Commander-in-Chief will have the Commander of the Eastern Army (T.N.-Tobu Army) carry out the punishment. (T.N.-in matters related to the Defense General Headquarters)

Pertaining to the Disposition of Matters under the Jurisdiction of
Courts Martial

21 February 1944

Secret Asia Military Document #12895

In cases of courts martial, military tribunal, matters under the jurisdiction of military-administration courts (T.N.-Gunsaihoi) and matters involving prisoners of war and natives of a territory, in examining such matters as identity, number of persons, nature of the crime, etc, international problems in regard to the handling of prisoners of war and persons under military detention will arise. Furthermore, great influence may be exerted upon operations involving natives of territories and upon the unification of public sentiment in Greater East Asia and other political problems. In taking appropriate measures, adequate liaison will be maintained beforehand with central authorities. In addition, when capital punishment has been decided upon, final decision will rest with the central authorities.

Army Secret Asia Document #10432

Note regarding the disposition of matters relating to defendants under
military law.

12 October 1944

Vice-Minister of War

Sub-Chief of General Staff

To the Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defense General
Headquarters;

In regard to the disposition of the cases of defendants coming within the jurisdiction of military regulations of your Army, you will maintain adequate liaison with central authorities. In addition, when the death penalty has been imposed, you will follow directions set forth by central authorities.

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