EXHIBIT D"

			XI	4/51	TU				
	THE REAL PROPERTY.								
N. C	58	R RANK		RD IND	FORME	R CAMP	REG NO	REMARKS	
DUTCH OFFICERS NON									10
DUTCH OTHER RANKS									
BRASKE, Leonard ter	AF	Vandrig		I 3255	O.XVI	I 7398	None	0.6/4/20	0
WOUTERS, Albertus G.		Adjudant	- 18	3856		8793	82867		
WESSELMAN, Mikolaus	Á	DET.Maj.		3257 3258		8702	87190 91417		
BAK, Christiaan B. A. BAKKER, Wessel		lst sgt.		3259	9	7466	92756		
BRANS, Petrus				3260		7469	91614		
COLIN, Arnold	AF	2	2	3262	u	7635	97016		
FABER, Keimps T. HENDRIKS, Hendrik J.			B B	3263		77586	90546		
MUNTERB, Otto J.A.	A		10	3265	W	8250	92418		
PAS, Rainer B.N. RAMETHINI, Francessco	2			8266	0	8307	109723		
17.33	A	Sergeant		3267 3268		8456 7991	15308		
BISH, Paul W.F.	A	Corporal		3269		7529	16952		
CUHFUB, Hendrik	A		H	3270	758	36	92717	8	
HOLLANDERE, Johan	A	5	-	3272	0	7656 7899	34776		
ROETERS, Douwe		*		3273		8416	92829		
VAN STEX, Arie SUYKERBUYE, Jacobus	A		5	3274		8861	92712		
VERVAET, Leonard				3275	0	8585	92234	;	
VLOK, Gerardus A.	E		-	3277		868	10123	-	
DERKS, Petrus T.	A	sit ik		3278		7677	90769		
KORTHUIST Roslof			•	3279		3036	85395		
BARTMAN, Eduard		51%	13	3280		7479	51520	*	
BLEYENBERG, Mathys J. BOELE VAN HENBEROEK J.	N		15	3281 3282		7534	14396		
BOONSTRA, Wytze	A			3283		7554	95394		
BRAAKSMA, Jan	A	-	0	3284		7568	197712		
DAMWYK, Charles R.	A	8	0	3285		7589	65317		
EBEL, Willem	A			3287		7725	57910		
FRANGENHEIM, Willem	A	**		3288		7770	160914		
GLAS, Roelof GOEDVOLK, Ary	A		10	3289		7800	252203		
VAN GORKUM, Francois	A	N	H	3291		7809	17223		
HABERMERL, Anne F.J.G.	A	-11	15	3595		7840	188625		
HES, Michiel A.C. HEEKWATER, Julius W.N.	A		-	3293		7876 7869	137018		
HOEOBIRATEN, Jan	A			3295		7908	92718		
HUYSMANS, Maz JANSEN, Jules August	A		9	3296		7925	158210		
DE JONG, Willy A.T.	A		8	3298	- 6	7959	95560		
JONGELING, Cornelis B. KOCH, Hendrikus	A		3	3299		7962	38816	0	
KROEDERS, Benrious F.J.	N		**	3301		8054	55655/0		
KWASI Cornelis	A	*	10	3302		8072	47322		
Lauenberger, Friedrich	A			3304		8081	101520 None		
LICHTE, Johny	A		*	3305			66823		

Service Laborated a	99				
NAME		CARD IND		REGT NO	REMARKS
VAN DE MANRAKER, Harry MANUELD Frans MEERSTADT, Daniel G.F. MONFILS, Herman OLIVE, Ghapple F. OOST, Jan PIERS, Jan W. REMMELIS, Just VAN RUMPT, Johannes SAMUELS, Johannes SAMUELS, Johannes W. SEKUWS, Victor SIAU, James F.E. SINGELENBERG, Jacobus SITTROP, Culles VAN STEIN, Callengels M TADEMA, Jan UNGER, Johan VERMELR, Albertus W. DE VLUGT, August J. DE WINTER, Willem F. VAN ZANTER, Marinus ZITTER, Richard R. VAN DER MAL, Handrik	ANAAAAANAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	VVI 33069 0 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	# 8590 8625 8652 8685	37530 61716 87316 113911 89123 69423 12713/D 91621 91621 91621 91623 97100 95894 20207/D 3114 136109 94616	0.6/4/20

NAME	SER RANK	CARD IND NEW	FORMER CAMP	REGT NO	REMARKS.
AMERICAN DECEASED					
WILLIAMS, Leonard W.	AF Pvt.lc.	XXI 3214		6220069	05/4/20
GLOTZBACH, John T.	AF Private	3223		33084467	

Magoya P.O.M. Sub_Camp No.11 Total 148

FULl! name

AMERICAMOFFICERS

-			7
BELFINEY, Nathan D.	Captain	. Eyman (Father)	: 4304 Rush Blm.
HENRY, Floyd	: Lios.	: Wilbur (Fahher)	Youngstown, Oli : 31
			t. teathle, Tesh.: 35
BOWEt, Stanley A.	: 11/566	: Darry (Brother): % Adjusandt ten. :
SCOTT, Joe b.	: let ket.	: Inla(tistor)	: Rt.3 Duscan Okla
STREMBERG, Raymond F.	: let/set.	: Mary (Mother)	: 404 main et.
BILIN, Michael	: T/48t.	: tam(Father)	:17942 11 Mile 76 A
COOFER, Claude b.	: You, 1/01	l: Claud (Father)	Entro 5 bpartunium
DRURY Jones L.	: Gunn. M.	L: Annie (Mother)	: 259 R. Commission
RDES, Al bert P.	: UN let	: charles (Father)	Tops Field, Laine
BARFE, Thurman E	: Sest.	: hobert (Father)	er):Lig Gunyon Cul
FOX, Rysmond R.	: tegt./	: Oscar(Father)	1224 N. L. Trans Lt.
GARDER, Ward W.	: T/20t.	: iloyd (Brother)	Ponting No Speed
			Nontross of
GIBSO N, hobert H.	:terat.	: William (Father)	
HARLEY, Edward D.	:begt	:Emma (Mother)	:112 Olyge t.
JOHNSON, Warl ".	redit.	:Farl (Father)	
LILLY, Henry C.	sterrt.	: No ert (Father)	
NOLDELL, Robert L.	:Q/N 3cl	. Lucial nly (not). on)	West Winging : 2
QUINELY, Howard b.	:Legt.	: Albert (tather)	: tamos, Callions : 23
EASATINI, Abraham	itegt.	:Ciacinta (Mother)	Fills on white a night
CLINE? linley b.	: Cpl.	:NPD 5 Columbia,	Miss.: h loy (Pitter): 26
	: Cpl.	: John (rather)	:Rt. 5 Faracolt, Abkansas, 1 1 28
HESTON, REY D.	: Cply	:Edward (rather)	:233 1 .: * Labo
LOVE, william R.	: Cpl.	:Charles (Father):	City, Uto 20
BAILEY, Jollie	· PCo	: Ornel (Father)	Big bandy, least to 25
BAUMGALDWER, Andrew F.	: PCc.		128 hand like
BECK, James W. Jr.	: Pro.		1100 Callion S.
DU 'Y, Wilbur J.	: Pro.	:Robert (Father):	RFD 2 Delvolo 9
DUREN, Dlyde Jr.	. Prc.	:Clyde (Father)	: 113 darfiel., Trinida
PNOLI: ', Max W.	: Pfc.	: Annetto (Nother)	Colorado : 22):Oglethorps, Taxas : 27
HALL, Douglas L.	: Pfc.	: Ellen (Mother)	:417 Miawatha
PEIM-UCH? Rymond C.	: Pfc.	:Carl (Father)	:Nobridge, 5.
LYNOP, CLLETord W.	: 110.	:Lewis (Father)	:1671 Fast 91
WILLON, Fall T.	: Pro	:ho:a (Father)	· Driges, Idal
ALAMSON, Paul V.	: Pvt.	:Paul (Father)	: Et.4 Nampa
			The state of the s
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		

	rvt.	: Mrs. 1rms Alsocrook: Brannon Texas : Mr. Josse blackmon: 3110-12th Avo. Chillengo, a	
D'Audstric, houston 3.	rft.	: Lr. Camillo D'umostino 1/1 Union Av.L.n.S.I.	
DULCAL, Atles :	Pyt.	: Mew York City. : Marayatta F. : Box /15 Lautous, Calif. : 27 : Lates (notices, : 365 U. in Jouth	*
monant, Edward L.:	LVb	: ar. Soth Horard : 5257 St. Charles Ave.	
Life, Albert :	Lvt.	: Albert w. (istrer): 2210 Corrantown, Philadel,	
TUminlia, John is.:		: John (father, : 5 Bucini Ave. Station 1s.	
T CT .	TVU.	How York U.S.A. : 25 : Les. Lola Milligan: Box 3	:

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

INVESTIGATION OF

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, NAGOYA BRANCH CAMP

NO. 11

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:

TBUGANE, 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, Toyamashi, 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 officer, 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. The 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 wornout 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 tendthe 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 innoculations were administered they must have been by Capt. BELFINKY. Two deaths occured 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 catagories: 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 accommodate 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

NA-1=

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 minumum. 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, 1st Lt., CMP Investigating Officer

Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

RICHARD H. WILLS, Jr., 1st Lt. CMP

Investigating Officer Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

RESTRICTED

EXHIBIT "A"

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

CERTIFICATE

*

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 & Breaune, Joseph G. BREAUNE, 1st Lt, CMP, Investigating Officer, Legal Sec, GHQ, SCAP.

Classification changed from "CONFIDENTED" to "RESTRICTED" by order of the Secretary of

IDENTIFICATION OF EXECUTED AMERICAN AIRMEN

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, Tokar Army Area Hq., Nagoya, Honshu.

1. SHERMAN, Dean H., 0-737484

2. SCLCMCN, Norman, 0-708948 1

GRAZIADEI, George R., 12240110

PRICHARD, Benjamin W. 33540578

GENTRY, Edward R. 14071549 /

JOHNSON, Jerry W., 14135602

GARMAN, Vincent L. 0-812246 1 V7.

8. SABO, Peter 15338085 3

9. NILES, Cleveland T. 364831613

10. PALMER, Woodrow R. 0-6751103

V11. WALLS, Owen P. 0-771849 3

V12. PROUTY, Eugene J. 16056708 SHELTERS, Lester J., 368771373 V13.

DUBOIS, M.W. Jrl, 12227424 3 140

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 16. KIME, Elton D., 181296981

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.

19. SHELTON (FNU) Cpl. 1

20. HOWELL (FNU) Cpl. 1 21. MANSON (FNU) Cpl. 1

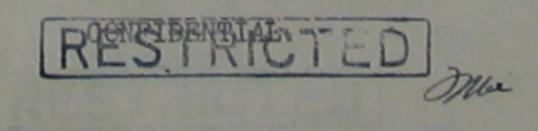
The following names were supplied by Seiichi Tsukamoto, Nisei interpreter used during intelligence questioning of the men. They were supplied from memory, and may not be correct;

22. COX, John (believed an enlisted man)

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



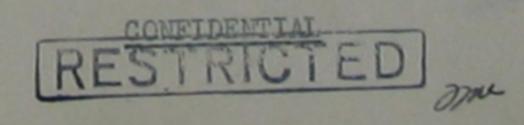
or --- fination changed Ire

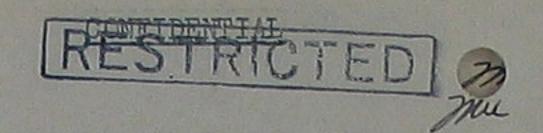
INVENTORY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF EXECUTED AMERICAN FLYERS, OBTAINED FROM TOKAI ARMY HEADQUARTERS, NAGOYA, JAPAN, ON 29 November 1945

Bátch 1.

- Dog tags of Edward R. Gentry, 14071549

 2 Dog tags of Norman Solomon, 0-708948 with 50¢ piece with name inscribed
- 1 Dog tag of Owen P. Walls, 0-771849
- 1 Dog tags of Lester J. Shelters 36877137
- 1 Dog tag of Cleveland T. Niles, 36483161, with key
- 2 Dog tags of Dean H. Sherman, 0-737484
- -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, 0-812246
- 1 Dog tag of Woodrow R. Palmer, 0-675110 1 Dog tag of Eugene J. Prouty, 16056708, with religious medal
 - 1 Identification bracelet, inscribed"Dean H. Sherman, 0-737484"
 - 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 1 Watch, inscribed "Groton Watch Co., 4481627"
 - +1 Gold and black ring, inscription illegible
 - 1 Gold School ring, inscribed "1942 LB PHS" Mgg name inside band "Balfour"
 - 11 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
 - 12d 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 # RVM 15 - 8489 -2 "





Batch 2.

11 Watch band, no markings

2 pair sun glasses

1 case for sun glasses, no markings

12 pocket combs

11 silver dollar

1 50¢ piece, has been hammered at edges

4 10¢ pieces 3 5¢ pieces

7 1¢ pieces

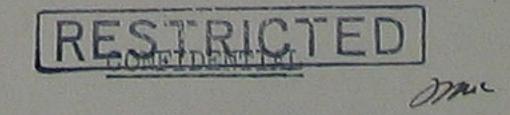
1 1 Rupee piece (India)

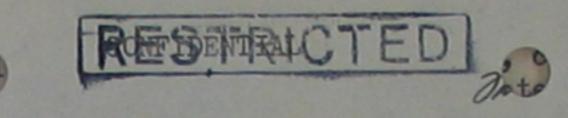
+ 2 keys

1 battery

1 partial water purification kit

/1 pistol belt buckle half





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

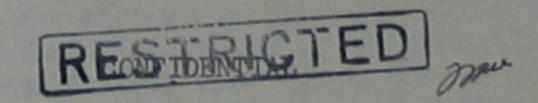
- 1 ring, black stone, unmarked

-1 works of Elgin pocket watch #40979335

l silver dollar

1 25¢ piece

4 5¢ pieces.



CONFIDENTIAL" to "BERMS TOMAS"

RESTIBLIGATED

"CONFIDENTIAL" to ERESTRICTED"

To order of the Secretary of War

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 enemp 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 defendents, as apposed to "gumpo kaigi" to be utilized by Japanese nationals.)

30 September 1945

Chief of Staff of Tokai Army Area

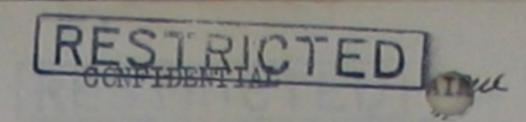
To the Vice Minister of War

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 planese, 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 embreme 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,

Page 1 of 5 pages



bombing the area of densely settled private homes through a mistake in bombing is out of the question. Some of the defendents pleaded that since there were many small factories in the cities of Japan, it was unavoidable that non-belligerents and non-belligerant 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 countlyss 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 defendents' 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, templed, 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 defendents 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.

Page 2 of 5 pages

RESIDENTICIED

mu

RESTATION OF

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

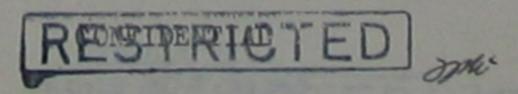
KIME 2nd Lt. 2nd Lt. CARRIER GRAZIADEI Cpl. SHELTON PRICHARD 18t Lt. SHERMAN 2nd Lt. SOLOMON Cpb. HOWELL MANSON GENTRY JOHNSON

All of the defendents 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), Kyushi, several times. On 14 May 1945, the defendents 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 a cts were a violation of right-ecusness and of the laws of humanity, the defendents 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.

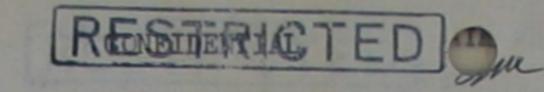
After passing over Shima Peninsula, Shionomisaki, etc, and flying toward the Lake Biwa region, they indiscriminately bombed Nagoya. They bombed the vast area of densely settled private homes in the eastern part of Nagoya, where there were no military objectives such as military installations, war plants, etc. Not only were civilian casualties and damage great, but there was also extensive destruction of hospitals, schools, temples, shrines, etc. The defendents 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 defendents 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.

EXHIBIT III
Page 3 of 5 pages



DOME TOWNTIAL" to "RESTOTOTO



DE COMPAGNICA

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

- This military law shall apply to crew members of enemy planes which have entered the area which is under the authority of this Army.
- Persons who have committed acts included in the following sections shall II 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 nonmilitary 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.

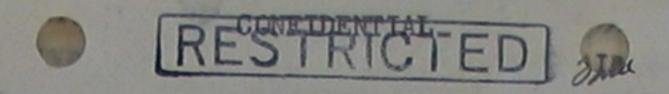
- The military punishment is death. However, when there are special cir-III cumstances, this penalty may be mitigated.
- Death shall be by shooting. (T.N. -- This section was supplied by Lt. Gan. IV Tasuku OKADA)
- When there are special reasons, the military punishment may be waived. V (T.N. -- This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

Regulations for Executing the Military Law of the Defense General Headquarters

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 NA-253 Commander-in-Chief.

EXHIBIT III

Ulassification a



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.-Gunshihoin) 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 defendents under military law.

12 October 1944

Headquarters;

Vice-Minister of War Sub-Chief of General Staff To the Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defense General

In regard to the disposition of the cases of defendents 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.

EXHIBIT III Page 5 of 5 pages