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Mainland air raids crash U.S. military aircraft and POW aviators

Crew execution case judged in Yokohama BC class war crimes trial

(Note) () indicates the number of "GHQ Legal Affairs Bureau Investigation Division Report" (INVESTIGATION DIVISION REPORT, LEGAL SECTION, GHQ / SCAP) and "Reexamination of Yokohama BC Class War Crimes Trial by US Army 8th Army Justice Officer 1946- 1949 "(REVIEWS OF THE YOKOHAMA CLASS B AND CLASS C WAR CRIMES TRIALS BY THE US EIGHTH ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE 1946-1949).

(Note) Of the cases listed below, the Ichinomiya-cho case in Chiba prefecture, the Father Island case, and the Taiwan military law trial case were not judged in the Yokohama trial, but were cases that occurred in Japan or related cases. So I will describe it together.

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《Chiba Prefecture Hiyoshi Village Incident》

(GHQ Report Nos. 3, 350, 624, 871 Retrial Records Nos. 25 and 270)

Trial Period: April 5-20, 1946 (Takayoshi Sakaino January 7-21, 1948))

At midnight during the bombing of Tokyo on May 25-26, 1945, one 29 aircraft crashed in Hiyoshi Village, Chosei District, Chiba Prefecture (currently Nagara Town), and four of the 11 crew members crashed to death. Five were taken prisoners and the other two were seriously injured.

At dawn, five POWs were taken by Mobara Kenhei, but the two seriously injured were the 1st Battalion 1st Battalion of the eastern 426th Corps stationed at Choei-ji Temple in Hiyoshi Village (captain Masaaki Manbuchi). Was entrusted to.

There was no treatment in the company, two US soldiers were left unattended, one soon died, and another Darwin T.K. Ensign EMRY also continued to suffer. Captain Masaaki Manbuchi, the captain of the squadron, decided to execute him because his life was unlikely to be saved, and ordered the medic Master Sergeant Sakaino Takashi to be decapitated while more than 100 villagers gathered. Later, under the direction of Ensign Kikuchi Shigetaro, Ensign EMRY's corpse was used as a material for the piercing exercises of first-year soldiers.

In the war crimes trial, Captain Masaaki Manbuchi insisted that "the execution was a samurai's compassion for euthanasia," and was called the "Bushido Trial."

The result of the judgment was that Captain Masaaki Manbuchi was sentenced to death, Master Sergeant Sakaino Takashi was sentenced to life imprisonment (separate trial because he continued to escape after the war), and Ensign Kikuchi Shigetaro, who ordered piercing exercises, was sentenced to 25 years in prison. The six junior soldiers who participated in the rush exercise were sentenced to 1-2 years in prison.

《Sawara Town, Chiba Prefecture》

(GHQ Report No. 395 Retrial Record No. 276)

Trial Period: April 12th to May 13th, 1948

On June 23, 1945, the P51 crashed in the mountains of Kuga Village (currently Tako Town) near Sawara Town, Katori District, Chiba Prefecture (currently Sawara City), and the pilot John V. SCANLAN Jr. The lieutenant was severely injured and taken to the 152nd Division Command at Sawara National School.

He was eventually pulled out to the front yard of the school by several soldiers, pulled out in front of the crowd, and beaten, without being treated for wounds. After that, the number of crowds packed up increased to thousands, so he was moved to the schoolyard again, where he was beaten and beaten by the crowds. During that time, medics repeated camphor injections several times, but died hours later.

The results of the war crimes trial were as follows: Captain Chiyoshi Shimoda, Chief of Staff of the 152nd Division, was sentenced to 40 years in prison, Major Yoshio Shingo was sentenced to 5 years in prison, Lieutenant Kozo Sakai was sentenced to 5 years in prison, Lieutenant Ichitaka Takahashi was sentenced to 5 years in prison, and Honmiya. Lieutenant Unosuke was sentenced to five years in prison, and four Sawara townspeople who participated in the assault were also sentenced to one year in prison.

Lieutenant General Kiyoji Nozaki, the commander of the 152nd Division, Major Hiram Kasai, and seven Sawara townspeople were acquitted because they were found not to be directly involved.

«Chiba Prefecture Kamishiki Village Case»

(GHQ Report No. 1834, Retrial Record No. 296)

Trial Period: March 11-30, 1948

During the air raid on Kawasaki on April 15-16, 1945, one 29 aircraft crashed in Shiratori-mura, Ichihara-gun, Chiba Prefecture (currently Ichihara City), and two of the 11 crew members crashed and died, but nine. Parachuted down and became a prisoner.

Of these, Marvin G. Corporal GREENSPAN descended to Kamishiki-mura, Isumi-gun (currently Otaki-cho), was captured by a guard after noon on the 16th, was taken to the vicinity of Yugura with his hands tied, and handed over to the Army 203 unit stationed at Nishihata Elementary School. Was done. At this time, soldiers and civilians assaulted GREENSPAN, and he released his bound hands and escaped about 100 meters away. Soldiers tracked him, and at the command of Ensign Ippei Tamura, Senior Officers Okumitsu Masaru and Minamiide Tasana killed him.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Ensign Tamura Ippei was sentenced to 12 years in prison, and Senior Officer Okumitsu and Senior Soldier Minamide Tasushi were acquitted.

«Ichinomiya Town, Chiba Prefecture»

(GHQ Report Nos. 155, 254, 624)

On the morning of August 15, 1945, a carrier-based aircraft of the British Navy was shot down in Nishimura, Chosei-gun, Chiba Prefecture (currently Chonan Town), and Ensign Fred HOCKLAY was taken prisoner. ..

He was sent to the 147th Division 426 Regiment Headquarters at the Ichinomiya National School in Ichinomiya Town. Around this time, there was a "Jewel Voice Broadcast" announcing the defeat of Japan, and Colonel Sadaichi Tamura, the commander of the 426 regiment, inquired about the treatment of Ensign HOCKLAY to the division headquarters. It is said that he gave an instruction meaning "Let's do it." In the military at that time, the word "treatment" was generally used to mean "execution," and Colonel Sadaichi Tamura ordered his subordinate Captain Masazo Fujino to execute Ensign HOCKLAY. In the evening, Captain Masazo Fujino took Ensign HOCKLAY into the mountains and killed him.

This case was tried not in the Yokohama trial but in the British trial in Hong Kong, where Colonel Sadaichi Tamura, the commander of the 426 regiment, and Major Noboru Hirano, the staff of the 147 division, were hanged, and Captain Masazo Fujino, the executioner, was sentenced to 15 years in prison. It was.

«Tokyo Tachikawa Kempeitai Incident»

(GHQ Report No. 163 Retrial Record No. 217)

On the afternoon of August 8, 1945, one B29 that raided Nakajima Aircraft Musashi Seisakusho in Tokyo crashed into Tanihomura, Kitatama-gun (currently Kunitachi City) and boarded. Ten of the twelve members were killed in a crash and two were taken prisoner.

They were taken to the Tachikawa Kempeitai Squad, one of which was sent to the Tokyo Kempeitai Squad the next evening, while the other Sergeant Serafine MORONE was the next afternoon, Tachikawa Kempeitai Squad Commander Shichizo Yajima. At the direction of Major Ro, he was taken to the yard of the nearby Nishiki National School (currently Tachikawa Municipal Third Elementary School) and was beaten by a bamboo stick for two hours by 800 citizens who gathered and fell into a serious condition. After the civil defense sirens left the civilians, he was taken to the nearby Shorakuin Cemetery by military personnel, decapitated by an officer at the Tachikawa Army Aviation Factory, who had bought a decapitation role, and buried there.

Major Yajima Shichisaburo and his colleagues dug up the body immediately after the defeat and incinerated it, and asked a doctor in the hospital to write a death certificate saying "death by crash". Became known to the US military.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Major Yajima Shichisaburo, the commander of the Tachikawa military police squad, was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Warrant Officer Seki Noboru, a warrant officer, was sentenced to 20 years in prison. I didn't.

«Lt. Col. Ichinohe of the Eastern Army»

(GHQ Report No. 773, No. 1293, Retrial Record No. 265)

Trial Period: December 22, 1947-January 16, 1948

During the bombing of Tokyo on March 10, 1945, one B29 crashed in Itabashi Village, Tsukuba District, Ibaraki Prefecture (currently Ina Town, Tsukubamirai City), and eight of the 11 crew members died. Was taken prisoner. Two of them were unharmed, but the other was Leland P. Ensign FISHBACK was serious.

He was taken by truck to Tokyo Kempeitai Command, but was refused by any hospital due to the turmoil of the air raid. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Rokuro Sonobe, a surgeon from the Eastern Army, came to see him, but returned without any treatment because he was unlikely to be saved. In the end, the Kempeitai took over, but I was troubled with the treatment method, and at the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Kimiya Ichido, the next day, Lieutenant Sadamoto Motokawa of the Tokyo Kempeitai and some soldiers accompanied me to the Kempeitai Command. He was taken to the premises of the nearby Tokyo School of Foreign Studies (currently Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), decapitated in an air defense pit, and buried in garbage and gravel.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Lieutenant Colonel Kimiya Ichido was sentenced to death (25 years in prison for retrial), Lieutenant Sadanori Motokawa, who decapitated the prisoner of war, was sentenced to death, Sergeant Masao Kuwahara, who cooperated with the decapitation and burial, was sentenced to life imprisonment and refused treatment for FISHBACK. Lieutenant Colonel Rokuro Sonobe was sentenced to two years in prison, and three Eastern soldiers who accompanied the scene were acquitted.

«Tokyo Ueno Kenheитай Incident»

(GHQ Report No. 1139 Retrial Record No. 306)

One B29 crashed in Iriya-cho, Adachi-ku during the Tokyo air raid on May 25-26, 1945. Two of the 11 crew members were killed in a crash and eight were taken prisoner, but the remaining one was Dwight M.M. Ensign KNAPP escaped and fired a pistol at a police officer searching near a tributary of the Arakawa spillway, killing two (one died at a later date).

Two days later, he was found hiding in a freight car at Nishiarai Station, and was captured by a police officer and handed over to the Tokyo Ueno Gendarmerie Squad. After receiving an instruction from the Colonel that "the US soldier who committed the murder does not need to be treated as a prisoner," he ordered his subordinate, Etsuji Noguchi, to execute the US soldier in the river near Senju Shimbashi.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Major Horie decided himself after the war. Etsuji Noguchi, the chief of the military police, was sentenced to 12 years in prison, and Colonel Keijiro Otani, the captain of the Tokyo military police, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

«Tokyo Army prison aviator burned to death»

(GHQ Report No. 255, No. 351 Retrial Record No. 78)

Trial period: March 24th to July 8th, 1948

During the bombing of Tokyo on May 25-26, 1945, the Tokyo Army prison in Shibuya was set on fire, and about 400 Japanese prisoners were safely escaped, but 62 POW aviators were not rescued. Burned to death. Moreover, some US soldiers who tried to escape at this time were killed by Japanese guards. However, in "The Facts of War Crimes Trial", the guard opened the door of the detention center and let 23 of the aviators go outside, but they lost their escape area due to being blocked by the wall and were suffocated and burned to death, which was force majeure. Suppose.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Sergeant Toshio Tashiro, the chief of the Tokyo Army prison, was sentenced to death (40 years in prison for a retrial), and Lieutenant Masao Koshikawa was sentenced to death (30 years in prison for a retrial). Sergeant Hatsume was sentenced to death (10 years in prison for retrial), Sergeant Keiji Kamimoto was sentenced to death (10 years in prison for retrial), and Sergeant Mataichi Okubo was sentenced to death (10 years in prison for retrial).

«Eastern Kempeitai Incident»

(GHQ Report No. 110 Retrial Record No. 294 ?, No. 295, No. 310, No. 369)

(A) Abuse of POW aviators

Trial Period: May 24th-October 13th, 1948

Many POW aviators housed in the Eastern Constitution Corps (Tokyo Constitution Corps) Command (9th Dan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo) were not given appropriate housing equipment, clothing, food, medical treatment, etc., and suffered from illness and other pains. Tokyo Constitutional Corps officials blame for the death of 17 POW aviators, assault and abuse, etc. I was sick.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Lieutenant Colonel Fujino was sentenced to 5 years in prison, Major General Eiichi Sugihara was sentenced to 5 years in prison, Ensign Wachi Nobushige was imprisoned for 8 years, Ensign Nemoto was imprisoned for 3.5 years, and Generalstabsarzt. .. Colonel Keijiro Otani, the captain of the Tokyo Constitutional Corps, was sentenced to 10 years in prison, including the Ueno Constitutional Corps case, for causing illness and injury to the prisoners of war due to poor treatment of the prisoners.

(B) POW aviator poisoning case

From March to June 1945, when a captive aviator was taken to the military police, the eastern army's lieutenant Kenji Hirano and the military police headquarters were instructed by Captain Toshio Toyama to those who were seriously injured. It is said that Major Morisue Army Surgeon and Hasebe Apprentice Army Surgeon Officer with the Eastern Army Command injected poisonous drugs and poisoned a total of nine people.

In the war crimes trial, the defendant claimed "euthanasia for those who were unlikely to be saved," but in the end, Captain Toshio Toyama and Lieutenant Kenji Hirano were sentenced to life imprisonment.

«Tokai military affairs»

(GHQ Report Nos. 16, 73, 209, 261 to 267, 1502 Retrial Records 251 and 289)

In the East Navy (13th Area Army), three B29 crew members captured near Nagoya City on April 7, 1945 were sent to Tokyo, and three B29 crew members captured off the coast of Shizuoka Prefecture on April 24 were Nagoya. I sent it to the Narumi branch of the prisoner camp. These B29 crew members were not indiscriminately bombed in the city, but bombed a munitions factory, so they were treated like prisoners of war and were able to return to their home countries after the end of the war.

However, 38 B29 aviators captured after that were executed on the grounds of indiscriminate bombing of the city.

(A) Execution of 11 people by military law trial

Trial period: January 22nd to March 4th, 1948

During the air raid on Nagoya on May 14, 1945, 11 crew members of two B29s shot down in Kodama 3-chome, Nishi-ku, Nagoya and Ise Bay were captured, and after working for the Tokai Kentai, the Tokai Navy Command (inside Nagoya Castle).) Was sent.

They were sent to the East Navy's military law meeting on July 11, and after a two-hour hearing, all were sentenced to death for indiscriminate bombing, and the next day they were decapitated at the Obatagahara shooting range in Higashikasugai-gun. Was executed by.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Major Nobuo Ito, who served as a prosecutor of the Military Law Council, was sentenced to death (indefinite imprisonment for retrial), and Major Koji Matsuo, who served as a referee, was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and Hirokichi Shandong, who served as a lieutenant judge. Lieutenant Legal was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and Lieutenant Toshiatsu Kataura was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

(B) Execution of 27 people without military law trial

The 27 crew members captured after the above were executed twice by beheading, omitting the military law trial.

June 28, Akazu-cho, Seto City (?) Eleven people were decapitated in the mountains of Miyaji.

July 14 Decapitated 16 people behind the 2nd Barracks of the East Navy. It is said that this execution was carried out while about 100 military personnel and civilian employees working at the military headquarters were watching over the distance, and a cruel method called piercing exercise was taken.

The bodies of these 38 aviators were buried at the scene, but after the defeat, the East Navy attempted to destroy evidence and re-excavated the bodies and cremated them.

In the war crimes trial, Lieutenant General Tasuku Okada, commander of the East Navy, admitted his own responsibility and protected his subordinates. There was no abuse of the members, but rather it prevented them from being harmed by the intensified people. The decapitation is an execution method based on the ancient Japanese samurai way, and it cannot be said to be barbaric. "Challenged.

As a result of the judgment, only Lieutenant General Tasuku Okada was executed. Sergeant Onishi is sentenced to death (indefinite imprisonment for retrial), Sergeant Masakuma Yonemura is sentenced to 25 years in prison, Sergeant Seiichi Adachi is sentenced to 17 years in prison, Sergeant Naofumi Yasuda is sentenced to 15 years in prison, and Lieutenant Yasuo Yamada is imprisoned. 20 years, Lieutenant Yoshihisa Narita was sentenced to 30 years in prison, Lieutenant Koji Sugai, Apprentice Mitsuo Tanabe, Apprentice Kiyoshi Tanida, Sergeant Haruo Kuwata, Sergeant Suetaka Kawakami, Sergeant Yoshiaki Tsuruta, Sergeant Eiji Shinoda, Sergeant Eisaburo Yamamoto, Kiyoshi Kondo Former Sergeant, Sergeant Takayoshi Fujita, Sergeant Mataichi Koyama, Ensign Toshiyuki Tsuchiyama, and Senior Lieutenant Hayashi Shigeru have been sentenced to 10 years in prison.

«Chubu Army / Chubu Kempeitai Incident»

From March 1945 to the defeat, 57 American aviators were captured in the Central Military District, 55 of whom died due to executions or lack of medical treatment for injuries or illnesses, and only two gathered information. Was sent to Tokyo and returned to his home country after the war.

(A) Execution of Nelson and Organus by military law trial

(GHQ Report No. 12 Retrial Record No. 123)

Trial period: July 18-August 28, 1947

During the Kobe air raid on March 17, 1945, one B29 crashed into the mountain again in Ikuta-ku, and nine of the 11 crew members crashed to death. Robert W. Ensign NELSON and Algy S.A. Two of Sergeant AUGANUS were taken prisoner.

They were sent to the Chubu Kenheитай Command (in front of Osaka Castle) for investigation, and then transferred to the Osaka Army Prison in Ishikiri in May. During this period, legal action was considered by the Central District Army, and a military law trial was held at the Central District Army Command (in Osaka Castle) on the morning of July 18.

The judge is Major Tokuo Yamanaka, the intelligence officer of the Chubu Army, and Captain Takeichi Ono of the Legal Department, the prosecutor is Lieutenant Yorio Ogiya of the Legal Department, and the interpreter is Sergeant Master Sergeant Mori. Was sentenced to death for killing civilians in indiscriminate bombing by two American aviators. Nelson said, "I didn't know that the bombing violated Japanese or international law. If we just obeyed the orders of the army and it deserved the death penalty, all soldiers of every country would be sentenced to death. "Let's do it," he said, but of course he couldn't get along.

In the afternoon, the two were taken by truck to the Yokoyama shooting range in Semboku-gun, Osaka (currently Fukuze-cho, Izumi City), where they were seated and decapitated in front of a pre-drilled hole. The two rolled into a hole, but Organus couldn't die and was suffering with a moan, so one Japanese soldier stopped him with a pistol.

After the defeat, a cover-up was carried out, and the bodies of the two were dug up and incinerated, and it was thought that the cause of death was that they died when Osaka Castle was bombed. The proposal went bankrupt shortly afterwards, but false reports were made that the execution was not decapitation but shooting, but the truth was later revealed.

As a result of the war crimes trial, eight people were indicted, Central District Army commander Eitaro Uchiyama was sentenced to 30 years in prison, Central District Army chief of staff Michio Kunitake was sentenced to three years in prison, and Major General Kiyomi Otahara, chief of the Central District Army's legal affairs department, was sentenced to death. (Indefinite imprisonment for retrial), Major General Tokuo Yamanaka of the Central District Army Information Officer was sentenced to 25 years in prison, Lieutenant Takeichi Ono of the Central District Army Legal Department was imprisoned for 30 years, Lieutenant Yorio Ogiya of the Central District Army Legal Department was imprisoned for 3 years, Hideo Matsumori. The Lieutenant was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and the Chief of the Central District Army Prison, Lieutenant Nakamichi, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

(B) Abuse and murder of 53 aviators

(GHQ Report Nos. 136, 150, 1503 Retrial Record No. 328)

Trial period: August 2, 1948-January 3, 1949

In the Chubu Military District, the handling of POW aviators after the above-mentioned Nelson and Organus were captured was mainly left to the Chubu Kempeitai (Osaka Kempeitai). In the meantime, some people died of injury or illness during detention, and some were seriously injured and poisoned. Also, a "secret personal communication" from Lieutenant General Okido Sanji, commander of the military police, issued around June 1945. The execution was carried out without the military police trial.

June-July Six people were poisoned three times at the Central Kempeitai Command. The reason for the poisoning is that people who are seriously injured due to an infectious disease or an injury during a crash are punished as having no prospect of being saved.

July 5 Shot dead 5 people at Shintayama Exercise Area, Osaka Prefecture

July 20 Shot dead 15 people at Shintayama Exercise Area, Osaka Prefecture

August 5 14 people shot dead at Jonan shooting range in Osaka city

August 15 Five people were executed at the Sanadayama Army Cemetery in Osaka City for the purpose of destroying evidence after "Jewel Voice Broadcasting".

May-August Eight people died due to lack of medical treatment and abuse while being detained in the Chubu Kempeitai.

The number of defendants in war crimes trials was 29, 16 were guilty and 13 were acquitted.

Lieutenant General Okido Sanji, commander of the Kempeitai, was sentenced to indefinite imprisonment for being liable for issuing a de facto execution order in "secret personal communication," and Lieutenant General Tsugio Nagatomo, the commander of the Chubu Kempeitai, decided to execute indefinitely. Lieutenant General Eitaro Uchiyama, commander of the Chubu Army, who accepted the imprisonment, was sentenced to 40 years in prison, and Lieutenant General Michio Kunitake, the chief of the Chubu Army, was imprisoned for an indefinite period. Lieutenant General Ma is imprisoned for an indefinite period. Lieutenant Colonel Hiroshi Anjo, Warrant Officer Jiro Hamamoto, Master Sergeant Tomekichi Hamada, Master Sergeant Takao Mori, Warrant Officer Yasuo Wada, Colonel Kojiro Ohba, Central District Army Civil Interpreter, and Major Tokuo Yamanaka, Central District Army Information Staff ~ 15 years. Lieutenant General Otagoro Ishida, General Manager of the Military Police Command, and Colonel Yoshio Yamamura,

General Manager of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Military Police Command, were sentenced to one year in prison. However, in the retrial, the one year imprisonment of both Otogoro Ishida and Yoshio Yamamura was canceled and he was acquitted.

For Okito, Ishida, Uchiyama, Kunitake, Nagatomo, Yamamura, Oba, Anjo, Fujioka, Yamanaka, and Wada, it is also guilty of concealing the killing of POW aviators after the defeat. The cover-up is as described above for Nelson and Organus, and for other aviators, they were killed in an air raid while being transferred to another place, and only 14 people died in prison. For example, a fake grave marker was built in.

On the other hand, Captain Hiroaki Takayama of the Chubu Army and Captain Takeichi Ono of the Legal Department are irrelevant to this case, and the executioners are Warrant Officer Shuichi Kobayashi, Warrant Officer Ryusaburo Sugiura, Sergeant Master Sergeant Konishi, and Morimoto. Eleven non-commissioned officers, including Sergeant Master Sergeant Narumi, Sergeant Captain Takeichi Oi, Sergeant Izo Takahashi, Sergeant Takeda, Ryoichi Tateno, Kazuyoshi Tsuno, Sadaya Matsuda, and Masaki Onishi, avoid orders. He was innocent because he was admitted to the position he did not get.

《Kochi Kempeitai Incident》

(GHQ Material No. 539, No. 1256, Retrial Record No. 152)

Seven of the crew members of one B29, which was shot down in Kochi City on June 22, 1945, were killed and four were taken prisoner.

Three of them were transferred from the Kochi military police squad to the Navy POW camp of Ofuna via Kure's Navy prison and returned to their home countries after the war, but were seriously injured. Sergeant PRINCE was once admitted to the Kochi Army Hospital, but was transferred to the premises of the Chubu 155 unit with three other POWs at the order of the Kempeitai, and died shortly thereafter.

As a result of the war criminal trial, Lieutenant Takeo Yamamoto, acting commander of the Kochi Kempeitai Squad, was sentenced to life imprisonment, Captain Tamura Surgeon of the Chubu 155 unit was sentenced to 25 years in prison, and Warrant Officer Shinichiro Takami was sentenced to 20 years in prison. In the same year, Lieutenant Hajime Tsutsui of Kochi Army Hospital was sentenced to five years in prison.

《Western military affairs》

(A) Kyushu University School of Medicine Biopsy Case

(GHQ Report No. 604, No. 712, Retrial Record No. 290)

Trial Period: April 12-May 27, 1948

Eight of the B29 aviators detained at the Western Army Command (in Fukuoka Castle) were on May 17, 22, 25, and June 2, 1945 (estimated date and time) four times in Kyushu. He was killed at the university medical school as a material for biological experiments such as lung removal surgery and surgery using seawater as a blood substitute. Six of the victims were B29 crew members who crashed in Taketa City, Oita Prefecture, after being rammed by a Japanese Navy fighter over Kumamoto Prefecture on May 5. Seven of the 11 crew members were parachuted and captured, but

Captain Watkins was sent to Tokyo to gather information, and the remaining six were detained at Western Command. is there. The other two are estimated to be other B29 crew members captured in Oita and Miyazaki prefectures around May.

It is still unclear who the idea and order of the biopsy was performed, but Yoshinao Sato, a Western Army POW management staff member, was befriended by Takumi Furumori, a medical apprentice officer of the Western District Army Kaikosha Hospital. It is said that he worked with the Colonel and Professor Fukujiro Ishiyama, the director of the First Department of Surgery, Kyushu University. It seems that Colonel Yoshinao Sato and other executives of the Western Army were in tune with this idea, and Commander Isamu Yokoyama also gave a tacit understanding.

Against this background, around April or May 1945, the Great Headquarters issued a command that "only airplane pilots and prisoners of war with information value should be sent to Tokyo in the future," and in June, Tokyo. There is a situation in which a command from the military police commander, General Okito, to "treat prisoners of war strictly" is transmitted to the military police in each military district, and Western Army executives and prisoner of war aviators are omitted from the military law meeting. It is highly possible that the execution was taken as the central intention. As a result, it is presumed that the idea that "if you kill it anyway, it will be useful for medical experiments" was accepted. On the day of the first dissection, the Western Army's staff, Colonel Yoshinao Sato, Lieutenant Colonel Katsuya Yakumaru, and Captain Kajuro Aihara, accompanied the aviators to Kyushu University by truck and witnessed the surgery. It is also clear from that.

As a result of the war crimes trial, 16 Western military personnel and 14 Kyushu University officials were indicted. In Western military relations, commander Isamu Yokoyama was sentenced to death (dismissed due to illness), and Chief of Staff Masazumi Inada. General was sentenced to 7 years in prison, Deputy Chief of Staff Hisaku Fukushima was sentenced to 15 years in prison, Akinobu Ito was sentenced to 10 years in prison, Lieutenant Colonel Hiroshi Tsuda was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Lieutenant Colonel Yoshinao Sato was sentenced to death (retrial). Indefinite imprisonment), Lieutenant Colonel Katsuya Yakumaru was sentenced to life imprisonment, Commander Shinji Goyama was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and Commander Kajuro Aihara was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Regarding Kyushu University, Associate Professor Kenichi Hirao was sentenced to death, Professor Goichi Hira was sentenced to 25 years in prison, Research Student Goshima Shiro was sentenced to 6 years in prison, Research Student Eiichiro Makino was sentenced to 9 years in prison, Professor Yoshio Mori was sentenced to death (25 years in prison for retrial), and Morimoto. Kenji Kyushu University Medical Director is imprisoned for an indefinite period, Nogawa Nobuyoshi is imprisoned for 25 years, Kasa Miki research student is imprisoned for 3 years, Senba Yoshitaka is imprisoned for an indefinite period, Tashiro Jiro is imprisoned for 15 years, Tashiro Tomoe is imprisoned for 15 years, Kubo All 14 people were found guilty, including 15 years in prison for Toshiyuki research student, 5 years in prison for assistant professor Taroichi Torinosu (10 years in prison for retrial), and 5 years in prison for nurse Shizuko Tsutsui. Professor Fukujiro Ishiyama, director of the First Department of Surgery, Kyushu University, who was the center of the surgery, committed suicide before the indictment, and Takumi Komori, a surgeon apprentice, died before the defeat in an air raid.

In addition, Takumi Furumori, a surgeon apprentice, took the aviator's liver back to Kaikosha Hospital after biopsy, and five people at Kaikosha Hospital were charged with tasting it, but all were acquitted without evidence.

(B) Crew decapitation case

(GHQ Report No. 420, Retrial Record No. 288)

Trial Period: October 11-December 29, 1948

Forty-41 aviators detained in the Western Army Command since May 1945 were executed three times from June to August.

June 20 Eight people were killed in the playground of Fukuoka City High School for Girls (currently Akasaka Elementary School) behind the Western Army Command. It is said that this was done with the approval of Colonel Yoshinao Sato, Chief of Staff of the Western Army POW Management, and Maj. Gen. Akinobu Ito, General Manager of the Legal Department, in retaliation for the bombing of Fukuoka the day before. Two legal lieutenants, Yusei Wako, two warrant officers, Kinyoshi Ikeda, one apprentice officer, Yasushi Onishi, and three captains, Kentaro Touji, who commanded the scene, were decapitated.

August 10 Eight people were killed at an oil mountain prison in the southern suburbs of Fukuoka City. This may mean revenge on the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the presence of Colonel Kiyoharu Tomomori, Deputy Chief of the Western Army, the Chief of Staff, Major Tatsuo Sono, was in charge of the Legal Department. Performed execution. Apprentice Hidehiko Noda and Ensign Fukuichi Yamamoto tested whether two prisoners of war could be killed by karate. After that, Ensign Masahiko Narasaki tried to cut the Kasaya. The last one was decapitated by Ensign Minehiro Ohno after an apprentice Takashi Otsuki tried to kill him with a bow and arrow.

August 15 After "Jewel Voice Broadcasting", 16 to 17 survivors were killed at an oil mountain prison in the southern suburbs of Fukuoka City to destroy evidence. Under the command of Colonel Yoshinao Sato and Major Ryunosuke Kusumoto, Lieutenant Hiroji Nakayama, Lieutenant Noboru Hashiyama, Lieutenant Teruo Akamine, Lieutenant Ichiro Everyda, Sergeant Hideto Kuboyama, Master Sergeant Tokuzo Tsuchiyama, Mitsushige Inoue Sergeant, Sergeant Matsuki Suekatsu, and Chief Master Sergeant Nagaoka executed the execution.

In the Western Army, which had trouble explaining that there were no POW aviators in response to the U.S. military investigation after the war, 10 people including the POWs in the nine major biopsy cases were sent to Hiroshima and died in the atomic bomb. On the way to Tokyo, the plane was shot down and he died, but in the end everything was exposed to the sun.

As a result of the war criminal trial, Western Army Commander General Isamu Yokoyama, Chief of Staff Masazumi Inada, Major General Akinori Ito, Deputy Chief of Staff, Major General Kiyoharu Tomomori, Chief of Staff, General Staff Yoshinao Sato, Chief of Staff Katsuya Yakumaru, Major General Staffer Tatsuo Sono are imprisoned for an indefinite period, Major General Staff Ryunosuke Kusumoto is imprisoned for 40 years, Maj. Gen. Hisaku Fukushima is imprisoned for 15 years. I was innocent.

The executioner, Captain Kentaro Fuyu, was sentenced to death, Lieutenant Yusei Wako, Lieutenant Hiroji Nakayama, Lieutenant Ichiro Everyda, Ensign Masahiko Narasaki, Ensign Teruo Akamine, and Lieutenant Noboru Hashiyama were imprisoned for an indefinite period. 5 years, Lieutenant Takanobu Kaku is 25 years in prison, Hidehiko Noda is 25 years in prison, Takashi Otsuki is 30 years in prison, Hitoshi Yamagami is 25 years in prison, Fukuichi Yamamoto is 30 years in prison, Yasushi Onishi Apprentice officer is imprisoned for 20 years (10 years in retrial), Lieutenant Kanji Yoshida is imprisoned for 30 years, Ensign Ohno is imprisoned for 30 years, Ensign Ikeda is imprisoned for 20 years, Sergeant Tsuchiyama is imprisoned for 20 years, Kubo Hideto Yama was sentenced to 20 years in prison, Mitsushige Inoue was sentenced to 10 years in prison, Suekatsu Matsuki was sentenced to 20 years in prison, Lieutenant Nagaoka was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and Lieutenant Tokumi Otsu was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

On the other hand, Captain Yukino, Lieutenant Sadayoshi Murata, Lieutenant Minoru Nakamura, and Major Enatsu Tokuji, who has the Western Army Command, were acquitted as if they were not directly involved.

<<Kikaijima Incident>>

(GHQ Report No. 2278, No. 2279, Retrial Record No. 317, No. 318)

On April 11, 1945, a US Navy carrier-based aircraft was shot down on Kikaijima, Kagoshima Prefecture, and Arthur L.A. Ensign THOMAS was taken prisoner. Ensign Sato Isamu, commander of the Air Fleet Command of the Navy, who was stationed on Kikaijima (command is Kaya), and Captain Tatsuhiko Kida, who was dispatched from the Air Fleet Command of the 5th for inspection. Tried to send Lieutenant THOMAS to Kaya, but it was difficult to transport during the war against Okinawa, and Kaya also instructed him to take appropriate measures, so Lieutenant THOMAS was instructed at the end of April or early May. Was executed. At this time, Captain Masayoshi Yoshida took command at the scene, and Captain Tetsuo Taniguchi was decapitated.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Major Isamu Sato was sentenced to death, Captain Tatsuhiko Kida was sentenced to 40 years in prison, Captain Masayoshi Yoshida was sentenced to 40 years in prison, and Captain Tetsuo Taniguchi, the executioner, was sentenced to death (indefinite imprisonment for retrial).

On May 10, a US military carrier-based aircraft was shot down on Kikaijima, and David C.I. Captain KINCANNON was taken prisoner by the airfield construction unit. He was also decapitated by Captain Munehiko Oshima of the airfield construction unit in mid-May with the approval of Major Isamu Sato, saying that transportation to the mainland was difficult. It is said that the villagers were also watching the execution at this time.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Major Isamu Sato was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and Captain Munehiko Oshima, the executioner, was sentenced to 7 years in prison. Major Isamu Sato was executed along with the responsibility for the first execution.

<<Miyakojima Incident>>

(GHQ Report No. 347, No. 1086, Retrial Record No. 335)

Trial Period: July 6th to July 20th, 1948

On April 23, 1945, a U.S. military carrier-based aircraft was shot down on Miyakojima, Okinawa Prefecture, and crew member Joseph F. Ensign FLORENCE was captured by the Japanese Navy Guard.

He was detained as having difficulty sending himself to the mainland or Taiwan, and was forced to do dangerous tasks such as removing bombs from Japanese airfields, but when the U.S. Army landed, he was placed in the army. On July 11, Lieutenant Colonel Fujio Land Route, the information counselor of the 28th Division of Miyakojima, ordered Ensign Tonomura Uoji to be executed, and Ensign Tonomura shot and killed FLORENCE with three of his subordinate soldiers.

After the defeat, his body was dug up and incinerated, destroying evidence.

As a result of the war crimes trial, Lieutenant Colonel Fujio Rikuji, a staff member of the 28th Division, was sentenced to 35 years in prison, Ensign Tonomura was sentenced to 9 years in prison, Sergeant Jiro Takeuchi was sentenced to 3 years in prison, and Chief of Staff Kozo Hatano was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

<<Ishigaki Island Incident>>

(GHQ Report Nos. 665, 876, Retrial Record No. 258)

Trial Period: November 26, 1947-March 16, 1948

On the morning of April 15, 1945, a U.S. military carrier-based aircraft that air-raided Miyara Airfield on Ishigaki Island, Okinawa Prefecture was shot down, and Vernon L. Lieutenant TEBO, Warren H. LOYD First Class Flight Communications Officer, Robert Tuggle Jr. Three first-class flight engine soldiers parachuted down and were captured by the Navy Guard on Ishigaki Island.

After hearing the information, they were taken to the wasteland near the Navy Guard headquarters that night, and Lieutenant TEBO and Sergeant TUGGLE were decapitated. Sergeant LOYD was killed by dozens of furious Japanese soldiers as a material for piercing exercises. The corpse was buried in a hole, but immediately after the defeat, it was dug up to destroy evidence, burned to ashes, and thrown into the sea. After the war, an anonymous letter to the editor was sent to the US military, and the incident was discovered.

Forty-six people were indicted in the Yokohama trial, 41 of whom were hanged. After that, the sentence was commuted, and finally Captain Otohiko Inoue, Captain Minoru Makuda, Deputy Commander Captain Katsutaro Inoue, Lieutenant Munenori Enomoto, Ensign Taguchi Yasumasa, Sergeant Tadashi Narusako, and Sergeant Matsuo Fujinaka. A person was commuted and three officers and 29 soldiers were sentenced to five years to life imprisonment.

<<Chichijima Incident>>

(GHQ Report Nos. 137, 388, 392, 2704)

Seven U.S. POW aviators captured in 1944-45 on Chichijima in the Ogasawara Islands were executed one after another by beatings, decapitations, and sword stabs from February to March 1945, and the Japanese garrison. There was a bizarre incident in which executives cut meat from the corpse and ate it. This human flesh case did not result from a lack of food, but from curiosity or hostility.

This case was tried in an American trial on Guam, and a total of five people were hanged, including Lieutenant General Yoshio Tachibana, Commander of the Army Garrison, Major Isamu Matoba, Captain Noboru Nakajima, Lieutenant Colonel Kikuji Ito, and Colonel Shizuo Yoshii of the Navy Garrison. Twenty-six people were found guilty.

<<Taiwan Armed Forces Trial>>

(GHQ Report No. 582, Retrial Record No. 208)

Of the 54 American POWs captured in Taiwan, 14 were brought to the Taiwan Army's military law trial and shot dead on June 19, 1945.

Eight officers of the Taiwan Armed Forces Legal Department were tried in the US trial in Shanghai, but only Captain Koike Kim was tried in the Yokohama trial and sentenced to four years in prison.

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