

ADDRESS REPLY TO

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO

JAG:I:3:EHN:mas
OO-INOUE, Sadae
TADA, Tokuchi/A17-10 OQ
(11-7-50) 168346

8 NOV 1950

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case of Sadae Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, and Tokuchi Tada, former Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, tried in joinder, are approved.

The sentence of death, to be executed by hanging by the neck until dead, of Sadae Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, is hereby commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of his natural life.

Francis P. Matthews
Secretary of the Navy

0473

ADDRESS REPLY TO

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO

JAG:I:JIL:lmh
OO-Inoue, Sadao
Tada, Tokumichi/A17-10 OQ
(9-28-49) 168346

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case of Sadao Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, and Tokumichi Tada, former Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, tried in joinder, are approved.

The sentence of death, to be executed by hanging by the neck until dead, of Sadao Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, is hereby confirmed.

Secretary of the Navy

CC - Secnav Files

0474

ADDRESS REPLY TO

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO

JAG:I:JIL:lmh
OO-Inoue, Sadae
Tada, Tokuchi/A17-10 OQ
(9-28-49) 168346

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case of Sadae Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, and Tokuchi Tada, former Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, tried in joinder, are approved.

The sentence of death, to be executed by hanging by the neck until dead, of Sadae Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, is hereby confirmed.

Secretary of the Navy

0475

ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO

JAG:Y:JTL:ch

OO-Inoue, Sadao

Tada, Tokushi/ALV-10 00

(9-28-49) 158345

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case of Sadao Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, and Tokushi Tada, former Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, tried in joinder, are approved.

The sentence of death, to be executed by hanging by the neck until dead, of Sadao Inoue, former Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, is hereby confirmed.

Secretary of the Navy

0476

In reply refer to Initials
and No.

Op-222B/wj
Serial 914822

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



27 SEP 1949

RECEIVED
27 SEP 1949
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: Judge Advocate General.
Subject: Cases of KATSUMI, INOUE and TADA.
Enclosure: (A) File of proceedings in the cases of KATSUMI,
INOUE and TADA.
1. Enclosure (A) is returned with contents noted.

P. G. Hale
P. G. Hale,
By Direction

0477

CO-INOUE, Sadae,
TADA, Tekuchi/A17-10 OQ
JIL:bem 168346

Place Tried:

Hq. of the Commander
Naval Forces, Marianas

Date of Trial:

28 March 1949

Date Received:

5 July 1949

CHARGE

Plea

Findings

VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR

NG

G

Spec 1 - INOUE, as CG of the 14th Div., IJA, and TADA, as Chief of Staff of same Div., on or about 4 Sept. 1944, at military installations of IJA, Babelthuap Is. Palau Is., did each and together, acting with MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, and KOKUBO, wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, exact description to the relator unknown, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

NG

proved

Spec 2 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely TADA, MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

NG

not proved

Spec 3 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measure as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect three unarmed American POWs, names unknown, then held captive, by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said POWs, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, by TADA, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, in violation of the law and customs of war.

NG

Proved

Spec 4 - Sept. 18, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMIYA, OZAKI, TAMAMOTO, YOKOYAMA, EZURE, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, HIDAKA, IWAMOTO, NAKAMURA, OKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPRILLER, Marino DE LA HOZ, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALES, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ESCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Agapito C. HONDONERO, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

NG

NP

Spec 5 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely,

NG

NP

0478

CO-INOUE, Sadae
TADA, Tekuchi/A17-10 OQ

Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPRILLA, Marino DE LA HOZ, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALES, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ESCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Agapito C. HONDONERO, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said persons by shooting with firearms, by YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMIYA, OZAKI, TAMAMOTO, YOKOYAMA, EZURE, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, HIDAKA, ITO, IWAMOTO, NAKAMURA, IKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

- Spec 6 - Dec. 29, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, NG Not Proved
failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, one Charlie SMITH, alias, JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 7 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed NG Not proved
to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Charlie SMITH, alias JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said SMITH by shooting with firearms, by NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 8 - May 24, 1945, same place, same capacity, INOUE, NG Proved
acting with KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOSE, did willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 9 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed NG Proved
to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely, KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOSE, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 10 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed NG Proved
to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said KAUFMAN, by beheading with a sword, by KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, ONOSE, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

SENTENCE: INOUE, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring. TADA to be confined for a period of four (4) years.

OO-INOUE, Sadae
TADA, Tokuchi/A17-10 OQ

C.A. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specs. 1,3,8,9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former Lt. Gen. IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former Col. IJA, INOUE, Sadae, will be retained in confinement in the U.S. Naval Brig, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority; TADA, Tokuchi, will be transferred to the custody of the CG of the 8th U.S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

CinC PAC ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specs 1,3,8,9,10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case, and the action of the CA thereon, are approved.

FACTS: The accused INOUE was CG of the 14th Division from the middle of April 1944 until the end of 1946. There were other units independent of the 14th Div. in the Palau Islands, during the period April 1944 to June 1945. The South Seas Kempetai (MP unit) and the provisional Anti-aircraft unit were two of these independent units. The accused INOUE became the Army Group Commander, Palau Area about May 1944. In December 1944, the Provisional Anti-aircraft unit was made a part of the 14th Division and the South Seas Kempetai was put under the restricted command of the 14th Div. In May 1945, the South Seas Kempetai was made a part of the 14th Div. The accused TADA was Chief of Staff to the accused INOUE during this period.

MIYAZAKI, Aritsune, Lt.Col. (deceased), was the officer in charge of the South Seas Kempetai during the period April 1944 to June 1945.

In September 1944, three members of the crew of a B-24 shot down over the Palau, parachuted and landed safely. They were captured by the Japanese troops and were taken to the headquarters of the 14th Div. On or about 4 Sept. 1944, the accused INOUE told the accused TADA to have the three POWs turned over to the South Seas Kempetai for execution. The accused TADA relayed this information to Lt.Col. MIYAZAKI and the POWs were sent by truck to the South Seas Kempetai. MIYAZAKI had his unit fall out to witness the execution. Lt.Col. MIYAZAKI shot one prisoner, Capt. NAKAMURA decapitated the second and Sgt. Major KOKUBO attempted to decapitate the third but his sword was too blunt so MIYAZAKI shot the third prisoner. None of the prisoners had a trial.

On or about the middle of September 1944, seven missionaries, under control of the South Seas Government were suspected of signalling to the American bombers, so the 14th Div. asked the South Seas Kempetai to keep them in custody to prevent these actions. On or about the 18th of Sept. 1944, Lt.Col. MIYAZAKI stated to certain members of his command that the missionaries had been ordered executed by the Army Group Commander. The missionaries were then taken into the jungle and shot by members of the Kempetai and others. The missionaries had no trial.

In December, 1944, the South Seas Kempetai had an Englishman, Charlie SMITH, interned for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was a spy or not. On or about 29 September, the CO of the South Seas, Kempetai ordered SMITH executed stating it was in accordance with instructions from the Army Group Headquarters. Sgt. YAMADA shot SMITH with a pistol under orders of Capt. NAKAMURA. Smith had no trial. In May 1945, an American plane was shot down over the Palau and 2ndLt. KAUFMAN bailed out and was picked up by the 14th Div. The accused INOUE ordered the POW KAUFMAN executed by the unit which sustained the most damage (Korer A.A. Unit) in order to raise the unit's morale. The POW was turned over to the C.O. of the AA unit, Capt. KOICHI. Capt. KOICHI order Lt. KATSUTAMA to execute KAUFMAN. Lt. KATSUTAMA then decapitated 2ndLt. KAUFMAN.

OO-INOUE, Sadae
TADA, Tekuchi/A17-10 OQ

Admissions of each of the accused ^{were} properly introduced into evidence. TADA's statement relates: that in early September he informed MIYAZAKI as to the intention of the C.G. of the 14th Div. regarding the disposal of the three POWs, asserting that he was merely passing on the CG's policy, and that MIYAZAKI stated he would be responsible for it; that Gen. OBATA had ordered the three prisoners disposed of in the event of a landing; and that he knew nothing as to the other crimes charged. INOUE, in his statement, declared that he had been ordered by Gen. OBATA to dispose of the POWs in the event of a landing; that transportation and communications to the rear were severed; that when it became apparent in September that an American landing was imminent, he had Gen. OBATA's orders carried out as to the three POWs.

DEFENSE:

A witness, NAKAGAWA, Col. testified that the South Seas Kempetai unit was a unit independent of the 14th Div. and Army Group Command, Palau Area, until March 1945; that the South Seas Government office was in complete charge of all foreign residents on Palau and that this office, under Vice Admiral HOSOGAYA (who was senior to INOUE), functioned continuously from April 1944 until 1946; that the CG of the 14th Div. did not issue orders to move the missionaries but requested that the South Seas Government turn them over to the Kempetai for custody that the duties of the Army Group Headquarters were purely operational in nature and did not include duties involving foreign residents. NAKAGAWA further testified that he heard Lt. Gen. OBATA, the superior commander of INOUE, state to the accused TADA, "in the event that an enemy landing was inevitable, the prisoners must be disposed of".

The accused introduced documentary evidence showing that the South Seas Kempetai unit was not a subordinate unit of the Army Group Command, Palau area until March 1945.

The accused TADA took the stand and testified that Lt. Gen. OBATA, the immediate superior in command of INOUE, stated in June, 1944, that in the event of an inevitable landing of enemy forces, POWs were to be disposed of; that in Sept. it was probably that the enemy would land on Palau Island at any moment and in accordance with OBATA's order, INOUE ordered the three POWs executed immediately. TADA testified that he opposed this order, stating he could not draft orders in violation of international law. The general then requested that TADA get the Kempetai to execute the POWs. TADA testified that he conveyed this message to the C.O. of the Kempetai, Lt. Col. MIYAZAKI, pointing out that the CG of the 14th Div. could not command him to perform the execution and thus MIYAZAKI must decide this matter independently. TADA testified that it was his understanding that MIYAZAKI was going to take the POWs, protect them, and keep the matter secret from the CG of the 14th Div. TADA testified further that he left the Hq. on 6 Sept. and moved to a battle command post and didn't return until Oct. 1944 at which time he heard that the prisoners had been executed. TADA testified that he knew nothing of the execution of the missionaries as he was absent from Hq. 14th Div. at that time; that no report or order of any kind went out from the 14th Div. at that time; that no report or order of any kind went out from the 14th Div. concerning the civilian SMITH.

The accused INOUE took the stand in his own behalf and testified that in June, 1944, he received instructions from his superior, Lt. Gen. OBATA, to the effect that according to the authorities in Tokyo, all POWs would be disposed of if a landing by the enemy became probable. INOUE testified that he asked the Kempetai C.O. to execute the prisoners because, (1) he had no alternative as transportation to the rear was completely severed, (2) he had been ordered to do so by his superior and (3) he wanted to protect the prisoners from any atrocities which might be committed by lower echelon units.

OO:INOUE, Sadae
TADA, Tekuchi/A17-10

INOUE denied that he ever gave any order whatsoever concerning the foreign missionaries or the Englishman SMITH, stating that he had no authority whatsoever over those persons as his unit was purely an operational one.

INOUE then testified that in May of 1945, 2nd Lt. KAUFMAN was shot down and made a POW; that because the Island of Koror was a more healthful place than any other part of the Islands, he told Capt. KOICHI the prisoner was to be transferred to KOICHI's unit. INOUE denied ever ordering Lt. KAUFMAN executed and that when he later heard Lt. KAUFMAN had been unexpectedly executed he didn't order an investigation made because of the intense fighting going on and his fear that an investigation, if conducted then, would lower morale.

A number of character testimonials were placed in evidence indicating the good character of both accused.

APPLICABLE LAW AND DISCUSSION:

The accused INOUE, Sadae, challenged the President of the commission on the ground that he had served on commissions which had tried other persons for the same offenses here tried. The president admitted those facts but denied any personal interest or prejudice against the accused in the instant case. Accordingly, the challenge of the accused in this regard was properly not sustained. (par. 8, SCAP rules). *also 24 Sep 45 + 5 Dec 45 - 3(c)*

The accused made motions for a separate trial on the grounds that the defendants had antagonistic defenses and that a confession by one defendant if introduced and proved, would be calculated to prejudice the commissions against the other. The commission denied this motion. It is well settled that a motion for severance is addressed to the court's discretion and the decision will not be disturbed in the absence of clear abuse. *Cockran v. U.S.* 41 F2d 193. The record in the instant case shows that when the confessions of both accused were introduced into evidence, the court announced it would give no evidential value to any portions of the statements of one defendant as it may involve or affect a co-defendant. Further, TADA's defense was that INOUE ordered him to see to the details of the execution and INOUE's defense was that he was carrying out orders of his superior officer OBATA. Thus it is seen that the accused did not have antagonistic defenses. From the above, it appears that the court did ^{not} abuse its discretion in denying the motion for a separate trial.

The accused objected to the charges and specifications on the grounds (1) that the specifications are not clear as to whether the accused INOUE violated the law and customs of war acting as CG of the 14th Div. or as Army Group Commander, Palau Area, (2) that specification 3 was duplicitious of specification 2, that specification 5 was duplicitious of specification 4, that specification 7 was duplicitious of specification 6, and that specification 10 was duplicitious of specification 9, (3) that specifications 2 and 3 with regards to accused INOUE merge into the offense of specification 1, and specifications 9 and 10 merge into the offense of specification 8, (4) that the specification show murder and neglect of duty and therefore should not be laid under the same charge, (5) that there is no certainty as to the persons against whom the offenses were committed, (6) that there was improper joinder of parties, (7) that specifications 1 and 8 are vague and don't follow the same in NC&B, (8) that specifications 1 and 8 allege the common law crime of murder and there is no common law crime against the United States except treason, (9) that bare neglect of duty is not a crime, (10) and that they do not show an exception to the statute of limitations. As to (1) these titles of the accused INOUE merely describe or identify the accused and his position at the time of the offenses. As to (2) above, the specifications referred to alleged failure to control subordinates under his command in their treatment of POWs and captured civilians,

0482

OO-INQUE, Sadac
TADA, Tekuchi/A17-10

and also failure to protect the same prisoners of war and civilians who were under his control. By international law the accused had a duty both to control his own subordinates and to affirmatively protect prisoners of war (In re Yamashita). Therefore, the specification referred to in the instant case are not duplicitous. As to (3) the offense stated in specification 1, Murder, is an offense which is separate and distinct from the offense set out in specifications 2 and 3 even though they concern the same people. This same condition exists in regards to specification 8, 9 and 10. As to (4) above, that such different specifications should not be laid under the same charge, it is considered that all the acts alleged by the ten specifications state crimes which are violations of the law and customs of war and thus are properly laid under such a charge. The objection set forth in (5) above is considered to be without merit since specifications 1, 2 & 3 describe the persons offended *as three* *by name and nationality. This manner of description is sufficient. Sec. 34, NO&B.* The objection in (6) above had already been dealt with. As to objection (7) that specifications 1 & 8 are vague. Under SCAP regulations governing the trials of accused war criminals it states that the charges and specifications must be clearly worded so as to apprise the accused of each offense. In specifications 1 and 8 all the elements of the offense of murder are clearly set out so as to apprise the accused of the offense of which they are charged. In regards to objection (8) above it is considered that the objection is without merit in that the offense as charged is a violation of the laws of war, not a violation against the United States. As to (9) above, it has been held that such neglect of duty is a crime (Yamashita case). As to the last objection (10), in that there is no statute of limitations existing with respect to the offenses here charged (Yamashita case - SCAP rules) this objection is without merit.

The accused made pleas to the jurisdiction on the ^Rground that (1) the commission lacked jurisdiction in that the commission was authorized to take up cases of persons legally brought before it and the accused were not legally brought before it because the accused were not properly extradited from Japan, and (2) that the situs of the alleged crimes was not under the command of the convening authority at the time the offenses were committed and (3) that neglect of duty is not a crime. The pleas to the jurisdiction ^Rwas properly denied. As to (1) above, the laws relative to the extradition of criminals generally are not applicable to war criminals and in the SCAP regulations it is provided that any command outside the Far East Theater could obtain suspected war criminals (such as the accused) by submitting a request therefor, together with certain required information which was properly supplied in this case. As to (2) above, jurisdiction in war crime cases is primarily based upon custody of the accused at the time of trial and not on territorial principles of jurisdiction (SCAP). As to (3) above, the Yamashita case held that neglect of duty as charged in this case, is a war crime.

The accused made pleas in bar of trial on the ^Rground that the alleged offense occurred more than two years before the charge and specifications were drawn and were, therefore, barred by the statute of limitations. In war crimes there is no statute of limitations. "The offense need not have been committed after a particular date to render the responsible party or parties subject to arrest, but in general should have been committed since or immediately prior to the Mudken Incident of 18 December 1931". SCAP

The accused made a pleas in abatement on the grounds that Article 60, Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 27 July 1929, had not been complied with in that the protecting power had not been advised of the judicial proceedings against the accused. The accused were not prisoners of war, having been arrested subsequent to the surrender of Japan and the article relied upon does not apply (In re Yamashita 327 U.S. 1-16). The pleas in abatement were properly denied.

The accused made motions for a bill of particulars urging therein the same

COL INOUE, Sadase
TADA, Tekuchi/A17-10 OQ

grounds as were set forth in accused's objections to the charge and specifications as discussed above. There is no provisions in Naval Courts and Boards for such a motion and it was properly overruled since the questions presented therein had already been ruled upon after objections to the charge and specification which is the counterpart in naval law to such a motion.

Throughout the entire trial the accused made numerous objections to the introduction of documentary evidence and to hearsay and opinion testimony by witnesses. The majority of these objections were overruled and, in view of the relaxed rules of evidence authorized by SCAP, properly so.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is considered that there was ample competent evidence adduced during the trial to sustain the findings of "guilty" by the court and it is recommended that the case be passed as legal without comment.

John I. Loy
JOHN I. LOY
Capt., USMC

I have read the foregoing and concur.

W. J. Allen
W. J. Allen
App. PM 7/23/47

ful

0484

SENTENCES: INOUE, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring. TAKA to be confined for a period of four (4) years.

st. nice
Lee
sub
W
C.A. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former Lt. Gen., IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former Col., IJA, are approved. INOUE, Sadae, will be retained in confinement in the U.S. Naval Brig, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority; TADA, Tokuchi, will be transferred to the custody of the CG of the 8th U.S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

CinC PAC ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case, and the action of the convening authority thereon, are approved.


NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Judge Advocate General

9 SEP 1949

To: The Chief of Naval Operations (Op-22).

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case, and the actions of the convening and reviewing authorities thereon, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, are legal.

Referred for information.


G. H. RUSSELL
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

- Spec 5 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely, Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPRIELLA, Marino DE LA HOZ, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALES, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ESCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Apagito HONODONERO, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said persons by shooting with firearms, by YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMIYA, OZAKI, TAMAMOTO, YOKOYAMA, EZURE, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, HIDAKA, ITO, IWAMOTO, NAKAMURA, IKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 6 - Dec. 29, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, one Charlie SMITH, alias, JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 7 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Charlie SMITH, alias JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said SMITH by shooting with firearms, by NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 8 - May 24, 1945, same place, same capacity, INOUE, acting with KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOSE, did wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 9 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely, KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOSE, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 10- Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said KAUFMAN, by beheading with a sword, by KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, ONOSE, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

PLEAS

NG to all.

FINDINGS

G (Spec 1 (INOUE and TADA), proved; 3, 8, 9 and 10 (INOUE), proved; 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (INOUE), NP.)

MILITARY COMMISSION REFERRAL	8-19-49 bem	Case No. 168346
Name	Rank	Date Received
Sadae INOUE, formerly Lt. Gen., IJA		5 July 1949
Tekuchi TADA, formerly Colonel, IJA		
(Tried in joinder)		
Trial Held		Date of Trial
Hq. of the Commander		28 March 1949
Naval Forces, Marianas		

Offenses

VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR

- Spec 1 - INOUE, as CG of the 14th Div., IJA, and TADA, as Chief of Staff of same Div., on or about 4 Sept. 1944, at military installations of IJA, Babelthuap Is. Palau Is., did, each and together, acting with MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, and KOKUBO, wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, exact description to the relator unknown, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 2 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely TADA, MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 3 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measure as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect three unarmed American POWs, names unknown, then held captive, by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said POWs, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, by TADA, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 4 - Sept. 18, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMIYA, OZAKI, TAMAMOTO, YOKOYAMA, EZURE, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, HIDAKA, IWAMOTO, NAKAMURA, OKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPRIELLA, Marino DE LA HOZ, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALES, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ESCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Agapito MONDONERO, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

0488

RECOMMENDATION: ICHIKAWA, to be hanged by the neck until dead, together with the members accompanying him, to be confined for a period of two (2) years.

2.1. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of ICHIKAWA, Sadao, former Lt. Gen., IJA, and TAKAHASHI, Genji, former Col., IJA, are approved. ICHIKAWA, Sadao, will be retained in confinement in the U.S. Naval Prison, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority; TAKAHASHI, Genji, will be transferred to the custody of the 5th U.S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

2.2. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case, and the action of the convening authority thereon, are approved.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Judge Advocate General

20 SEP 1945

To: The Chief of Naval Operations (Op-02).

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case, and the actions of the convening and reviewing authorities thereon, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, are legal.

Referred for information.

G. H. RUSSELL
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

0490

MILITARY COMMISSION MEMORANDUM

8-12-49 Jan

Case No. 168243

Name

Rank

Date Received

Sadao INOUE, formerly Lt. Gen., IJA
Fukuchi TADA, formerly Colonel, IJA
(Tried in joinder)

8 July 1949

Trial Held

Date of Trial

Hq. of the Commander
Naval Forces, Marianas

28 March 1949

Offenses

VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR

Spec 1 - INOUE, as CG of the 14th Div., IJA, and TADA, as Chief of Staff of same Div., on or about 4 Sept. 1944, at military installations of IJA, Rabaulthump Is. Palau Is., did, each and together, acting with MIYAKI, NAKAMURA, and KOKUBO, wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, exact description to the relator unknown, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 2 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely TADA, MIYAKI, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 3 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measure as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect three unarmed American POWs, names unknown, then held captive, by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said POWs, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, by TADA, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 4 - Sept. 16, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely YAMAGUCHI, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUKINOTO, ICHIMURA, OKAWI, TANAKA, YOKOYAMA, KISHI, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, HIDAKA, IWANO, NAKAMURA, OKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPERANZA, Marino DE LA ROSA, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ, Francisco FERNANDEZ Y RODRIGUEZ, Emilio VILLAR, and Agustin RODRIGUEZ, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 5 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely, Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPINILLA, Marino DE LA ROS, Nino FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ, Francisco FERNANDEZ Y RODRIGUEZ, Rutilio VILLAR, and Apolito NUNOZOSERO, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said persons by shooting with firearms, by YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, IKENIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMURA, OZAKI, YAMAMOTO, YODYAMA, KIKUKI, FUJITANI, KANAGUCHI, KIRAKA, ITO, IWAMOTO, KAKIMURA, KANURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 6 - Dec. 29, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely KAKIMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, one Charlie SMITH, alias, JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 7 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Charlie SMITH, alias JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said SMITH by shooting with firearms, by KAKIMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 8 - May 24, 1945, same place, same capacity, INOUE, acting with KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and OROSE, did wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 9 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely, KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and OROSE, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 10. Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said KAUFMAN, by beheading with a sword, by KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, OROSE, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

VERDICT
IS to all.

FINDINGS

6 (Spec 1 (INOUE and YADA), proved; 5, 8, 9 and 10 (INOUE), proved; 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (INOUE), not.)

INFORM: INOUE, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring. TAKA to be confined for a period of four (4) years.

C.A. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lt. Gen., IJA, and TAKA, Tokuchi, former Col., IJA, are approved. INOUE, Sadao, will be retained in confinement in the U.S. Naval Brig, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority; TAKA, Tokuchi, will be transferred to the custody of the CG of the 8th U.S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

CinC PAC ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case, and the action of the convening authority thereon, are approved.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Judge Advocate General

7 9 SEP 1949

To: The Chief of Naval Operations (Op-22).

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case, and the actions of the convening and reviewing authorities thereon, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, are legal.

Referred for information.

G. L. HUGHES
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

0493

MILITARY COMMISSION REFERRAL		Case No. 108345
Name	Rank	Date Received
Sadao INOUE, formerly Lt. Gen., IJA Tetsuchi TADA, formerly Colonel, IJA (Tried in Joinder)		5 July 1949
Trial Held		Date of Trial
Hq. of the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas		28 March 1949

Offenses

VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR

Spec 1 - INOUE, as CG of the 14th Div., IJA, and TADA, as Chief of Staff of same Div., on or about 4 Sept. 1944, at military installations of IJA, Rabelthump Is., Palau Is., did, each and together, acting with MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, and KOKUBO, wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, exact description to the relator unknown, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 2 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely TADA, MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 3 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measure as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect three unarmed American POWs, names unknown, then held captive, by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said POWs, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, by TADA, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 4 - Sept. 18, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUBIMOTO, ICHIMIYA, OKAZI, YAMAMOTO, YOKOTAMA, KUNIKI, FUJITANI, KAWASUGI, HIDAKA, IWANOTO, NAKAMURA, OKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPINILLA, Marino DE LA NOE, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALES, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y HOSUERO, Melio VILLAR, and Agapito BONDONERO, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 5 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely, Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPINILLA, Marino DE LA ROX, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ESCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Apagito HONCHONERO, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said persons by shooting with firearms, by YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIKIYA, OKAKI, YAMAMOTO, YONOHANA, HENRE, FUJITANI, KAWASUCHI, HIDAKA, ITO, IWAMOTO, NAKAMURA, IKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 6 - Dec. 23, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, one Charlie SMITH, alias, JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 7 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Charlie SMITH, alias JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said SMITH by shooting with firearms, by NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 8 - May 24, 1945, same place, same capacity, INOUE, acting with KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOSE, did wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 9 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely, KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOSE, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 10 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said KAUFMAN, by beheading with a sword, by KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, ONOSE, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

PLEAS
NS to all.

FINDINGS

6 (Spec 1 (INOUE and TADA), proved; 3, 8, 9 and 10 (INOUE), proved; 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (INOUE), NF.)

SENTENCES: INOUE, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring, TAKA to be confined for a period of four (4) years.

C.A. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lt. Gen., IJA, and TAKA, Tokushi, former Col., IJA, are approved. INOUE, Sadao, will be retained in confinement in the U.S. Naval Brig, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority; TAKA, Tokushi, will be transferred to the custody of the CG of the 8th U.S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

CinC PAC ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case, and the action of the convening authority thereon, are approved.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Judge Advocate General

9 SEP 1949

To: The Chief of Naval Operations (Op-29).

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case, and the actions of the convening and reviewing authorities thereon, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, are legal.

Referred for information.

G. L. RUSSELL
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

MILITARY COMMISSION REFERRAL	2-12-49 Jan	Case No. 168346
Name	Rank	Date Received
Sadao INOUE, formerly Lt. Gen., IJA		5 July 1949
Tokuichi TADA, formerly Colonel, IJA		
(Tried in Joinder)		
Trial Held		Date of Trial
Hq. of the Commander		28 March 1949
Naval Forces, Marianas		

Offenses

VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR

- Spec 1 - INOUE, as CG of the 14th Div., IJA, and TADA, as Chief of Staff of same Div., on or about 4 Sept. 1944, at military installations of IJA, Babelthump Is. Palau Is., did, each and together, acting with MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, and KOKUBO, wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, exact description to the relator unknown, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 2 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely TADA, MIYAZAKI, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, three unarmed American POWs, names to the relator unknown, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 3 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measure as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect three unarmed American POWs, names unknown, then held captive, by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said POWs, by beheading with swords and by shooting with firearms, by TADA, NAKAMURA, KOKUBO, and others unknown, in violation of the law and customs of war.
- Spec 4 - Sept. 18, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMURA, OKAKI, TANAMOTO, YOKOTAMA, KURE, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, NIDAKA, IWANOTO, NAKAMURA, OKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully, and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPINILLA, Marino DE LA ROSA, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALES, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ENCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Agapito BONDORERO, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 5 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect seven civilians, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, namely, Luis BLANCO Y SUAREZ, Bernardo DE LA ESPRIELLA, Marino DE LA NOZ, Elias FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ, Francisco HERNANDEZ Y ESCUDERO, Emilio VILLAR, and Agapito HERNANDEZ, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said persons by shooting with firearms, by YAMAMOTO, ICHIKAWA, ISHIYAMA, SUGIMOTO, ICHIMURA, OKAKI, TANAMOTO, YOKOYAMA, HIRAI, FUJITANI, KAWAGUCHI, HIDAKA, ITO, IWAMOTO, NAKAMURA, IKAMURA, UCHIDA, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 6 - Dec. 29, 1944, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully, by shooting with firearms, one Charlie SMITH, alias, JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 7 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Charlie SMITH, alias JAMES, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said SMITH by shooting with firearms, by NAKAMURA, AJIOKA, YAMADA and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 8 - May 24, 1945, same place, same capacity, INOUE, acting with KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOBE, did wilfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice aforethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike, kill and cause to be killed, by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 9 - Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to discharge his duty to control members of his command, namely, KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, and ONOBE, permitting them to kill unlawfully and cause to be killed unlawfully by beheading with a sword, one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

Spec 10. Same time, same place, same capacity, INOUE, failed to take measures as were within his power and appropriate in the circumstances to protect one Wallace F. KAUFMAN, an American POW, then and there held captive by the armed forces of Japan, in that he permitted the unlawful killing of said KAUFMAN, by beheading with a sword, by KOICHI, KATSUYAMA, ONOBE, and others unknown, this in violation of the law and customs of war.

PLEAS
NS to all.

FINDINGS
6 (Spec 1 (INOUE and TADA), proved; 3, 8, 9 and 10 (INOUE), proved; 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (INOUE), NS.)

SENTENCES: INOUE, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring. TAKA to be confined for a period of four (4) years.

C.A. ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lt. Gen., IJA, and TAKA, Tokuchi, former Col., IJA, are approved. INOUE, Sadao, will be retained in confinement in the U.S. Naval Brig, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority; TAKA, Tokuchi, will be transferred to the custody of the CG of the 8th U.S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

CinC PAC ACTION: The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case, and the action of the convening authority thereon, are approved.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Judge Advocate General

9 SEP 1949

To: The Chief of Naval Operations (Op-22).

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing military commission case, and the actions of the convening and reviewing authorities thereon, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, are legal.

Referred for information.

C. L. RUSSELL
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

88 *Wm* 2. M. O.

13 JUL 1949

#168346

Subject: The case of INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General, IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokuchi under charge and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949, review of and commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment, request for.

G. Campbell
G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to:
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.

Form No. Cincpacftt-24

0500

FF12/113-10(3)
02-MEC-08

THE PACIFIC FLEET
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AREA

JUL 3 10 06 AM 1949

Serial: 3844

14 JUN 1949

RECEIVED

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on Defense
Counsel for War Crimes Trial,
Guam ltr dtd 8 June 1949.

From: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Via: (1) The Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(2) Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General,
IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokuchi under charge
and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949,
review of and commutation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1. Forwarded, contents noted.

C. A. Pownall

C. A. POWNALL

0501

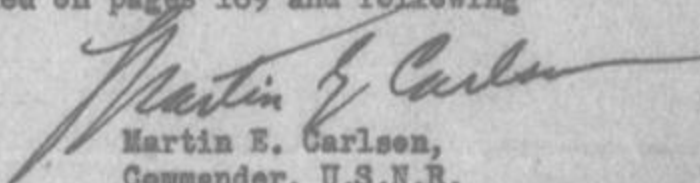
From: Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Via: (1) The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.
(2) The Commander-in-Chief United States Pacific Fleet.
(3) The Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General, IJA, tried in jeinder with TADA, Tekuchi under charge and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949, review of and commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment, request for.

Enclosure: (a) Request of INOUE, Sadae for review of his trial.
(b) Petition in behalf of Lt General INOUE, Sadae by Chaplain A. P. Spehn dated May 27, 1949.

1. It is respectfully requested that the proceedings of the trial of INOUE, Sadae tried in jeinder with TADA, Tekuchi from March 28, 1949 to April 29, 1949 be reviewed with respect to matters of law raised at the trial which materially prejudiced the substantial rights of the accused, INOUE, Sadae.

2. We respectfully petition for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment in view of the evidence in mitigation, evidence of superior orders, the policy of central headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, the battle conditions, the reputation and record of Lt General INOUE, Sadae for efficiency, fidelity, subordination, temperance, courage and other traits that go to make a good officer. We respectfully call your attention to the testimony of Lt General INOUE as a witness in his own behalf, testimony as recorded on pages 169 and following of the record.


Martin E. Carlsen,
Commander, U.S.N.R.

0502

元日本帝國陸軍中將 井上 定衛

合衆國海軍大匠

井上 井上 井上 井上 井上 井上 井上 井上 井上 井上

昭和二十四年三月二十八日より昭和二十四年四月二十九日
に至る間、グアム島に於て行はれたる余の裁判の再審
の要否を

一 余の死刑を減刑する爲に昭和二十四年三月十七日
附第一六一八号起訴状に於て余及び余の参謀
長多田智知大佐のグアム島に於ける裁判の再
審を要する。

二 余が余の裁判に於て証言したる如く余は余。
直上上陸軍第三十一軍司令部より余の参謀
上陸の際には全作戦を熟知するは余の司令
官に任ぜられたと指令せられた。余は、この指令
に反対した。この指令は東京の
中央当局の命令であると余は主張し、それ故に
余の上陸の要否を知らず、且又ペリリュー島に現
に合衆國海軍大匠の上陸を要する時、余は
昭和十九年九月三日の作戦の勝利を争う。

と余儀なくせられた。この様なことを行ふのは年
に一つで非常なものである。余は現下之を有
きとす。此の様なことを一二年のうちに得て
おかうかと思ふ。余は（余自身を分析）反省して
こゝろが未だ満足な結論に至ることも得ず、
現下余の生活環境の訓練と云ふ生活環境の
かくあるべきであると思ふ。また、現下余は前
行進するを得ない。此の説明も決して余にと
ては満足な果てである。（はあ）

此のつとめ、数年前より多量の貴方をわづらは
ずくことも許してゐた。余は生かぬものゝちも
此の世に生かすことあり貴方の貴人たることを
とす

敬具

井上ひさ子

From: INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General, IJA.
To: The Secretary of the United States Navy.
Via: Navy Commander Martin E. Carlsen, Chief Defense Counsel.
Subject: War Crimes Trial held on me at Guam from March 28, 1949
to April 29, 1949 review of, request for.

1. It is respectfully requested that the war crimes trial held on Guam on me and my chief of staff, Colonel TADA, Tekuchi under a charge and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949 be reviewed for the purpose of commuting my death sentence.

2. As I testified during my trial I was instructed by my immediate superior in command, Lt General OBATA, Commanding General of the 31st Army that in case of an American invasion it was my duty as a Japanese General to dispose of all prisoners of war. Although I objected to such orders I was told by Lt General OBATA that these orders were in accordance with the policy of Central Headquarters at Tokyo. So under the threat of an American invasion and the actual invasion of Peleliu by the United States Marines I was forced to order the execution of three prisoners in September of 1944. For me to have to do this was a terrible thing. In light of what I now know I cannot understand how it was possible even for me to do such a thing. I have tried hard to analyze myself and always end up with the far from satisfactory conclusion: It must have been because of my training and my way of life. I could not under the circumstances have done otherwise. I say that this explanation is not satisfactory to me and it is not.

Please accept my humble petition and forgive me for intruding upon your busy life. I realize my unworthiness yet I do ask your indulgence in this my greatest time of trouble.

Your obedient,

/s/ INOUE, Sadae.

0505

ONE HUNDRED and THIRD
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY ADDRESS:
Officer in Charge
One Hundred and Third
Naval Construction Battalion

27 May 1949

From: LTJG A. P. Spohn, Chaplain, USN
To: The Convening Authority
War Crimes Commission
Commander Naval Forces, Marianas

Subj: Petition in behalf of Lt. Gen. Inoue, I.J.A.

1. The following petition is submitted in behalf of Lt. Gen. Inoue, IJA, for the consideration of the War Crimes Commission:

(a) Since August 1945 it has been my privilege to meet each week with the Japanese War Crimes Prisoners for the purpose of instruction and discussion of the Christian Faith and way of life.

(b) Previous to their internment on Guam many of these prisoners had never had the opportunity of reading the Bible or of learning about Christianity. Lt. Gen. Inoue was one who was a stranger to this way of life and faith.

(c) A few weeks ago he requested to be baptized into the Christian faith. He assured me that it was a genuine request, that the Christian faith was the answer to his religious needs, and that he wanted to die a Christian man.

(d) Lt. Gen. Inoue has always been an interested attendant at our weekly discussions. He has been straightforward and honest in his questions and answers. On the basis of his changed attitude and repentant spirit I heartily recommend him to the Commission for reconsideration of his sentence.

Arnold P. Spohn
Arnold P. Spohn

0506

A17

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief

Serial: 2103

13 July 1949

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel for War
Crimes Trial, Guam ltr dtd
8 June 1949.

From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To : The Secretary of the Navy. ←
Via : Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General,
IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokuchi under charge
and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949,
review of and commutation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to:
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.

0507

SP15/213-20(3)
02-200-00

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3844

14 JUN 1949

**FINAL REPORT on Defense
Counsel for War Crimes Trial,
Case 100-010 8 June 1949.**

From
To

Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
The Secretary of the Navy.

Via

- (1) The Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
- (2) Judge Alexander General, United States Navy.

Subject

The case of KAWA, Sabao, former Lieutenant General,
IMA, tried in jointer with KAWA, sentenced under charge
and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949.
Review of and consultation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1.

Forwarded, contents noted.

C. A. POWNALL

0508

From:
To:
Via:

Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.
The Secretary of the Navy.
(1) The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.
(2) The Commander-in-Chief United States Pacific Fleet.
(3) The Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject:

The case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokumichi under charge and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949, review of and commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment, request for.

Enclosure:

(A) Request of INOUE, Sadao for review of his trial.
(B) Petition in behalf of Lt. General INOUE, Sadao by Chaplain A. P. Spain dated May 27, 1949.

1. It is respectfully requested that the proceedings of the trial of INOUE, Sadao tried in joinder with TADA, Tokumichi from March 28, 1949 to April 29, 1949 be reviewed with respect to matters of law raised at the trial which materially prejudiced the substantial rights of the accused, INOUE, Sadao.

2. We respectfully petition for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment in view of the evidence in mitigation, evidence of superior orders, the policy of central headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, the battle conditions, the reputation and record of Lt General INOUE, Sadao for efficiency, fidelity, subordination, temperance, courage and other traits that go to make a good officer. We respectfully call your attention to the testimony of Lt. General INOUE as a witness in his own behalf, testimony as recorded on pages 169 following of the record.

Martin E. Carlson,
Commander, U.S.M.R.

0509

From: INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA.
To: The Secretary of the United States Navy.
Via: Navy Commander Martin B. Carlson, Chief Defence Counsel.
Subject: War Crimes Trial held on me at Guam from March 28, 1949 to April 29, 1949 review of, request for.

1. It is respectfully requested that the war crimes trial held on Guam on me and my chief of staff, Colonel TADA, Tokuchi under a charge and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949 be reviewed for the purpose of commuting my death sentence.

2. As I testified during my trial I was instructed by my immediate superior in command, Lt General OHATA, Commanding General of the 31st Army that in case of an American invasion it was my duty as a Japanese General to dispose of all prisoners of war. Although I objected to such orders I was told by Lt General OHATA that these orders were in accordance with the policy of Central Headquarters at Tokyo. So under the threat of an American invasion and the actual invasion of Peleliu by the United States Marines I was forced to order the execution of three prisoners in September of 1944. For me to have to do this was a terrible thing. In light of what I now know I cannot understand how it was possible even for me to do such a thing. I have tried hard to analyse myself and always end up with the far from satisfactory conclusion: It must have been because of my training and my way of life. I could not under the circumstances have done otherwise. I say that this explanation is not satisfactory to me and it is not.

Please accept my humble petition and forgive me for intruding upon your busy life. I realize my unworthiness yet I do ask your indulgence in this my greatest time of trouble.

Your obedient,

/s/ INOUE, Sadao.

0510

**ONE HUNDRED and THIRD
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION
Care of Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California**

27 May 1949

**From: LCDR A. P. Spahn, Chaplain, USN
To: The Convening Authority
War Crimes Commission
Commander Naval Forces, Marianas**

Subj: Petition in behalf of Lt. Gen. Inoue, I.J.A.

1. The following petition is submitted in behalf of Lt. Gen. Inoue, IJA, for the consideration of the War Crimes Commission:

(a) Since August 1946 it has been my privilege to meet each week with the Japanese War Crimes Prisoners for the purpose of instruction and discussion of the Christian faith and way of life.

(b) Previous to their internment on Guam many of these prisoners had never had the opportunity of reading the Bible or of learning about Christianity. Lt. Gen. Inoue was one who was a stranger to this way of life and faith.

(c) A few weeks ago he requested to be baptized into the Christian faith. He assured me that it was a genuine request, that the Christian faith was the answer to his religious needs, and that he wanted to die a Christian man.

(d) Lt. Gen. Inoue has always been an interested attendant at our weekly discussions. He has been straightforward and honest in his questions and answers. On the basis of his changed attitude and repentant spirit I heartily recommend him to the Commission for reconsideration of his sentence.

Arnold P. Spahn

0511

A17

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief

Serial: 2103

13 July 1949

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel for War
Crimes Trial, Guam ltr dtd
8 June 1949.

From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To : The Secretary of the Navy. ←
Via : Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General,
IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokuchi under charge
and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949,
review of and commutation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to:
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.

05 12

A17

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief

Serial: 2103

13 July 1949

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel for War
Crimes Trial, Guam ltr dtd
8 June 1949.

From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To : The Secretary of the Navy.
Via : Judge Advocate General, United States Navy. ←

Subject: The case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General,
IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokuchi under charge
and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949,
review of and commutation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to:
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.

0513

OPNAV-PAC-40457
00-100-00

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

14 JUN 1949

Article 3844

FINAL DISPOSITION on Defense
Council for War Crimes Trial,
San Francisco 6 June 1949.

From
To

Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
The Secretary of the Navy.

Via

(1) The Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(2) Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject:

The case of HIRSH, Selma, former Lieutenant General,
USA, tried in Japan with HIRSH, Tolson under charge
and specifications serial 1412 dated March 17, 1949,
review of and commutation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1.

Forwarded, contents noted.

C. A. POWNALL

05 14

From:
To:
Via:

Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.
The Secretary of the Navy.
(1) The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.
(2) The Commander-in-Chief United States Pacific Fleet.
(3) The Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject:

The case of INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA, tried in joinder with YADA, Tokumichi under charge and specifications serial 1628 dated March 17, 1949, review of and commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment, request for.

Enclosure:

(A) Request of INOUE, Sadao for review of his trial.
(B) Petition in behalf of Lt. General INOUE, Sadao by Chaplain A. P. Spahn dated May 27, 1949.

1. It is respectfully requested that the proceedings of the trial of INOUE, Sadao tried in joinder with YADA, Tokumichi from March 28, 1949 to April 29, 1949 be reviewed with respect to matters of law raised at the trial which materially prejudiced the substantial rights of the accused, INOUE, Sadao.

2. We respectfully petition for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment in view of the evidence in mitigation, evidence of superior orders, the policy of central headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, the battle conditions, the reputation and record of Lt General INOUE, Sadao for efficiency, fidelity, subordination, temperance, courage and other traits that go to make a good officer. We respectfully call your attention to the testimony of Lt. General INOUE as a witness in his own behalf, testimony as recorded on pages 149 following of the record.

Martin E. Carlson,
Commander, U.S.N.R.

05 15

From: INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA.
To: The Secretary of the United States Navy.
Via: Navy Commander Martin B. Carlson, Chief Defense Counsel.
Subject: War Crimes Trial held on me at Guam from March 28, 1949 to April 29, 1949 review of, request for.

1. It is respectfully requested that the war crimes trial held on Guam on me and my chief of staff, Colonel YADA, Tekuchi under a charge and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949 be reviewed for the purpose of commuting my death sentence.

2. As I testified during my trial I was instructed by my immediate superior in command, Lt General OHATA, Commanding General of the 31st Army that in case of an American invasion it was my duty as a Japanese General to dispose of all prisoners of war. Although I objected to such orders I was told by Lt General OHATA that these orders were in accordance with the policy of Central Headquarters at Tokyo. So under the threat of an American invasion and the actual invasion of Peleliu by the United States Marines I was forced to order the execution of three prisoners in September of 1944. For me to have to do this was a terrible thing. In light of what I now know I cannot understand how it was possible even for me to do such a thing. I have tried hard to analyse myself and always end up with the far from satisfactory conclusion: It must have been because of my training and my way of life. I could not under the circumstances have done otherwise. I say that this explanation is not satisfactory to me and it is not.

Please accept my humble petition and forgive me for intruding upon your busy life. I realize my unworthiness yet I do ask your indulgence in this my greatest time of trouble.

Your obedient,

/s/ INOUE, Sadao.

05 16

**ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION
Care of Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California**

27 May 1949

**From: HES A. P. Spahn, Chaplain, USN
To: The Convening Authority
War Crimes Commission
Commander Naval Forces, Marianas**

Subj: Petition in behalf of Lt. Gen. Inoue, I.J.A.

1. The following petition is submitted in behalf of Lt. Gen. Inoue, IJA, for the consideration of the War Crimes Commission:

(a) Since August 1945 it has been my privilege to meet each week with the Japanese War Crimes Prisoners for the purpose of instruction and discussion of the Christian faith and way of life.

(b) Previous to their internment on Guam many of these prisoners had never had the opportunity of reading the Bible or of learning about Christianity. Lt. Gen. Inoue was one who was a stranger to this way of life and faith.

(c) A few weeks ago he requested to be baptized into the Christian faith. He assured me that it was a genuine request, that the Christian faith was the answer to his religious needs, and that he wanted to die a Christian man.

(d) Lt. Gen. Inoue has always been an interested attendant at our weekly discussions. He has been straightforward and honest in his questions and answers. On the basis of his changed attitude and repentant spirit I heartily recommend him to the Commission for reconsideration of his sentence.

Arnold P. Spahn

0517

A17

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief

2103

13 July 1949

Serial:

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel for War
Crimes Trial, Guam ltr dtd
8 June 1949.

From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To : The Secretary of the Navy.
Via : Judge Advocate General, United States Navy. ←

Subject: The case of IMOUR, Sadao, former Lieutenant General,
IJA, tried in joinder with TADA, Tokuchi under charge
and specifications serial 1618 dated March 17, 1949.
review of and commutation of death sentence to life
imprisonment, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to:
ComMarinae
Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trial, Guam.

05 18

INOUE, SADAE and TADA, TOKUICHI (28 MAR 1949)

(VOL. III)

(168346)
PART 3 OF 3

05 19

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL DATA SHEET

TADA (Last Name) TOKUHI (First Name) (Middle Initial) FORMER Col. (Rating) JA (Service)
C 204 (Review Panel No.) (Reviewing Officer) (Docket No.)

	Yes	No.	Remarks
1. Was the court convened by proper authority?	✓		
2. Are the precept and any modifications thereof in letter form certified as true copies by the judge advocate?	✓		
3. If there have been modifications by despatch, and no confirming letters attached to the record, are the despatches signed by the convening authority (not the judge advocate)?			
4. Are all letter modifications to the charges and specifications, including authority for "nolle prosequi", signed by the convening authority?			
5. Did the court have jurisdiction of the person of the accused?	✓		
6. Did the court have jurisdiction of the offenses charged?	✓		
7. Does each specification state an offense?	✓		
8. Does each specification support the charge under which laid?	✓		
9. Does the record show place and date of initial meeting of the court and any subsequent meetings?	✓		
10. Were the members and judge advocate, shown to be present when the court met, named in the precept or its modifications?	✓		
11. Were any members legally assigned not present or accounted for?		✓	
12. Were there five members or more present at every meeting?	✓		
13. Was the accused asked whether he desired counsel?	✓		
14. Was the accused extended the right of challenge as to members?	✓		
15. Were the judge advocate, the members, the reporter and the interpreter sworn?	✓		
16. Did the accused acknowledge receipt of a copy of the charges and specifications?	✓		
17. Was the accused asked if he had any objection to the charges and specifications?	✓		
18. Did the accused object to the charges and specifications or to any of them?	✓		Overruled
19. Is the Statute of Limitations involved?	✓		Overruled
20. Did the accused state that he was ready for trial?	✓		
21. Does the record show that no witnesses not otherwise connected with the trial were present?	✓		

0520

	Yes	No	Remarks
22. Was the accused properly arraigned?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
23. Was the accused warned as to the effect of his pleas of guilty?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
24. Was the accused's response recorded?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
25. Were the witnesses sworn?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
26. Was the accused afforded opportunity to make a statement?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
27. Was the accused's statement consistent with his pleas? (Applicable only to 'Guilty' plea)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
28. Was the accused afforded opportunity to make an argument?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
29. Are the findings properly recorded as prescribed by Naval Courts and Boards?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
30. If the finding includes exceptions and substitutions, does the specification, as amended, support original or lesser included offense?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
31. Is the evidence in mitigation consistent with plea of accused? (Applicable only to 'Guilty' plea)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
32. Is the evidence of previous convictions admissible?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
33. Is the sentence in proper form and not excessive? (NC&B, secs. 451-457)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
34. Was the sentence authenticated by the signature of all members of the court and of the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
35. Was clemency recommended by any members of the court?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
36. Was the record authenticated by the signature of the president of the court and of the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
37. Are all copies of appended documents signed by proper authority or correctly certified by the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
38. Was the accused's receipt for a copy of the proceedings appended to the record?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
39. Does the action of the convening authority:			
(a) Have a date and signature?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
(b) Expressly approve the proceedings, findings and sentence?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
(c) Is the action otherwise legal?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
40. Was there loss to the government?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
41. Is the GCM card properly made out?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		none
42. Additional Remarks:			

Proper finding submitted under SCAP Rule

(Date)

(Signature of reviewing officer)

0521

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL DATA SHEET

INQU

SADAE

FORMER LT. GEN

IJA

(Last Name)

(First Name) (Middle Initial)

(Rating)

(Service)

C

LOX

(Review Panel No.)

(Reviewing Officer)

(Docket No.)

	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Was the court convened by proper authority?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Are the precept and any modifications thereof in letter form certified as true copies by the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. If there have been modifications by despatch, and no confirming letters attached to the record, are the despatches signed by the convening authority (not the judge advocate)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Are all letter modifications to the charges and specifications, including authority for "nolle prosequi", signed by the convening authority?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Did the court have jurisdiction of the <u>person</u> of the accused?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Did the court have jurisdiction of the <u>offenses</u> charged?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Does each specification state an offense?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Does each specification support the charge under which laid?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Does the record show place and date of initial meeting of the court and any subsequent meetings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Were the members and judge advocate, shown to be present when the court met, named in the precept or its modifications?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Were any members legally assigned <u>not</u> present or accounted for?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Were there five members or more present at every meeting?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Was the accused asked whether he desired counsel?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Was the accused extended the right of challenge as to members?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not sustained
15. Were the judge advocate, the members, the reporter and the interpreter sworn?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Did the accused acknowledge receipt of a copy of the charges and specifications?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Was the accused asked if he had any objection to the charges and specifications?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Did the accused object to the charges and specifications or to any of them?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overruled
19. Is the Statute of Limitations involved?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overruled
20. Did the accused state that he was ready for trial?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Does the record show that no witnesses not otherwise connected with the trial were present?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

0522

	Yes	No	Remarks
22. Was the accused properly arraigned?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
23. Was the accused warned as to the effect of his pleas of guilty?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
24. Was the accused's response recorded?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
25. Were the witnesses sworn?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
26. Was the accused afforded opportunity to make a statement?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
27. Was the accused's statement consistent with his pleas? (Applicable only to 'Guilty' plea)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
28. Was the accused afforded opportunity to make an argument?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
29. Are the findings properly recorded as prescribed by Naval Courts and Boards?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
30. If the finding includes exceptions and substitutions, does the specification, as amended, support original or lesser included offense?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
31. Is the evidence in mitigation consistent with plea of accused? (Applicable only to 'Guilty' plea)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
32. Is the evidence of previous convictions admissible?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
33. Is the sentence in proper form and not excessive? (NC&B, secs. 451-457)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
34. Was the sentence authenticated by the signature of all members of the court and of the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
35. Was clemency recommended by any members of the court?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
36. Was the record authenticated by the signature of the president of the court and of the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
37. Are all copies of appended documents signed by proper authority or correctly certified by the judge advocate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
38. Was the accused's receipt for a copy of the proceedings appended to the record?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
39. Does the action of the convening authority: (a) Have a date and signature? (b) Expressly approve the proceedings, findings and sentence? (c) Is the action otherwise legal?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
40. Was there loss to the government?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
41. Is the GCM card properly made out?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
42. Additional Remarks:			<i>Original... returned... admitted... under SCAP rules</i>

(Date)

(Signature of reviewing officer)

0523

File

P13-10

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Serials 2009

5 JUL 1949

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel, War Crimes
Trials, Guam ltr P13-10(3)
of 8 June 1949.

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Secretary of the Navy.
Via: Judge Advocate General.

#168346

Subject: The case of TADA, Tekuchi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. Campbell

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to: (2nd end. only)
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel, War Crimes Trials, Guam

RECEIVED
12 JUL 1949
OFFICE OF JUDGE
ADVOCATE GENERAL
G.C.M. SECTION

0524

FF12/P13-10(3)
02-MEC-ga

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3751

11 JUN 1949

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on Defense
Counsel, War Crimes Trials, Guam,
ltr FF12/P13-10(3) over 02-MEC-ga
dtd 8 June 1949.

From: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Via: (1) Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(2) Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INQUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant Colonel, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618 dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded, contents noted.

C. A. Pownall

C. A. POWNALL

RECEIVED

JUN 28 2 44 PM 1949

CINCPAC FLT.

RECEIVED
12 JUL 1949
OFFICE OF JUDGE
ADVOCATE GENERAL
S.C.M. SECTION

0525

FF12/P13-10(3)
02-MEC-ga

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AREA

8 June.1949

RECEIVED
12 JUL 1949
OFFICE OF JUDGE
ADVOCATE GENERAL
S.C.M. SECTION

From: Defense Counsel for War Crimes Trials, Guam.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Via: (1) The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.
(2) Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(3) The Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

Enclosure: (A) Request for parole written in Japanese by TADA, Tokuchi
together with English translation.
(B) Letter of Mrs. Given Dew Buchanan dated 17 May 1949.

1. The request of TADA, Tokuchi for parole is forwarded herewith.

2. The reduction of sentences by allowance for good conduct is
purely a matter of legislative control. The shortening of a sentence by
reason of good behavior is a benefit conferred by the state and is entirely
dependent on the statute conferring it. Congress has provided for good
conduct credits for Federal prisoners confined in the penitentiaries of
states having no statutes providing for such allowances. (18 USCA para 710)

3. TADA, Tokuchi was arrested as a war criminal suspect on
26 June 1947 and on 27 June 1947 placed in confinement at Sugamo Prison,
Tokyo, Japan without a warrant of arrest. On January 10, 1948 he was
transferred by ship to Guam without extradition, where on his arrival
on 20 January 1948 he was placed in solitary confinement at the War
Criminal Stockade. Not until 18 March 1949 was he served with the charge
and specifications, serial 1618, dated 17 March 1949, and under which he
was tried, commencing 28 March 1949. On 28 April 1949 TADA, Tokuchi was
sentenced to be confined for a period of four years. (See testimony of
TADA on first day of trial.)

4. Because TADA, Tokuchi has been held in close confinement
and/or in solitary confinement since 27 June 1947, it is respectfully
requested that his sentence of four years imposed by the commission on
28 April 1949 be mitigated by remitting the one year, ten months, and one
day he has been held in confinement before sentence was imposed on 28 April
1949.

0526

FF12/P13-10(3)
02-MEC-ga

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AREA

8 June 1949

Subject: The case of TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Sadae, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

5. It is further respectfully requested that the enclosed letter
written by Mrs. Given Dew Buchanan be considered in further mitigation of the
sentence of Colonel TADA, Tokuchi.


MARTIN E. CARLSON.

0527

歎願書

一九四九年五月廿一日

前日本陸軍大佐

多田 督 知

米海軍
カールソン中佐 殿

一、主題、保釋出獄、恩恵に浴シ度キ歎願

二、歎願理由並誓約

1. 来ル六月亦七日ヲ以テ小生(栗嶋)ニ拘禁セラレテ以来満ニケ年ヲ経過スルコトナル
2. 軍法委員長ヨリ言渡サレタル四ケ年、禁錮ハ寛大ニモ右未決拘留期間ヲ折算入スルコトヲ許サレトキハ近ク言渡刑期ノ二分ノ一ヲ経過セシコトナル
3. 日本刑法第三十八條ニハ「懲役又ハ禁錮ニ處セラレタル者改悔シタルトキハ有期刑ニ就テハ其ノ刑期ノ三分ノ一ヲ経過シタル後行政官廳ノ處分ヲ以テ假ニ出獄ヲ許スベト得トアリ」米法ニモ之ニ該當スル條項アルベシト信ズ
4. 若シ假出獄ヲ許容セラル、場合ハ米軍ノ利益、為別紙計畫ニ準據シ米軍當局ニ対シ取大ノ協力ヲ誓フ尚必西ナル場合ハ此ノ協力方法其他ニ因シ小生ノ義務ト責任ヲ規定スル何事カ、誓約書ヲ作家シテ呈出ス

以上、

0528

11 May 1949

From: TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA
To: Commander Martin E. Carlson, USNR

Subject: Release on Parole, Petition for

1. I shall have been in confinement for two years on the coming 27th of June ever since I was incarcerated in Sugamo Prison.
2. I have been sentenced to four years' confinement by the President of the Military Commission. If my confinement before my trial be counted as a part of my punishment, I shall have served one half of my penal servitude in a very few months.
3. Article 28 of the Japanese Criminal Code reads: "A convicted offender may be released on parole by orders of the administrative authorities after serving one third of his limited confinement, or limited confinement with hard labor, in case when his conduct during the penal servitude has been excellent." I believe the American law must have a similar provision.
4. If I am released on parole, I swear I will cooperate with the American authorities as best as I can for their benefit, in accordance with my plan on the annexed sheet. I am willing to write a statement on oath as regards my duty and responsibility in cooperating the American authorities.

Enclosure A

0529

SOME ESSENTIAL STUDIES
to establish
"NEW THEORY OF AMERICAN STRATEGY"

(Planned by ex-Col. T.TADA, Instructor of War-Philosophy of Imperial Japanese War College)

PRINCIPAL THEMES:

1. Absorption of studious results in Japanese military circle on Soviet Strategy.
2. Fundamental study of Oriental War-Philosophy comparing with those of Soviet and Modern World.

COURSE OF STUDY

I. Preliminary course.

- A. Translation with supplemental comment of "Red Army and her Strategy" by a Russian general, A. GUELLIOY, which disclosed the secrets of Soviet strategy so clearly and thoroughly that none can bear comparison with it.
- B. Translation and Comment of "SONSHI" which represent Oriental War-Philosophy most exemplarily, involving its critical essays comparing with Clausevitz and Soviet theory.

II First course

- A. Various conceptions and theories of "Victory" of battle and war.
 - a. That of Napoleon and Clausevitz, in other words, of Modern World war-theory.
 - b. That of Soviet Theory which has special characters fundamentally for others from that of Modern World.
 - c. That of Oriental War-Philosophy which along with the clarification of itself may well serve basic understanding of Soviet Theory.
- B. Various conceptions and theories of final objective of Wars and interim objective of a War and a Battle.
 - a.
 - b. (all the same as written in A.)
 - c.
- C. Various conceptions and theories of methods of War and Battle.
 - a.
 - b. (all the same as written in A.)
 - c.
- D. About "Cold-war and Hot-war", "Peace and War", Permanent world-peace".
 - a. Soviet theory
 - b. Oriental theory
 - c. Modern World theory (theory represented by Immanuel Kant).
- E. Differences between strategies of Soviet, Oriental and Modern World.

III. Second Course

Establishment of New Theory of Strategy (or War Philosophy) developed beyond the three large currents of war-philosophy.

Enclosure A

0530

4100 Hastings
El Paso, Texas
May 17, 1949

Chief of Defense,
War Crimes Commission,
Guam

Dear Sir:

I have been asked to give testimony as to anything I know of Colonel Tada who is being tried as a war criminal under your jurisdiction.

Although on general principles I do not like to testify on behalf of any Japanese, I do feel it only fair to give what evidence I can under the specific American principle that every man be given a fair trial.

My knowledge of Colonel Tada does not extend beyond the months in Hong Kong between December 1941 and June 1942. Of what he did after that, I have no knowledge, of course.

What I know of him has been included in my book "Prisoner of the Japs," and reference can be made to that. I find that he is first mentioned between pages 51 and 54, relating how he came from Kowloon to Hong Kong under cover of a white flag to demand surrender of the city from the British on the fifth day of the war. His actions then were very proper as to military procedure.

After I was taken prisoner, and as a result of taking pictures of the so-called "Peace Mission," which were published in the Hong Kong Telegraph before the city fell, Colonel Tada sent for me and for the British woman, Mrs. Lee, who had been brought along as hostage with the mission. He stated he was interested in anyone who stayed at their job under fire, and that the Japanese admired bravery. I mention that not as any praise to myself, but as explanation of Colonel Tada's actions.

Mrs. Lee and I were taken to the Peninsula Hotel (Japanese General Headquarters) under armed guard, and all during the interview we were accorded every courtesy.

0531

Colonel Tada talked for some time on shifting civilizations, pointing of course to the fact that the day had come when Japanese civilization would prevail. At the time I felt that he was obviously a student of history and world affairs.

Apparently because he considered the work I had done under fire during the Peace Mission as worthy of note, Colonel Tada said he would accord me one favor. I was taking care of an 83-year old American, Louis Arlington, whom I felt was dying from lack of food, sleeping on the floor, and such hardships as accompanied our early imprisonment. I asked that the old man be allowed extra food, and that a bed be supplied for him. Colonel Tada said that he would see that this was taken care of--and this was done almost at once.

Utmost courtesy was extended to Mrs. Lee and myself at the time. Later I addressed a letter to Colonel Tada on behalf of all internees, pleading for Red Cross aid. Whether this was passed on, I do not know for sure, but I was told it had been given to "higher authorities."

Later Colonel Tada sent a civilian named Mr. Kondo, who had gone to my own university, the University of Michigan, to see that Mr. Arlington was receiving care. The little additional food that the old man received was not much, but I do believe it saved his life. Before I was sent to Stanley Prison, I transmitted a request that Mr. Arlington be sent back to his home in Peking, and I understand that a few months later he was started on his way, but died in Shanghai. When I was put in camp, Mr. Arlington was sent to a hospital in Hong Kong, and I believe this was done through the intervention of Colonel Tada.

The colonel also sent to us a Japanese newspaper man, Mr. H. Ogura, who was one of the few Japanese who tried to help us, and whom I am sure did many things that were dangerous for him as far as the Japanese authorities went, who discouraged all signs of decent treatment for prisoners of war. He tried to help all the Americans, and particularly the newspaper people. He tried to keep me and the other writers out of imprisonment, and told me Colonel Tada forwarded this request to the commanding general in Hong Kong, who refused the request.

3

This same Mr. Ogura helped me save some of my cameras, and said that Colonel Tada had told him to allow me to put them in Hong Kong wherever I felt they would be safe until our repatriation. Through no fault of Mr. Ogura's, several of the cameras were stolen, but he did bring two of them to the ship when we sailed. All this can be directly credited to Colonel Tada, I feel sure.

The story of my interview with Colonel Tada is contained on pages 151-162. Further mention is made on page 167 when Mr. Ogura came to take me to Repulse Bay to get some clothes-- "Colonel Tada secured permission for you to do this."

A month or so after we were taken prisoners, Colonel Tada himself came to visit Mr. Arlington and myself to see if his orders were being carried out that the old man be given special care. This is told on page 195. I believe this to be quite a unique thing for a Japanese officer to do at this time, and seems to be evidence of a very decent sort of Japanese.

Colonel Tada came again to tell us he had been ordered to Canton (page 198), and wished to give us, according to Japanese custom, a farewell present, and presented us with 40 yen (worth about \$10 at the time), with which to buy food, and expressed a hope that the old man would get his strength and health back soon. At the time, Mr. Arlington and I wondered if Colonel Tada was transferred because he had expressed a desire at Japanese headquarters to be decent to the prisoners.

I was asked to write something to pass on to Colonel Tada's successor, which I did, again asking for Red Cross aid. Shortly after this I was sent to prison camp, but Mr. Arlington was sent to a hospital where he remained until he was started home toeking. I do feel that his care was directly as a result of Colonel Tada's intervention.

Mr. Ogura, the Domei newspaper man, continued to contact me until my release in June, 1942. As he came to me originally from Colonel Tada, I also feel indebted to the officer for that good deed. When I went into camp, I smuggled in several thousand yards of cloth for the almost clothesless internees, I am sure Mr. Ogura knew what I was doing, and abetted me by passing word along that my luggage had been cleared. Indirectly, this too can be credited to Colonel Tada.

0533

4

All of the foregoing was reported to FBI, G2 and ONI upon my return to the United States.

As I have stated, I have no knowledge of what Colonel Tada did after leaving Hong Kong. I do know that he was the only Japanese officer I contacted during imprisonment who was courteous, thoughtful and kind, and who followed all proper regulations for treatment of prisoners, as far as it was possible for him to do personally. Much of what he did, he did personally, which indicates a good sort of officer, and one of the better Japanese.

I feel indebted to Colonel Tada for what he did for me and for Mr. Arlington in Hong Kong. If this letter in any way repays that debt, incurred under the worse possible conditions, I am very happy. It is easy to do such things with war so far in the background. What Colonel Tada did was in the heat of war, while Japan was very victorious, and when general Japanese policy seemed to be mistreatment of prisoners. He went against this policy to be decent to me and to those within my immediate orbit.

It is my personal belief that Colonel Tada wished to do everything according to military protocol, and under the approved regulations of international warfare. At least he followed such procedures in Hong Kong, during the days when other Japanese officers throughout the Far East were disregarding every rule of decency and humanity. He did not expect any return from me nor from the 83-year old American, and I am sure he never expected to be a prisoner himself. In view of all that, I do hope this will prove of value to him now.

If I can be of any further service, please let me know. There are only a few Japanese on whose behalf I would be willing to say good things---as far as their conduct during the war---but Colonel Tada is the exception to this rule. I do so on the American principle of justice towards all people.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Iwao Sen Buchanan

0534

P13-10

Serial: 2009

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel, War Crimes
Trials, Guam ltr P13-10(3)
of 8 June 1949.

5 JUL 1949

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Secretary of the Navy.
Via: Judge Advocate General.

Subject: The case of TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to: (2nd end. only)
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel, War Crimes Trials, Guam

0535

FP12/13-10(3)
02-480-ga

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3751

11 JUN 1949

~~FINAL DISPOSITION~~ on Defense
Council, War Crimes Trials, Guam,
ltr FP12/13-10(3) over 02-480-ga
dtc 6 June 1949.

From: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Via: (1) Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(2) Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of TADA, Takushi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Saduo, former Lieutenant Colonel, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618 dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded, contents noted.

C. A. POWNALL

0536

7712/713-10(3)
02-100-21

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

6 June 1949

Subject:

The case of TADA, Takuchi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
jointer with INOH, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1412, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

It is further respectfully requested that the enclosed letter
written by Mrs. Given Dow Buchanan be considered in further mitigation of the
sentence of Colonel TADA, Takuchi.

MARTIN E. CARLSON.

0537

1712/1713-30(3)
02-410-ga

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

6 June 1949

From: Defense Council for War Crimes Trials, Guam.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Via: (1) The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.
(2) Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(3) The Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.
Subject: The case of TADA, Tokushi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
jointer with IHARA, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.
Enclosure: (A) Request for parole written in Japanese by TADA, Tokushi
together with English translation.
(B) Letter of Mrs. Given Dow Buchanan dated 17 May 1949.

1. The request of TADA, Tokushi for parole is forwarded herewith.
2. The reduction of sentence by allowance for good conduct is purely a matter of legislative control. The shortening of a sentence by reason of good behavior is a benefit conferred by the state and is entirely dependent on the statute conferring it. Congress has provided for good conduct credits for Federal prisoners confined in the penitentiaries of states having no statutes providing for such allowances. (18 U.S.C. para 710)
3. TADA, Tokushi was arrested as a war criminal suspect on 26 June 1947 and on 27 June 1947 placed in confinement at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan without a warrant of arrest. On January 10, 1948 he was transferred by ship to Guam without extradition, where on his arrival on 20 January 1948 he was placed in solitary confinement at the War Criminal Stockade. Not until 18 March 1949 was he served with the charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated 17 March 1949, and under which he was tried, commencing 28 March 1949. On 28 April 1949 TADA, Tokushi was sentenced to be confined for a period of four years. (See testimony of TADA on first day of trial.)
4. Because TADA, Tokushi has been held in close confinement and/or in solitary confinement since 27 June 1947, it is respectfully requested that his sentence of four years imposed by the commission on 28 April 1949 be mitigated by remitting the one year, ten months, and one day he has been held in confinement before sentence was imposed on 28 April 1949.

0538

21 May 1949

From: TADA, Tetsuji, former colonel, IJA
To: Commander Martin E. Carlson, USMC

Subject: Release on Parole, Petition for

1. I shall have been in confinement for two years on the coming 27th of June ever since I was incarcerated in Sugamo Prison.

2. I have been sentenced to four years' confinement by the President of the Military Commission. If my confinement before my trial be counted as a part of my punishment, I shall have served one half of my penal servitude in a very few months.

3. Article 24 of the Japanese Criminal Code reads: "A convicted offender may be released on parole by order of the administrative authorities after serving one third of his limited confinement, or limited confinement with hard labor, in case when his conduct during the penal servitude has been excellent." I believe the American law must have a similar provision.

4. If I am released on parole, I swear I will cooperate with the American authorities as best as I can for their benefit, in accordance with my plan on the annexed sheet. I am willing to write a statement on oath as regards my duty and responsibility in cooperating the American authorities.

Enclosure A

0539

**SOME ESSENTIAL STUDIES
to establish
"NEW THEORY OF AMERICAN STRATEGY"**

(Planned by ex-Col. T. TADA, Instructor of War-Philosophy of Imperial Japanese War College)

ESSENTIAL THEMES

1. Absorption of students' results in Japanese military circle on Soviet Strategy.
2. Fundamental study of Oriental War-Philosophy comparing with those of Soviet and Modern World.

COURSE OF STUDY

I. Preliminary course.

- A. Translation with supplemental comment of "Red Army and her Strategy" by a Russian general, A. GUMILLOV, which disclosed the secrets of Soviet strategy so clearly and thoroughly that none can bear comparison with it.
- B. Translation and Comment of "SONSHI" which represent Oriental War-Philosophy most exemplarily, involving its critical essays comparing with Clausewitz and Soviet theory.

II First course

- A. Various conceptions and theories of "Victory" of battle and war.
 - a. That of Napoleon and Clausewitz, in other words, of Modern World war-theory.
 - b. That of Soviet Theory which has special characters fundamentally for others from that of Modern World.
 - c. That of Oriental War-Philosophy which along with the clarification of itself may well serve basic understanding of Soviet Theory.
- B. Various conceptions and theories of final objective of Wars and interim objective of a War and a Battle.
 - a.
 - b. (all the same as written in A.)
 - c.
- C. Various conceptions and theories of methods of War and Battle.
 - a.
 - b. (all the same as written in A.)
 - c.
- D. About "Cold-war and Hot-war", "Peace and War", Permanent world-peace".
 - a. Soviet theory
 - b. Oriental theory
 - c. Modern World theory (theory represented by Immanuel Kant).
- E. Differences between strategies of Soviet, Oriental and Modern World.

III. Second Course

Establishment of New Theory of Strategy (or War Philosophy) developed beyond the three large currents of war-philosophy.

Enclosure A

0540

4100 Hastings
El Paso, Texas
May 17, 1949

Chief of Defense,
War Crimes Commission,
Guam

I have been asked to give testimony as to anything I know of Colonel Tada who is being tried as a war criminal under your jurisdiction.

Although on general principles I do not like to testify on behalf of any Japanese, I do feel it only fair to give what evidence I can under the specific American principle that every man be given a fair trial.

My knowledge of Colonel Tada does not extend beyond the months in Hong Kong between December 1941 and June 1942. Of what he did after that, I have no knowledge, of course.

What I know of him has been included in my book "Prisoner of the Japs," and reference can be made to that. I find that he is first mentioned between pages 51 and 54, relating how he came from Kauloon to Hong Kong under cover of a white flag to demand surrender of the city from the British on the fifth day of the war. His actions then were very proper as to military procedure.

After I was taken prisoner, and as a result of taking pictures of the so-called "Peace Mission," which were published in the Hong Kong Telegraph before the city fell, Colonel Tada sent for me and for the British woman, Mrs. Lee, who had been brought along as hostage with the mission. He stated he was interested in anyone who stayed at their job under fire, and that the Japanese admired bravery. I mention that not as any praise to myself, but as explanation of Colonel Tada's actions.

Mrs. Lee and I were taken to the Peninsula Hotel (Japanese General Headquarters) under armed guards, and all during the interview we were accorded every courtesy. Colonel Tada talked for some time on shifting civilisations, pointing of course to the fact that the day had come when Japanese civilization would prevail. At the time I felt that he was obviously a student of history and world affairs.

Apparently because he considered the work I had done under fire during the Peace Mission as worthy of note, Colonel Tada said that he would accord me one favor. I was taking care of an 83-year old American, Louis Arlington, when I felt was dying from lack of food, sleeping on the floor, and such hardships as accompanied our early imprisonment. I asked that the old man be allowed extra food, and that a bed be supplied for him. Colonel Tada said that he would see that this was taken care of -- and this was done almost at once.

Utmost courtesy was extended to Mrs. Lee and myself at the time. Later I addressed a letter to Colonel Tada on behalf of all internees, pleading for Red Cross aid. Whether this was passed on, I do not know for sure, but I was told it had been given to "higher authorities."

Later Colonel Tada sent a civilian named Mr. Kondo, who had gone to my own university, the University of Michigan, to see that Mr. Arlington was receiving care. The little additional food that the old man received was not much, but I do believe it saved his life. Before I was sent to Stanley Prison, I transmitted a request that Mr. Arlington be sent back to his home in Peking, and I understand that a few months later he was started on his way, but died in Shanghai. When I was put in camp, Mr. Arlington was sent to a hospital in HongKong, and I believe this was done through the intervention of Colonel Tada.

The colonel also sent to us a Japanese newspaper man, Mr. H. Ogura, who was one of the few Japanese who tried to help us, and whom I am sure did many things that were dangerous for him as far as the Japanese authorities went, who discouraged all signs of decent treatment for prisoners of war. He tried to help all the Americans, and particularly the newspaper people. He tried to keep me and other writers out of imprisonment, and told me Colonel Tada forwarded this request to the commanding general in Hong Kong, who refused the request.

This same Mr. Ogura helped me save some of my cameras, and said that Colonel Tada had told him to allow me to put them in Hong Kong wherever I felt they would be safe until our repatriation. Through no fault of Mr. Ogura's, several of the cameras were stolen, but he did bring two of them to the ship when we sailed. All this can be directly credited to Colonel Tada, I feel sure.

The story of my interview with Colonel Tada is contained on pages 151-162. Further mention is made on page 167 when Mr. Ogura came to take me to Repulse Bay to get some clothes -- "Colonel Tada secured permission for you to do this."

A month or so after we were taken prisoners, Colonel Tada himself came to visit Mr. Arlington and myself to see if his orders were being carried out that the old man be given special care. This is told on page 195. I believe this to be quite a unique thing for a Japanese officer to do at this time, and seems to be evidence of a very decent sort of Japanese.

Colonel Tada came again to tell us he had been ordered to Canton (Page 196), and wished to give us, according to Japanese custom, a farewell present, and presented us with 40 yen (worth about \$10 at that time), with which to buy food, and expressed a hope that the old man would get his strength and health back soon. At the time, Mr. Arlington and I wondered if Colonel Tada was transferred because he had expressed a desire at Japanese headquarters to be decent to the prisoners.

I was asked to write something to pass on to Colonel Tada's successor, which I did, again asking for Red Cross aid. Shortly after this I was sent to prison camp, but Mr. Arlington was sent to a hospital where he remained until he was started home to Peking. I do feel that his care was directly as a result of Colonel Tada's intervention.

Mr. Ogura, the Dantai newspaper man, continued to contact me until my release in June, 1942. As he came to me originally from Colonel Tada, I also feel indebted to the officer for that good deed. When I went into camp, I smuggled in several thousand yards of cloth for the almost clothesless internees. I am sure Mr. Ogura knew what I was doing, and abetted me by passing word along that my luggage had been cleared. Indirectly, this too can be credited to Colonel Tada.

All of the foregoing was reported to FBI, G2 and ONI upon my return to the United States.

As I have stated, I have no knowledge of what Colonel Tada did after leaving Hong Kong, I do know that he was the only Japanese officer I contacted during imprisonment who was courteous, thoughtful and kind, and who followed all proper regulations for treatment of prisoners, as far as it was possible for him to do personally. Much of what he did, he did personally, which indicates a good sort of officer, and one of the better Japanese.

I feel indebted to Colonel Tada for what he did for me and for Mr. Arlington in Hong Kong. If this letter in any way repays that debt, incurred under the worse possible conditions, I am very happy. It is easy to do such things with war so far in the background. What Colonel Tada did was in the heat of war, while Japan was very victorious, and when general Japanese policy seemed to be mistreatment of prisoners. He went against the policy to be decent to me and to those within my immediate orbit.

It is my personal belief that Colonel Tada wished to do everything according to military protocol, and under the approved regulations of international warfare. At least he followed such procedures in Hong Kong, during the days when other Japanese officers throughout the Far East were disregarding every rule of decency and humanity. He did not expect any return from me nor from the 53-years old American, and I am sure he never expected to be a prisoner himself. In view of all that, I do hope this will prove of value to him now.

If I can be of any further service, please let me know. There are only a few Japanese on whose behalf I would be willing to say good things -- as far as their conduct during the war -- but Colonel Tada is the exception to this rule. I do so on the American principle of justice towards all people.

Very Respectfully Yours,

/s/ Owen Dow Buchanan

File

713-10

Serials 2009

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

5 JUL 1949

SECOND ENCLOSURE on
Defense Counsel, War Crimes
Trials, Guam ltr 713-10(3)
of 8 June 1949.

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Secretary of the Navy.
Via: Judge Advocate General.

Subject: The case of TADA, Tomoshi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copy to: (2nd and only)
Comharinas
Defense Counsel, War Crimes Trials, Guam

0544

File

P13-10

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Serial: 2009

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on
Defense Counsel, War Crimes
Trials, Guam ltr P13-10(3)
of 8 June 1949.

5 JUL 1949

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Secretary of the Navy.
Via: Judge Advocate General.

Subject: The case of TADA, Tekushi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOU, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1612, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copies to: (2nd end. only)
ComMarianas
Defense Counsel, War Crimes Trials, Guam

0545

FW12/13-10(3)
02-48C-ga

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3751

11 JUN 1949

FINAL MEMORANDUM on Defense
Council, War Crimes Trials, Guam,
Re: FW12/13-10(3) over 02-48C-ga
dat 8 June 1949.

From: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas,
To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Via: (1) Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(2) Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.

Subject: The case of TADA, Tokushi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
joinder with INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant Colonel, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1418 dated
27 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

1. Forwarded, contents noted.

C. A. POWNALL

0546

7712/713-10(3)
02-480-01

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

8 June 1949

Subject:

The case of TADA, Tokushi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
jointer with INOH, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1612, dated
27 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.

It is further respectfully requested that the enclosed letter
written by Mrs. Given Dow Buchanan be considered in further mitigation of the
sentence of Colonel TADA, Tokushi.

MARTIN E. CARLSON.

0547

PP12/113-10(3)
02-4120-01

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

6 June 1949

From: Defense Counsel for War Crime Trials, Guam.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Via: (1) The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.
(2) Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.
(3) The Judge Advocate General, United States Navy.
Subject: The case of TADA, Tokushi, former Colonel, IJA, tried in
jointly with INOUE, Sadao, former Lieutenant General, IJA,
under charge and specifications, serial 1618, dated
17 March 1949, mitigation of sentence, request for.
Enclosures: (A) Request for parole written in Japanese by TADA, Tokushi
together with English translation.
(B) Letter of Mrs. Given Lee Buchanan dated 17 May 1949.

1. The request of TADA, Tokushi for parole is forwarded herewith.
2. The reduction of sentence by allowance for good conduct is
purely a matter of legislative control. The shortening of a sentence by
reason of good behavior is a benefit conferred by the state and is entirely
dependent on the statute conferring it. Congress has provided for good
conduct credits for Federal prisoners confined in the penitentiaries of
states having no statutes providing for such allowances. (18 USC para 710)
3. TADA, Tokushi was arrested as a war criminal suspect on
26 June 1947 and on 27 June 1947 placed in confinement at Sugamo Prison,
Tokyo, Japan without a warrant of arrest. On January 10, 1948 he was
transferred by ship to Guam without extradition, where on his arrival
on 20 January 1948 he was placed in solitary confinement at the War
Criminal Detention. He until 18 March 1949 was he served with the charge
and specifications, serial 1618, dated 17 March 1949, and under which he
was tried, commencing 28 March 1949. On 28 April 1949 TADA, Tokushi was
sentenced to be confined for a period of four years. (See testimony of
TADA on first day of trial.)
4. Because TADA, Tokushi has been held in close confinement
and/or in solitary confinement since 27 June 1947, it is respectfully
requested that his sentence of four years imposed by the commission on
28 April 1949 be mitigated by remitting the one year, ten months, and one
day he has been held in confinement before sentence was imposed on 28 April
1949.

0548

11 May 1949

From: TADA, Tetsuji, former colonel, IJA
To: Commander Martin E. Carlson, USAR

Subject: Release on Parole, Petition for

1. I shall have been in confinement for two years on the coming 27th of June ever since I was incarcerated in Sugamo Prison.

2. I have been sentenced to four years' confinement by the President of the Military Commission. If my confinement before my trial be counted as a part of my punishment, I shall have served one half of my penal servitude in a very few months.

3. Article 26 of the Japanese Criminal Code reads: "A convicted offender may be released on parole by order of the administrative authorities after serving one third of his limited confinement, or limited confinement with hard labor, in case when his conduct during the penal servitude has been excellent." I believe the American law must have a similar provision.

4. If I am released on parole, I swear I will cooperate with the American authorities as best as I can for their benefit, in accordance with my plan on the enclosed sheet. I am willing to write a statement on oath as regards my duty and responsibility in cooperating the American authorities.

Enclosure 1

0549

ARMY HIGHER MILITARY ACADEMY
to establish
"NEW THEORY OF MODERN STRATEGY"

(Planned by ex-Col. T. TADA, Instructor of War-Philosophy of Imperial Japanese War College)

PRINCIPAL THEMES:

1. Absorption of studies results in Japanese military circle on Soviet Strategy.
2. Fundamental study of Oriental War-Philosophy comparing with those of Soviet and Modern World.

COURSE OF STUDY

I. Preliminary course.

- A. Translation with supplemental comment of "Red Army and her Strategy" by a Russian general, A. GULIAT, which disclosed the secrets of Soviet strategy so clearly and thoroughly that none can bear comparison with it.
- B. Translation and Comment of "SONSHI" which represent Oriental War-Philosophy most completely, involving its critical essence comparing with Clausewitz and Soviet theory.

II First course

- A. Various conceptions and theories of "Victory" of battle and war.
 - a. That of Napoleon and Clausewitz, in other words, of Modern World war-theory.
 - b. That of Soviet Theory which has special characters fundamentally for others from that of Modern World.
 - c. That of Oriental War-Philosophy which along with the clarification of itself may well serve basis understanding of Soviet Theory.
- B. Various conceptions and theories of final objective of Wars and interim objective of a War and a Battle.
 - a. (all the same as written in A.)
 - b. (all the same as written in A.)
 - c. (all the same as written in A.)
- C. Various conceptions and theories of methods of War and Battle.
 - a. (all the same as written in A.)
 - b. (all the same as written in A.)
 - c. (all the same as written in A.)
- D. About "Cold-war and Hot-war", "Peace and War", Permanent world-peace".
 - a. Soviet theory
 - b. Oriental theory
 - c. Modern World theory (theory represented by Immanuel Kant).
- E. Differences between strategies of Soviet, Oriental and Modern World.

III. Second Course

Establishment of New Theory of Strategy (or War Philosophy) developed beyond the three large currents of war-philosophy.

Enclosure A

0550

4100 Hastings
El Paso, Texas
May 17, 1949

Chief of Defense,
War Crimes Commission,
Guam

I have been asked to give testimony as to anything I know of Colonel Tada who is being tried as a war criminal under your jurisdiction.

Although on general principles I do not like to testify on behalf of any Japanese, I do feel it only fair to give what evidence I can under the specific American principle that every man be given a fair trial.

My knowledge of Colonel Tada does not extend beyond the months in Hong Kong between December 1941 and June 1942. Of what he did after that, I have no knowledge, of course.

What I know of him has been included in my book "Prisoner of the Japs," and reference can be made to that. I find that he is first mentioned between pages 51 and 54, relating how he came from Kewloon to Hong Kong under cover of a white flag to demand surrender of the city from the British on the fifth day of the war. His actions then were very proper as to military procedure.

After I was taken prisoner, and as a result of taking pictures of the so-called "Peace Mission," which were published in the Hong Kong Telegraph before the city fell, Colonel Tada sent for me and for the British woman, Mrs. Lee, who had been brought along as hostage with the mission. He stated he was interested in anyone who stayed at their job under fire, and that the Japanese admired bravery. I mention that not as any praise to myself, but as explanation of Colonel Tada's actions.

Mrs. Lee and I were taken to the Peninsula Hotel (Japanese General Headquarters) under armed guards, and all during the interview we were accorded every courtesy. Colonel Tada talked for some time on shifting civilizations, pointing of course to the fact that the day had come when Japanese civilization would prevail. At the time I felt that he was obviously a student of history and world affairs.

Apparently because he considered the work I had done under fire during the Peace Mission as worthy of note, Colonel Tada said that he would accord me one favor. I was taking care of an 83-year old American, Louis Arlington, whom I felt was dying from lack of food, sleeping on the floor, and such hardships as accompanied our early imprisonment. I asked that the old man be allowed extra food, and that a bed be supplied for him. Colonel Tada said that he would see that this was taken care of -- and this was done almost at once.

Utmost courtesy was extended to Mrs. Lee and myself at the time. Later I addressed a letter to Colonel Tada on behalf of all internees, pleading for Red Cross aid. Whether this was passed on, I do not know for sure, but I was told it had been given to "higher authorities."

Later Colonel Tada sent a civilian named Mr. Konde, who had gone to my own university, the University of Michigan, to see that Mr. Arlington was receiving care. The little additional food that the old man received was not much, but I do believe it saved his life. Before I was sent to Stanley Prison, I transmitted a request that Mr. Arlington be sent back to his home in Peking, and I understand that a few months later he was started on his way, but died in Shanghai. When I was put in camp, Mr. Arlington was sent to a hospital in HongKong, and I believe this was done through the intervention of Colonel Tada.

The colonel also sent to us a Japanese newspaper man, Mr. H. Ogura, who was one of the few Japanese who tried to help us, and whom I am sure did many things that were dangerous for him as far as the Japanese authorities went, who discouraged all signs of decent treatment for prisoners of war. He tried to help all the Americans, and particularly the newspaper people. He tried to keep me and other writers out of imprisonment, and told me Colonel Tada forwarded this request to the commanding general in Hong Kong, who refused the request.

This same Mr. Ogura helped me save some of my cameras, and said that Colonel Tada had told him to allow me to put them in Hong Kong wherever I felt they would be safe until our repatriation. Through no fault of Mr. Ogura's, several of the cameras were stolen, but he did bring two of them to the ship when we sailed. All this can be directly credited to Colonel Tada, I feel sure.

The story of my interview with Colonel Tada is contained on pages 151-162. Further mention is made on page 167 when Mr. Ogura came to take me to Repulse Bay to get some clothes -- "Colonel Tada secured permission for you to do this."

A month or so after we were taken prisoners, Colonel Tada himself came to visit Mr. Arlington and myself to see if his orders were being carried out that the old man be given special care. This is told on page 195. I believe this to be quite a unique thing for a Japanese officer to do at this time, and seems to be evidence of a very decent sort of Japanese.

Colonel Tada came again to tell us he had been ordered to Canton (Page 198), and wished to give us, according to Japanese custom, a farewell present, and presented us with 40 yen (worth about \$10 at that time), with which to buy food, and expressed a hope that the old man would get his strength and health back soon. At the time, Mr. Arlington and I wondered if Colonel Tada was transferred because he had expressed a desire at Japanese headquarters to be decent to the prisoners.

0552

File
F13

Serial: 1761

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on
ComMarianas ltr F13-10(3)
ser 3346 dtd 25 May 1949.

9 JUN 1949

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To : Secretary of the Navy (Office of the Judge Advocate General).
Subject: INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA - petitions
for clemency.

1. Forwarded.

G. Campbell

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copy to: (1st end. only).
ComMarianas

*Br. I
NOTE THAT
this is a death
case
AW*

FF12/F13-10(3)
02-MEC-ce

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS - CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3346

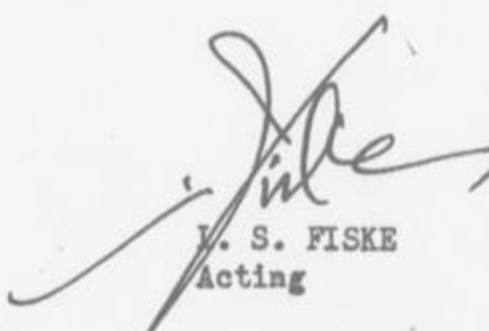
25 MAY 1949

RECEIVED

From: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
To : The Secretary of the Navy (JAG).
Via : Commander in Chief, Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet.
Subject: INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA - petitions
for clemency.
Reference: (a) ComNavForMar action, file FF12/A17-10(2) over 02-JDM-hn,
serial 3228 dtd 21 May 1949.
Enclosures: (A) Petition from Inoue, Michiko, wife of Inoue, Sadae, and
six (6) other petitions.
(B) Petition from Suzuki, Tatsuji.

1. A military commission convened by the Commander Naval Forces Marianas on Guam tried the subject named Japanese for violation of the law and customs of war during the period he was Commanding General of the Fourteenth Division and Army Group Commander, Palau Area. INOUE was sentenced to death by hanging. The record in this case has been forwarded to the Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, the reviewing authority, and will, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix D-14 of Naval Courts and Boards, be referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

2. Enclosures (A) and (B) were received by the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas subsequent to trial of INOUE and are forwarded for such action as may be considered appropriate.


L. S. FISKE
Acting

0554

PETITION IN MITIGATION

We were greatly surprised when we read in the newspaper that my father was sentenced to death. We were shocked and did not know what to do. When we thought of the griefs of our mother and our brothers and sisters, we felt as if our hearts were torn.

We cannot believe in this time of peace that our father could have done such actions and given such orders. Please forgive my father's faults which he unfortunately committed during the excitement of war.

The war is over now. I beg that you would afford my father the joy of peace and your immense love. We firmly believe that you would be merciful to my father even though he is a foreigner to you and was your enemy during the war.

It is our sincere wish that you will be humane and that you will adjudge your merciful commutation in behalf of our father.

May 2, 1949.

/s/ Inoue, Michiko
Wife of Inoue, Sadae

Inoue, Shinichi
eldest son

Inoue, Teiko
eldest daughter

Address: 1057 Hori-uchi
Hayama-machi
Miura-gun
Kanagawa-ken
Japan

ENCLOSURE A

0555

減刑歎願書

本日父ノ判決ヲ新聞紙上ニ見シ時ノ私達ノ聲ハ
丁度大キナ棒ヲ頭上ニ一撃シ度クナリ精神殆ナ
シ動ノ目前ハ眞暗キニ唯然自失ノ状態アリ
母ハ父ヲ想ヒ子等ヲ想ヒ亦私達ヲ思ハ父ヲ想ヒ大イテ
悲劇ニ思フ母ヲ兄弟達ノ母ヲ想フ時私達ノ体ハ
千々ニ裂ケル想ヒアリマシ
父ガナシト云ハレハ平時ゾハ到底考ヘラレヌ父ノ行爲ノ命令
父ノ理據ヲハ全然考ヘラレヌ戦争中ノ最モ不幸ナル父ノ過失ヲ
何カ許シ下サイマセ
終戦ノ今國境ヲ越ヘ敵味方(彼我)ノ愛憎ヲ越ヘテ
平和ヲ喜ビテ私達ノ父ニ共ニ與ヘ下サン事ヲ
人類ノ大イナル愛ニ却シテ大ナリ命ヲ此所ニ
我々家族一門伏シテ謝儀ニ致シマス

昭和二十四年九月二日

No. 2.

神奈川縣 三浦郡 葉山町 堀内 一〇五七
井上直衛 長男 井上直衛 長男 井上直衛 長男
井上直衛 長男 井上直衛 長男 井上直衛 長男
井上直衛 長男 井上直衛 長男 井上直衛 長男

0557

PETITION IN MITIGATION

INOUE, Kowashi
546 Ooto, Yono-machi
Saitama-ken, Japan

I am the second son of Inoue, Sadae who was sentenced to death by the Military Commission on Guam. I was born in 1917, brought up by the affection of my parents, received a college education to be a good citizen, and am now working in a trading company for the rehabilitation of our country.

It has been two years since my father was arrested as a war crimes suspect. During that time my mother and we six children, have been in deep anxiety about my father. We found ourselves in despair when we received the news that he was punished by capital sentence. I fall in deep agony by the mere thought of the griefs of my mother and my sensitive sister.

I can imagine the intense battles fought by the Americans and the Japanese in the Palau. I believe that amid the rains of shells, destruction, slaughter, and confusion, nobody but Almighty God could keep his serenity of mind. I believe that my father lost his serenity of mind, made a misjudgment as a commanding general, and finally committed an error, in the sad reality of war and under the adverse battle conditions.

Violation of international law in the rear will not be pardoned. However, my father's fault was committed in intense battles and confusion where nobody can hardly maintain his mental balance. Please consider the foregoing circumstances and commute his sentence.

For my mother and we, her children, my father's life is like a shining light which leads us. I pray God that nobody will extinguish this light for our sake.

May 3, 1949.

/s/ INOUE, Kowashi
2nd Son.

ENCLOSURE A

0558

減刑嘆願書

埼玉県興野町大字五ノ巻

井上

剛

私は今から島軍手送延に於て絞首刑の宣告を
受けた井上貞衛、次男であります。一九二七年に
生れ両親の愛に育まれ善良な市民としての最高教
育を受け現在貿易會社に勤務祖父の復興に努力
致してゐる者であります。

一九四七年五月父が戦犯容疑者として逮捕され、六月母も収監二人の兄弟妹は憂慮と心痛の裡に過す。今又
父が極刑の宣告を受け、母に接し、私達は絶望のどん底に
突き落とされた。年々母と年頃の妹、心を察し、
私は死に勝る苦痛を感じます。

米日両軍が激斗を繰返した。太平洋の戦斗を想像
しようと舞臺と破壊と殺戮、混沌の中に如何なる人となる
精神の平衡を保つ事は全智全能の神以外には不可能
事である。我々此戦争と云ふ悲境を現実と
刻々と迫る不利な戦争状態たる精神の平衡を失
逐に指揮官としての判断を誤り過失を犯してゐる者
である。

比較的平和な後方戦線における国際法違反を要し
中二線のみならず比類なき激戦の混沌状態の裡に総ての
人が平常の精神状態を失ひ、勝者を状態に於て犯すに
過失である事を再考下さうして何卒刑一年と
減らさん事を哀乞う所願に申上ります。
母五郎重達兄弟妹に父の生命を奪ひ、何事か
何卒私達を爲に此刑を消さぬを神に祈るのみ
申上ります。

以上

一九四九年 有言

井上 剛

PETITION IN MITIGATION

When I read in the newspaper of May 1 that INOUE, Sadae, my beloved father, was sentenced to death on April 28, I felt that everything was dark before me. Out of my great despair, I would not even talk for a while.

I had scarcely any courage to inform my aged mother of this sad news. How often I re-read this newspaper praying that the news was a mistake and dream!

My father was planning to live the rest of his life peacefully in his native town watching his first grandson, 4 years old, growing up. Has his plan come to naught?

With your special consideration toward the feeling of my old mother, please give us a little hope that we may be seeing him someday in the future. I beseech from the bottom of my heart.

May 2, 1949.

/s/ INOUE, Hiroko
1057 Horiuchi, Hayama-machi
Miura-gun, Kanagawa-ken
Japan

Wife of eldest son.

ENCLOSURE A

0561

減刑歎願書

私ニトリマシテ何ニモ代ヘ難イヤサシク
父デアリマス井上貞衛、四月二十八日、判決
ヲ五月一日付、新聞ニテ知リ一時絶望
ノアマリ目、刑ガ具暗ニナリ、シバフ、間
何事モコミスゴトが出来マセンデシタ
マシテ年老イタ母、心中ヲ思フトキ何トコ、
事実ヲ告ガルコトガデキマセウ、夢デアレ
ト願ヒ幾度讀ミカヘシタコトデセウ
父ニトリマシテ五オニナリマス初孫、成長ヲ
喜ビ唯一ツ、樂ミミトシテ余生ヲ静カニ生シ
故郷デスゴスベア計畫イタシテ居リマシタコトモ
水泡ニ帰シタコトゴザイマセウカ
何半裁判長様特別ノ配慮ヲ持ナマシ
年老イタ母、心中ヲオ汲ミ下サイマシテ何時
逢ヘルトニクホサナタミラオ与ヘ下サイマセ
子共一同ニヨリオ願ヒイタシマス

五月二日

神奈川県三浦郡葉山町
堀内一五七

井上弘子

PETITION

/s/ INOUE, Katashi
292 Tsurumi-machi, Tsurumi-ku
Yokohama, Japan

I am the third son of Inoue, Sadae, I was surprised when I read in the newspaper of May 1 that my father, who had been detained as a war crimes suspect, was sentenced to death. Since the paragraph in the newspaper was very short, I could not find out why he was sentenced. I knew for the first time that he was involved in some incidents.

I believe he was compelled to commit the actions because of his official position in the midst of the horrible war. I have known his personality full well, as he was our good father in our family.

Nothing is more sad for a son to think of the death sentence of his father whom he has loved and respected more than anybody else.

My father was with our family for about one year after the end of the war before he was arrested. I remember him carrying a rosary all the time and serving God as he felt deeply sorry for his participation in the horrible war.

I pray God and I beg you from the bottom of my heart that you will mitigate his sentence.

May 2, 1949.

/s/ INOUE, Katashi
3rd Son

ENCLOSURE A

0563

歎願書

横濱市鶴見区鶴見町二九二番地

井上 聖

私ハ井上貞幹ノ三男デアリマス。五月一日附新聞紙上ノ発表ニテカネ子戦犯
容疑者トシテ拘留中ノ父ガ死刑宣告ヲ受ケタル事ヲ知り驚イタルニダイトス。
新聞紙上ノハ簡潔ニ発表ニテ其ノ罪科ノ事実ハハシラフカリマセンレ其ノ事
モ拙トチ知ツテダイトス。

父ガ公的立場ニ就テサレタ事トハ云ヘ日頃家庭ニアリ我ハ子供ニ慕ヒタラ
思フ時此ノ度ノ人間社会ニ於ケル最モ惨悪スベキ戦争ト云フ概念ニダク
遭遇シ其ノ地位カ心ヲズモカハル結果ヲマナイト事ト堅ク信ジマス。

最大ト愛情ト最上ノ尊敬ヲ捧ゲル年長イタル父ノ死刑ヲ承ヘマス時ナトシテ
此ノ上ノ悲シミハアリマセン。

秘戦後拘留サレト近約一年間 家庭ニアリマシタ父ハ弟ニ着ニ珠敷ヲ巻キ
惜ムキ戦争ニ従事シタ事ヲ深ク反省シ其ノ原由ヲ神ニ任ヘル覚悟デ
毎日ヲ送ツテオツタモト推察セマス。

神トニ祈ルト其ノ同情ニ訴ヘ其ノ刑ノ減ゼラレルヲ我ガ身ニカヘテモ
コノ二願ヲ致スレダイトス。

昭和二十六年 五月 二日

右 井上 聖

聖

PETITION

INOUE, Teruko
292 Tsurumi-machi, Tsurumi-ku
Yokohama, Japan

I am the wife of INOUE, Katashi, the third son of INOUE, Sadae. I was very astonished when I heard from my husband today that my father-in-law was sentenced to death.

How can such a good father commit a war crime? I am filled with deep sorrow. I still clearly remember the days he was living with us. This is a sad result of the war. I hate the war, but how can I hate my father?

I believe he was given a fair trial. Because he was in a position to command many persons under him, it may be possible that he was involved in war crimes. My father was a man who lived all his career in battle fields. My sincere wish is that he be given a chance to live the rest of his life in peace.

My father could seldom have a family life with his wife, and I know she has had a lonesome life for many years. I sincerely beg that you will mitigate his sentence.

May 2, 1949

/s/ INOUE, Teruko

ENCLOSURE A

0565

歎願書

横濱市鶴見区鶴見町二九二

井上輝子

私に井上身術の三男井上望の妻がおります。今更夫から
父の死期宣告をうけた話を聞き、非常に驚きました。
まさか父が死なれるとは思いません。胸が一杯になり、私には
一年程一語に逢えなかつた。父の胸に想いを込めます。
この戦争へ生じた悲し！結果には違ひありませんが戦争は
憎むべき。父を憎むよりけしきあるやう。
公正な裁判の結果あり。多くの軍人の上になつて有り
ます。戦犯として、教の罪がある。山本さんが
戦地から轉々と逃げた。聞く父とせめて静かに余生を
を送るべき。此を想います。
母との生活が家庭生活でもお持ちにならぬ。父上は
せめて立場が、お母さんとお話し。お母さんと話さず、考へ
られませんか。いふ。幾分でも罪の軽くなり。父上は
お願ひ申し。あやま。

昭和三十三年五月二二

井上輝子

PETITION IN MITIGATION

I am the fifth son of INOUE, Sadae. I am almost heart-broken to learn that my father whom I respect has been sentenced to death.

I know that my father has been an unfortunate person because he has been in the battle fields and has seldom had a chance to be at home where he can enjoy a peaceful life with his family.

It was only after the war that he could return to his native town in Kochi Prefecture where he planned to have a peaceful life as a civilian with his grandsons. However, only one year later, he was arrested as a war criminal and was sentenced to death. When I think how my father is feeling now, I am exceedingly sad because he is one of the most unfortunate persons on the earth.

I would be greatly obliged if you would understand how I feel and take lenient steps for my father.

May 1, 1949

/s/ INOUE, Norie
fifth son of INOUE, Sadae

Address:
1057 Horiuchi, Hayama-machi
Miura-gun, Kanagawa-ken
Japan

ENCLOSURE A

0567

減刑願書

私は井上貞儀の五男にして、本日、私の最も尊敬する父の判決、然も極刑の報を知り、私の胸は裂かれるやうに切實に思ひます。

思ひめぐせば、父と叔達兄弟との楽しい親子の生活は一般の家庭と比べて非常に短く、父は何時も外地に出まわりましたので、夫婦親子揃って本當に楽しい家庭生活も殆ど出来ず、

實に父の毒な父でありました。

戦争も終り、内地に歸還し、やがて民間人として父の思ひ出深い故郷の高知で、孫達との楽しい生活を計畫してゐるのも束の間、

一弁送らずして、戦犯として拘置所に入り、
今ここに極刑の判決を受けた父の心情を
思ふ時、實に私の愛する父は人間として
不幸であり、其の子として、私の胸は悲しみ
で一杯です。

何年私達の気持ちをお察の上、寛宥する
所處置を下されば、後に残つた、お兄弟の
喜ぶ之に過ぐるものありまじし。

昭和二十四年五月一日

井上貞衡の五男、井上矩雄

神奈川県三浦郡葉山町

百五十七

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

I was the Principal of the Yokohama Higher Technical School for many years. In those days an officer was sent from the Army Office to the school to instruct the students in military training.

Former Lt.-General INOUE Sadae was one of those officers. Indeed, he was the one most beloved and respected by both the professors and the students.

Being sincere and humane, he was, in my opinion, an ideal soldier and a man of high personality.

We have been friendly terms not only in educational work but also in private affairs.

I am extremely grieved at the news of his being sentenced to death by hanging in the war-crimes trial.

It goes without saying that hundreds of the alumna of the school and his family members would be greatly delighted if his sentence be commuted.

Therefore, I implore to you to be merciful and lenient towards him from the bottom of my heart.

I shall be greatly obliged, if his sentence be mitigated from death to hard labor.

May 3, 1949.

SUZUKI, Tatsuji (Seal)

Professor emeritus
in
the Yokohama Higher
Technical School

(Former: Yokohama Koto Kogyo Gakko)
(re-named: Yokohama Kogyo Semmon Gakko)

ENCLOSURE B

0570

減刑嘆願書

元陸軍中將。井上貞衛は私
侯爵侯男等工業省次長
在任中に戦配属将校と
生徒訓育に従事せられた
戦配属将校亦後七人中
最も敬慕せられたる人であり
し。夫は恬淡寡欲にして軍
人然の操範的人物である
と共に人恒味の深からん
ありし。私も公私敬慕
惜く能はず。今に忘れぬの
柄にありし。今敢て軍部裁判
に依り極刑の宣告を仰承
い。實に悲嘆に堪へざる
事にして減刑の見命に接す
ることを得ば。私及彼の
家族のふらぐ彼の訓育を
受けし幾百の子弟に非常なる
喜びを感ずること信じます
彼の裁判の結果に就き私
及彼の子弟が日根憂慮
いたし居りました。今回の判決
を待閑し悲嘆に堪へず減
刑の嘆願を申上ります。何卒
師監の程偏に祈上ります。

合掌

横浜青雲門学校(監)

昭和五年五月三日 名譽教授

鈴木達治

704

713

Serial 1761

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Reference is made to
Circular 17 713-10(s)
dated 20 May 1949.

9 JUN 1949

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Secretary of the Navy (Office of the Judge Advocate General).
Subject: Smith, Edwin, former lieutenant general, USA - petitions
for clearing.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copy to: (1st col. only)
Confidential

0572

Form 100-100-1
100-100-100-1
100-100-100-1

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial 3346

25 MAY 1949

From: Commander Naval Forces, Marianas.
To: The Secretary of the Navy (JAG).
Via: Commander in Chief, Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet.
Subject: IJMW, Saka, former Lieutenant general, IJA - petitions
for clemency.
Reference: (a) Confidential action, JAGS 7712/AT-10(a) over 12-22-48,
serial 3338 and 21 May 1949.
Enclosure: (a) Petition from Iwano, Makino, wife of Iwano, Saka, and
six (6) other petitioners.
(b) Petition from Saka, Iwano.

1. A military commission convened by the Commander Naval Forces
Marianas on 28 May 1948 tried the subject named Japanese for violation of the law and
customs of war during the period he was Commanding General of the Fourteenth
Division and Army Group Commander, Japan Area. IJMW was sentenced to death by
hanging. The record in this case has been forwarded to the Commander in Chief
Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, the reviewing authority, and will, in accordance
with the provisions of Appendix B-14 of Naval Courts and Boards, be referred to the
Secretary of the Navy.

2. Enclosures (a) and (b) were received by the Commander Naval
Forces, Marianas subsequent to trial of IJMW and are forwarded for such action as
may be considered appropriate.

L. S. FISKE
Acting

0573

LETTER TO MOTHER

We were greatly surprised when we read in the newspaper that my father was sentenced to death. We were shocked and did not know what to do. When we thought of the grief of our mother and our brothers and sisters, we felt as if our hearts were torn.

We cannot believe in this time of peace that our father could have done such actions and given such orders. Please forgive my father's faults which he unfortunately committed during the excitement of war.

The war is over now. I beg that you would afford my father the joy of peace and your immense love. We firmly believe that you would be merciful to my father even though he is a stranger to you and was your enemy during the war.

It is our sincerest wish that you will be humane and that you will adjudge your merciful consideration in behalf of our father.

May 2, 1945.

/s/ **James, Malika**
Wife of **James, John**

James, Michael
eldest son

James, Yella
eldest daughter

Address: **107 East 4th
New York
New York
New York
New York**

0574

PRISON IN EXTREMITY

**WILL, Donald
225 Oak, New-Orleans
Baton Rouge, La.**

I am the second son of Isaac, Baker who was sentenced to death by the Military Commission on Guam. I was born in 1917, brought up by the affection of my parents, received a college education to be a good citizen, and am now working in a trading company for the rehabilitation of our country.

It has been two years since my father was executed as a war crime suspect, during that time my mother and we six children, have been in deep anxiety about my father. We found ourselves in despair when we received the news that he was punished by capital sentence. I fell in deep agony by the mere thought of the grief of my mother and my sensitive sister.

I can imagine the intense battles fought by the Americans and the Japanese in the island. I believe that amid the noise of shells, destruction, slaughter, and confusion, nobody but nobody but could keep his sanity of mind. I believe that my father lost his sanity of mind, with a misjudgment as a commanding general, and finally committed an error, in the hot reality of war and under the adverse battle conditions.

Violation of international law in the war will not be pardoned. However, my father's fault was committed in intense battles and confusion where nobody can hardly maintain his mental balance. Please consider the foregoing circumstances and excuse his sentence.

For my mother and we, her children, my father's life is like a shining light which leads us. I pray God that nobody will extinguish this light for ever.

May 2, 1949.

**/s/ Donald, Baker
225 Oak.**

ENCLOSURE A

0575

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

When I read in the newspaper of May 1 that JOHN, father, my beloved father, was sentenced to death on April 28, I felt that everything was dark before me. Out of my great despair, I could not even talk for a while.

I had scarcely any courage to inform my aged mother of this sad news. For often I received this newspaper saying that the news was a mistake and dream.

My father was planning to live the rest of his life peacefully in his native town watching his first grandson, 4 years old, growing up. His life plan was to reach that point.

With your special consideration toward the feeling of my old mother, please give us a little hope that we may be seeing him someday in the future. I beseech from the bottom of my heart.

May 2, 1949.

John, father
107 East 1st, New York
Chicago, Illinois
Japan

Wife of John, father

ENCLOSURE

0576

MEMORANDUM

/s/ HIRSH, Richard
2nd Lieutenant, Second Air
Division, Japan

I am the third son of Isaac, Cohen. I was surprised when I read in the newspaper of May 1 that my father, who had been detained as a war crimes suspect, was sentenced to death. Since the paragraph in the newspaper was very short, I could not find out why he was sentenced. I knew for the first time that he was involved in some incidents.

I believe he was compelled to commit the actions because of his official position in the midst of the horrible war. I have known his personality full well, as he was our good father in our family.

Nothing is more sad for a son to think of the death sentence of his father whom he has loved and respected more than anybody else.

My father was with our family for about one year after the end of the war before he was arrested. I remember him carrying a worry all the time and serving food as he felt deeply sorry for his participation in the horrible war.

I pray God and I beg you from the bottom of my heart that you will mitigate his sentence.

May 2, 1949.

/s/ HIRSH, Richard
2nd Lt.

ENCLOSURE 1

0577

XXXXXX

XXXX, Texas
200 Sunset-Unit, Sunset-10
Houston, Texas

I am the wife of XXXX, Robert, the third son of XXXX, John. I was very shocked when I heard that my husband today that my father-in-law was sentenced to death.

How can such a good father commit a war crime? I am filled with deep sorrow. I still clearly remember the days he was living with us. This is a sad result of the war. I hate the war, but how can I hate my father?

I believe he was given a fair trial. Because he was in a position to command many persons under him, it may be possible that he was involved in war crimes. My father was a man who lived all his career in battle fields. My sincere wish is that he be given a chance to live the rest of his life in prison.

My father could seldom have a family life with his wife, and I know she has had a lonely life for many years. I sincerely beg that you will mitigate his sentence.

May 2, 1949

/s/ XXXX, Texas

0578

WRITTEN IN EXTORTION

I am the fifth son of HUNT, John. I am almost heart-broken to learn that my father when I suspect has been sentenced to death.

I know that my father has been an unfortunate person because he has been in the battle field and has suffered and a chance to be at home where he can enjoy a peaceful life with his family.

It was only after the war that he could return to his native town in South Australia where he planned to have a peaceful life as a civilian with his grandson. However, only one year later, he was arrested as a war criminal and was sentenced to death. When I think how my father is feeling now, I am exceedingly sad because he is one of the most unfortunate persons on the earth.

I would be greatly obliged if you would understand how I feel and take the least steps for my father.

May 2, 1949

/s/ HUNT, John
fifth son of HUNT, John

Address
157 North, Queensland
Singapore, Singapore
Sg

0579

LETTER FOR SWANK

I was the Principal of the Yekheun Higher Technical School for many years. In those days an officer was sent from the Army Office to the school to instruct the students in military training.

Former Lt.-General SWANK Salto was one of those officers. Indeed, he was the one most beloved and respected by both the professors and the students.

Being sincere and humane, he was, in my opinion, an ideal soldier and a man of high personality.

We have been friendly toward not only in educational work but also in private affairs.

I am extremely grieved at the news of his being sentenced to death by hanging in the war-crimes trial.

It goes without saying that hundreds of the alumni of the school and his family members would be greatly delighted if his sentence be commuted.

Therefore, I beg you to be merciful and lenient towards him from the bottom of my heart.

I shall be greatly obliged, if his sentence be mitigated from death to imprisonment.

May 2, 1949.

SWANK, Takemiji (Salto)

Professor emeritus

in
the Yekheun Higher
Technical School

(Formerly: Yekheun Kato Hago Salto)
(re-named: Yekheun Hago Koyama Salto)

ENCLOSURE 2

0580

PAS

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Serial: 1761

FIRST MESSAGING ON
SUNDAY 10 JUN 1949
007 0000 000 00 May 1949.

9 JUN 1949

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Secretary of the Navy (Office of the Judge Advocate General).

Subject: HONOLULU, former lieutenant general, HON - petitions
for clemency.

1. Forwarded.

G. CAMPBELL
Assistant Chief of Staff
for Administration

Copy to: (1st col. only)
Sundays

0581

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3228

21 MAY 1949

The military commission, composed of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps officers, in the foregoing case, by precept dated 19 January 1949, was ordered convened January 24, 1949, or as soon thereafter as practicable by the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas pursuant to his inherent authority as a military commander and the specific authorization of the Commander in Chief, Pacific and U. S. Pacific Fleet, and High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (CinC U.S. PacFlt Serial 0558 of 8 Mar. '46; ComMarianas Desp. 292336Z Sept. '47; CinCPacFlt Desp. 020103Z Oct. '47; SecNav Desp. 081946Z Oct. '47; CinCPacFlt Desp. 092353Z Oct. '47; CinCPac and CinCPacFlt ltr. dtd 1 Aug. 1948, CinCPac Serial 2955 and CinCPacFlt Serial 3490), and by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy (JAG Desp. 311730Z July '46). The commission was authorized to try this case as indicated in the precept. The order for trial (charge and specifications) was issued 17 March 1949 and served on the accused 18 March 1949. The trial was held under authority of Naval Courts and Boards except that the commission was authorized by the precept to relax the rules of naval courts to meet the necessities of the trial and to use the rules of evidence and procedure promulgated 5 December 1945 by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in his Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals and modifications thereof, as necessary to obtain justice.

The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA, are approved.

INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, will be retained in confinement in the U. S. Naval Brig, Guam pending instructions from higher authority.

TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA, will be transferred to the custody of the Commanding General of the 8th U. S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

C. A. Pownall

C. A. POWNALL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

0582

A17-25

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
Serial: 1904 Headquarters of the Commander in Chief

c/o Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, California

24 JUN 1949

The proceedings, findings on specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA, and the action of the convening authority are approved.

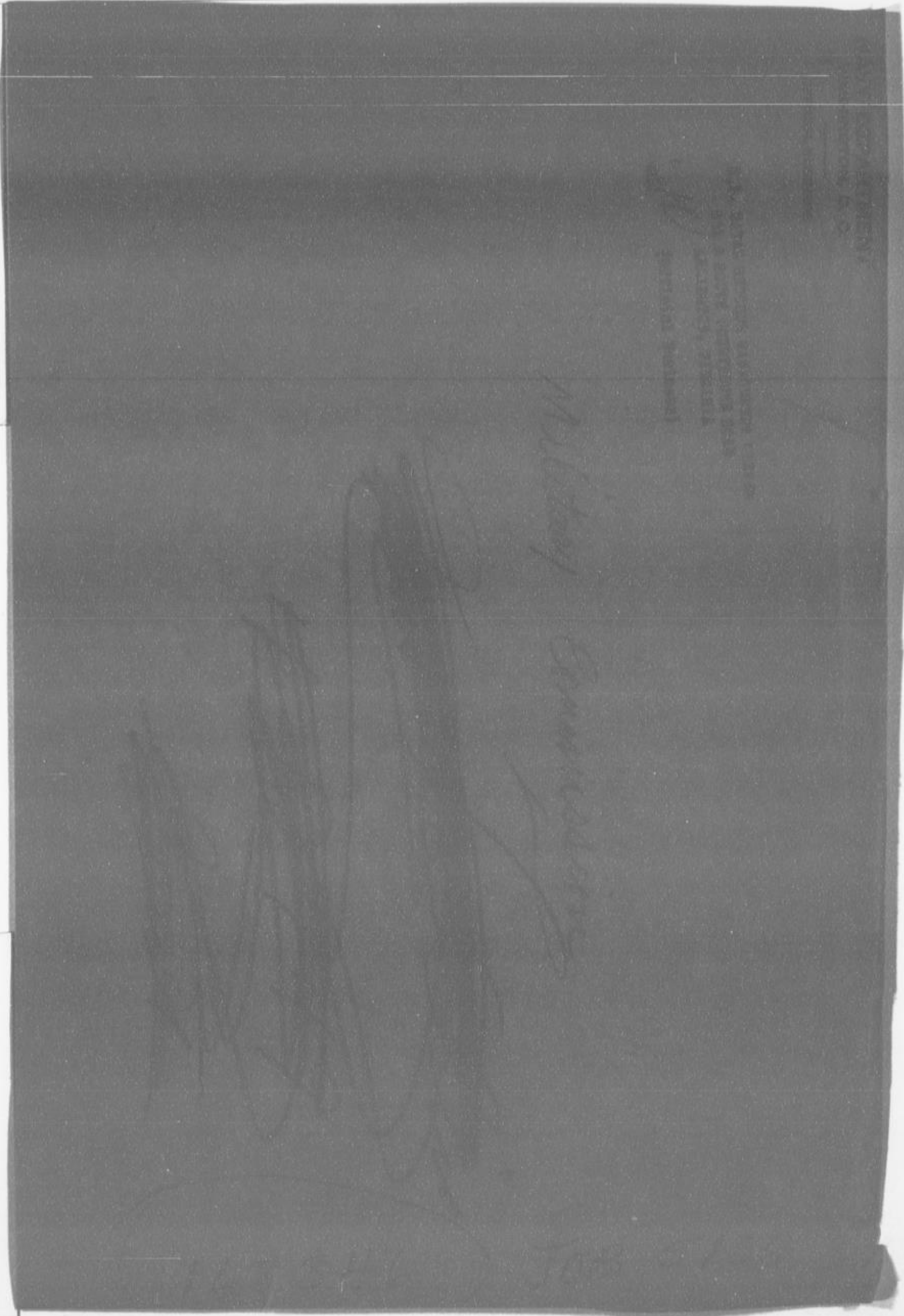
Prior to the execution of the death sentence adjudged in the case of INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, the record is in conformity with Section D-14, Naval Courts and Boards and Chief of Naval Operations serial OLP22 of 28 November 1945 referred via the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to the Secretary of the Navy.

Arthur W. Radford

ARTHUR W. RADFORD,
Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander in Chief Pacific
and United States Pacific Fleet.

Copy to:
ComMarianas

0583



0584

27 February 1948

To whom it may concern:

Mr. Chihiro Kokubo graduated from the Hokkaido Prefectural Sapporo First Middle School with us in 1932, and has long been highly esteemed by us for his honorable everyday speech and deed. That is, he is really worthy to be esteemed by his friends, because:

1. He is gentle by nature and true to his friends.
2. He is benevolent thanks to Christian education his childhood.
3. and last but not least, he has a strong sense of righteousness.

We hear that he is now being tried as a war criminal suspect. However, judging from his character, we can readily swear before God that he is not such a man to do an inhuman act.

Graduates in 1932 of the Hokkaido Prefectural Sapporo First Middle School.

Hideichi Saito,
No. 1345, South 6, West 17, Sapporo.
Ryozo Iguchi,
No. 1288, South 5, West 11, Sapporo.
Shigeatsu Kadooka,
South 12, West 18, Sapporo.
Shumpei Mochida,
North 2, West 22, Sapporo.
Yuzo Isu,
No. 46, Main Street, West 20, Sapporo.
Shosuke Asanuma,
South 19, West 12, Sapporo.
Takuzo Muraya,
South 11, West 17, Sapporo.
Kenzo Hayashi,
South Main Street, West 10, Sapporo.

0585

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
MARIANAS AREA

AL7-25/FF12/
13-JDM-bl

14 MAY 1946

Serial: 6378

The military commission, composed of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers, in the foregoing case, was convened 5 April 1946 by the Commander Marianas Area pursuant to his inherent authority as a Military Commander and the specific authorization of the Commander in Chief United States Pacific Fleet (CinCPac conf. serial 0558 of March 8, 1946) and Pacific Ocean Areas, and Military Governor of the Pacific Ocean Areas. The order for trial (charge and specifications) was issued 6 April 1946, and served on the accused 8 April 1946. The trial was held under authority of Naval Courts and Boards, except that the commission was authorized by the precept to relax the rules of Naval courts to meet the necessities of the trial and to use the rules of evidence and procedure promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in his Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals, dated 5 December 1945, as necessary to obtain justice.

The evidence clearly shows that the defendant, Captain Susumu KAWASAKI, IJN, while the senior Japanese Military Official at Wake Island, authorized the illegal execution of an American prisoner of war in May 1942. It further shows that Lieutenant (jg) Kiroku HORIE, IJN, then a Warrant Officer, executed twenty-five American prisoners of war, 7 October 1943, at Wake Island in obedience to an illegal order received by him from higher authority. The command of a superior neither excuses nor justifies an unlawful act. (Clark and Marshall, The Law of Crimes, 4th ed., sec. 71, n. 310; CMO 212, 1919, 5; CMO 4, 1929, 19; para. 345.1, FM 27-10, 1 Oct. 1940)

Defendant, Commander Hikaru CHO, IJN, has been released from arrest as an accused and orders have been issued by Commander Marianas for his repatriation to Japan when transportation is available.

Subject to the above remarks, the proceedings in the foregoing case of Captain Susumu KAWASAKI, IJN, Commander Hikaru CHO, IJN, and Lieutenant (jg) Kiroku HORIE, IJN, are approved. The findings on the charge and specification 1 thereunder and the sentence, with reference to KAWASAKI, Susumu, Captain, IJN, are approved. The findings on the charge and specification 2 thereunder and the sentence, with reference to HORIE, Kiroku, Lieutenant (jg), IJN, are approved.

Captain KAWASAKI and Lieutenant (jg) HORIE will be retained in confinement at the Island Command Stockade, Guam, pending instructions from higher authority.

C. A. Pownall
C. A. POWNALL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.
The Commander Marianas Area

To: Commander in Chief United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.
Re: Record of Proceedings of Military Commission - case of
Captain Susumu KAWASAKI, IJN, et al.

Copy to:
Island Commander, Guam.

0586

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

1. During period 28 March 1949 to 28 April 1949, INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, Imperial Japanese Army and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, were tried by a United States Military Commission, convened by order of the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, dated 19 January 1949, at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, on the below listed charge and specifications.

CHARGE: VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR (ten specifications)

<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Place and Date of Offenses</u>	<u>Name of Accused</u>
1.	Kill three American prisoners of war by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE TADA
2.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill three American prisoners of war by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
3.	Failed to protect three American prisoners of war held captive by armed forces of Japan, permitting them to be killed by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
4.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill seven civilians held captive by the armed forces of Japan, by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 18 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
5.	Failed to protect seven civilians held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting them to be killed by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 18 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
6.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill one civilian held captive by the armed forces of Japan, by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 29 Dec. 1944.	INOUE
7.	Failed to protect one civilian held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting him to be killed by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 29 Dec. 1944.	INOUE
8.	Kill one American prisoner of war by beheading with a sword.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 24 May 1945.	INOUE

0587

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------|
| 9. | Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill one American prisoner of war by beheading with a sword. | Babelthup Island,
Palau Islands,
24 May 1945. | INOUE |
| 10. | Failed to protect one American prisoner of war held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting him to be killed by beheading with a sword. | Babelthup Island,
Palau Islands,
24 May 1945. | INOUE |

FINDINGS: The commission on 27 April 1949 made the following findings:

"As to the accused Inoue, Sadae:

"The first specification of the charge proved.
The second specification of the charge not proved.
The third specification of the charge proved.
The fourth specification of the charge not proved.
The fifth specification of the charge not proved.
The sixth specification of the charge not proved.
The seventh specification of the charge not proved.
The eighth specification of the charge proved.
The ninth specification of the charge proved.
The tenth specification of the charge proved.
And that the accused, Inoue, Sadae, is of the charge guilty.

"As to the accused Tada, Tokuchi:

"The first specification of the charge proved.
And that the accused, Tada, Tokuchi, is of the charge guilty."

SENTENCES: The commission on 28 April 1949 sentenced the accused as follows:

"The commission, therefore, sentences him, Inoue, Sadae, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring.

"The commission, therefore, sentences him, Tada, Tokuchi, to be confined for a period of four (4) years."

2. On 21 May 1949 the convening authority (Commander Naval Forces Marianas), subject to certain remarks not herein quoted, took the following action:

"The proceedings, findings on Specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10 and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA, are approved.

"INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, will be retained in confinement in the U. S. Naval Brig, Guam pending instructions from higher authority.

0588

FF12/A17-10(2)

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

"TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, will be transferred to the
custody of the Commanding General of the 8th U. S. Army via the first
available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo
Prison, Tokyo, Japan."

C. A. POWNALL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

cc: CinCPacFlt (3) ✓
JAG, USN (3)
SCAP (3)
ComdGen U.S. 8th Army, Japan (3)
JAG, U.S. Army, War Crimes Div. (3)
CO, Marine Barracks (3)
ComMarianas Liaison Officer, Tokyo, Japan (3)
CO, Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan (3)

AUTHENTICATED:

H. D. Vanston
H. D. VANSTON,
Flag Secretary.

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

1. During period 28 March 1949 to 28 April 1949, INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, Imperial Japanese Army and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, were tried by a United States Military Commission, convened by order of the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, dated 19 January 1949, at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, on the below listed charge and specifications.

CHARGE: VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR (ten specifications)

<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Place and Date of Offenses</u>	<u>Name of Accused</u>
1.	Kill three American prisoners of war by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE TADA
2.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill three American prisoners of war by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
3.	Failed to protect three American prisoners of war held captive by armed forces of Japan, permitting them to be killed by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
4.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill seven civilians held captive by the armed forces of Japan, by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 18 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
5.	Failed to protect seven civilians held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting them to be killed by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 18 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
6.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill one civilian held captive by the armed forces of Japan, by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 29 Dec. 1944.	INOUE
7.	Failed to protect one civilian held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting him to be killed by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 29 Dec. 1944.	INOUE
8.	Kill one American prisoner of war by beheading with a sword.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 24 May 1945.	INOUE

0590

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 9. | Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill one American prisoner of war by beheading with a sword. | Babelthuap Island,
Palau Islands,
24 May 1945. | INOUE |
| 10. | Failed to protect one American prisoner of war held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting him to be killed by beheading with a sword. | Babelthuap Island,
Palau Islands,
24 May 1945. | INOUE |

FINDINGS: The commission on 27 April 1949 made the following findings:

"As to the accused Inoue, Sadae:

"The first specification of the charge proved.
The second specification of the charge not proved.
The third specification of the charge proved.
The fourth specification of the charge not proved.
The fifth specification of the charge not proved.
The sixth specification of the charge not proved.
The seventh specification of the charge not proved.
The eighth specification of the charge proved.
The ninth specification of the charge proved.
The tenth specification of the charge proved.
And that the accused, Inoue, Sadae, is of the charge guilty.

"As to the accused Tada, Tokuchi:

"The first specification of the charge proved.
And that the accused, Tada, Tokuchi, is of the charge guilty."

SENTENCES: The commission on 28 April 1949 sentenced the accused as follows:

"The commission, therefore, sentences him, Inoue, Sadae, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring.

"The commission, therefore, sentences him, Tada, Tokuchi, to be confined for a period of four (4) years."

2. On 21 May 1949 the convening authority (Commander Naval Forces Marianas), subject to certain remarks not herein quoted, took the following action:

"The proceedings, findings on Specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10 and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA, are approved.

"INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, will be retained in confinement in the U. S. Naval Brig, Guam pending instructions from higher authority.

0591

FF12/A17-10(2)

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

"TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, will be transferred to the
custody of the Commanding General of the 8th U. S. Army via the first
available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo
Prison, Tokyo, Japan."

C. A. POWNALL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

cc: CinCPacFlt (3) ✓
JAG, USN (3)
SCAP (3)
ComdGen U.S. 8th Army, Japan (3)
JAG, U.S. Army, War Crimes Div. (3)
CO, Marine Barracks (3)
ComMarianas Liaison Officer, Tokyo, Japan (3)
CO, Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan (3)

AUTHENTICATED:

H. D. Vanston
H. D. VANSTON,
Flag Secretary.

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

1. During period 28 March 1949 to 28 April 1949, INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, Imperial Japanese Army and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, Imperial Japanese Army, were tried by a United States Military Commission, convened by order of the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, dated 19 January 1949, at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, on the below listed charge and specifications.

CHARGE: VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF WAR (ten specifications)

<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Place and Date of Offenses</u>	<u>Name of Accused</u>
1.	Kill three American prisoners of war by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE TADA
2.	Failed to control operations of members of his command; permitting them to kill three American prisoners of war by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
3.	Failed to protect three American prisoners of war held captive by armed forces of Japan, permitting them to be killed by beheading with swords and shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 4 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
4.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill seven civilians held captive by the armed forces of Japan, by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 18 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
5.	Failed to protect seven civilians held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting them to be killed by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 18 Sept. 1944.	INOUE
6.	Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill one civilian held captive by the armed forces of Japan, by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 29 Dec. 1944.	INOUE
7.	Failed to protect one civilian held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting him to be killed by shooting with firearms.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 29 Dec. 1944.	INOUE
8.	Kill one American prisoner of war by beheading with a sword.	Babelthuap Island, Palau Islands, 24 May 1945.	INOUE

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-hn

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 9. | Failed to control operations of members of his command, permitting them to kill one American prisoner of war by beheading with a sword. | Babelthuap Island,
Palau Islands,
24 May 1945. | INOUE |
| 10. | Failed to protect one American prisoner of war held captive by the armed forces of Japan, permitting him to be killed by beheading with a sword. | Babelthuap Island,
Palau Islands,
24 May 1945. | INOUE |

FINDINGS: The commission on 27 April 1949 made the following findings:

"As to the accused Inoue, Sadae:

"The first specification of the charge proved.
The second specification of the charge not proved.
The third specification of the charge proved.
The fourth specification of the charge not proved.
The fifth specification of the charge not proved.
The sixth specification of the charge not proved.
The seventh specification of the charge not proved.
The eighth specification of the charge proved.
The ninth specification of the charge proved.
The tenth specification of the charge proved.
And that the accused, Inoue, Sadae, is of the charge guilty.

"As to the accused Tada, Tokuchi:

"The first specification of the charge proved.
And that the accused, Tada, Tokuchi, is of the charge guilty."

SENTENCES: The commission on 28 April 1949 sentenced the accused as follows:

"The commission, therefore, sentences him, Inoue, Sadae, to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members concurring.

"The commission, therefore, sentences him, Tada, Tokuchi, to be confined for a period of four (4) years."

2. On 21 May 1949 the convening authority (Commander Naval Forces Marianas), subject to certain remarks not herein quoted, took the following action:

"The proceedings, findings on Specifications 1, 3, 8, 9, 10 and the charge, and the sentences in the foregoing case of INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, and TADA, Tokuchi, former colonel, IJA, are approved.

"INOUE, Sadae, former lieutenant general, IJA, will be retained in confinement in the U. S. Naval Brig, Guam pending instructions from higher authority.

0594

FF12/A17-10(2)

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS
NAVAL FORCES MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS-CAROLINES AREA

Serial: 3229

21 MAY 1949

MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 51

(In the case of former Lieutenant General INOUE, Sadae,
IJA, and former Colonel TADA, Tokuchi, IJA.)

"TADA, Tokuchi, former Colonel, IJA, will be transferred to the custody of the Commanding General of the 8th U. S. Army via the first available transportation to serve his sentence of confinement in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan."

C. A. POWNALL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
The Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

cc: CinCPacFlt (3) ✓
JAG, USN (3)
SCAP (3)
ComdGen U.S. 8th Army, Japan (3)
JAG, U.S. Army, War Crimes Div. (3)
CO, Marine Barracks (3)
ComMarianas Liaison Officer, Tokyo, Japan (3)
CO, Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan (3)

AUTHENTICATED:

H. D. Vanston
H. D. VANSTON,
Flag Secretary.

NAVEXOS 1361 (10-42)

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

PREPARE REPLY FOR
SECRETARY'S SIGNATURE
FOR APPROPRIATE
ACTION
FOR COMMENT
FOR INFORMATION

* All mail requiring an answer and referred for appropriate action shall be answered using the introductory phrase: "The Secretary of the Navy has referred to me for reply your letter of _____".

REMARKS

4125-9

GCm Case No.
168346
mailed out 9/9
ST/l

SECNAV CORRESPONDENCE

ROUTING NO.

—— 第一卷 卷首 ——

0596

C.N.I. ROUTING SLIP
ORIGINATOR'S FILE NO.

R 67725
ORIGINATOR
Kowashi INOUE

SUBJECT
Req for translation

DATE OF LETTER
19 Dec 49
ORIGINATOR'S FILE NUMBER

DATE AC'D C.N.I.
20 Dec 49
ADDRESSED TO
SecNav

TO (1) INITIAL
10-38

OUT (DATE)
12-27-49
C.N.I. FILE NUMBER
SE-4(42)

TO (1)	INITIAL	TO (2)	INITIAL	TO (3)	INITIAL	TO (4)	INITIAL	TO (5)	INITIAL	TO (6)	INITIAL
FOR		FOR		FOR		FOR		FOR		FOR	
OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)	
TO (3)	INITIAL	TO (4)	INITIAL	TO (5)	INITIAL	TO (6)	INITIAL	COPIES SENT TO			
FOR		FOR		FOR		FOR					
OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)		OUT (DATE)					

COMMENTS AND REMARKS

~~Translation completed~~
Return to Cdr. Hammond, 4E 677- F2C

1. THIS ROUTING SLIP TO BE RETURNED TO C.N.I. FILES

0597

ROUTING SLIP

NAVEROS 1341 (10-48)

DATE: 10 DEC 1949

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

PREPARE REPLY FOR
SECRETARY'S SIGNATURE
FOR APPROPRIATE
ACTION
FOR COMMENT
FOR INFORMATION

* All mail requiring an answer and referred for appropriate action shall be answered using the introductory phrase: "The Secretary of the Navy has referred to me for reply your letter of _____".

UNDER SECRETARY				
ASST. SECRETARY FOR AIR				
ASSISTANT SECRETARY				
ADMIN. ASST. TO SECRETARY				
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS				
CHIEF BU. AERONAUTICS				
CHIEF OF NAVAL PERSONNEL				
CHIEF BU. MEDICINE AND SURGERY				
CHIEF BU. ORDNANCE				
CHIEF BU. SHIPS				
CHIEF BU. SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS				
CHIEF BU. YARDS AND DOCKS				
COMDT. MARINE CORPS				
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL				
CHIEF PUBLIC RELATIONS				
CHIEF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS				
BOARD DECORATIONS AND MEDALS				
BD. REVIEW DISCHARGES & DISMISSALS				
BD. CORRECTION NAVAL RECORDS				
RETIREMENT ADVISORY BOARD				

REMARKS

Please translate and return.

F2/m4
A6-4 (H2)

SECNAV CORRESPONDENCE

ROUTING NO.

8-5895

0598

数願書

米國海軍大臣閣下

私達はクム島に人間最大の悲劇²有、絞首刑の宣告
を受け、元陸軍中將井上貞衛の家族(妻・息子・娘)
が有りまして

父の受けた裁判の宣告以来、私達家族は付²け
皆²父に対する絶大なる愛情と思慕の念はせる
かたなく毎日々を暗く淋しく過²す

特に年老いた母はちつかり力を落²し彼の時(宣告)
以来何物をもする元氣なく全く老ひひき²傍²に
目も涙も²可愛想²なり

思ふに此の裁判に因²りた他の人々は皆²理²判決
唯一人私達の父だけが最も重²い刑を受け、事は
最高責任者の立場とは申せ余²にも私達家族に取²
つは悲しい戦争の悲劇²有ります

父井上貞衛は決して非人道的な人間では有りません
むしろ人情の熱い人々で周囲の人々に愛された軍人²
有ります。其れは父の経歴が此を物語ると信じて

悲惨な戦争の終つた現在戦争中の誤²る最も不幸な
悲劇に對²する米國海軍大臣閣下。大いなる清²解
と清²同情を望²む。私達家族の唯一の希望、清²解²を
米國・日本親善の楔²のつこ²しめて母、始め息子、娘
家族一同伏²し父の減刑を米國海軍大臣閣下に

市預ひする迄の有りま

昭和二十四年十二月七日

井上貞衛の妻

〃 〃 長男

〃 貞一 〃 妻

〃 貞衛の二男

〃 剛 〃 妻

〃 貞衛の三男

〃 堅 〃 妻

〃 貞衛の四男

〃 〃 五男

〃 〃 長女

井上道子

井上貞一

〃 弘子

井上剛

〃 友枝

井上堅

〃 輝子

井上幸支

〃 矩雄

〃 復ナ

0600

P E T I T I O N

JAG
(2)

TO: Secretary of the Navy of the United States of
America

We, undersigned, are the family-members of ex-Lieutenant General INOUE Sadae who was sentenced to death by hanging, the greatest tragedy of human life, in the court in Guam.

Since his sentence we have led a gloomy and lonely life day after day in disconsolateness with our affection and yearn after our father. Especially our mother has been exceedingly disappointed, grew old and has no vigour to do anything, for which we feel very piteous.

Although all the others who have been tried in the court were respectively given decisions of slight punishment, only our father sentenced to the severest penalty. This is a great tragedy of a fatal war for us, family members of him, nevertheless he was in the highest position of responsibility.

INOUE Sadae, our father, is never an inhumane person and is a soldier rather so tenderhearted that he was loved by all who have contact with him, which is clearly evidenced by his career, we believe.

We, therefore respectfully solicit you, Secretary of

SC12 29 39

0601

the U. S. Navy, for your taking trouble to remiss his
penalty with your utmost understanding and sympathy to
let this be a tie of a Japanese-American rapprochement
for the sake of our only desire.

7 December 1949

S. Inoue
INOUE Shin-ichi, eldest son of Sadae
H. Inoue
" Hiroko, wife of above
Kowashi Inoue
" Kowashi, second son of Sadae
T. Inoue
" Tomoe, wife of above
Katashi Inoue
" Katashi, third son of Sadae
7 Inoue
" Teruko, wife of above
Y. Inoue
" Yoshio, fourth son of Sadae
N. Inoue
" Norio, fifth son of Sadae
Y. Inoue
" Teiko, eldest daughter of Sadae

SO12 29 39

0602

P E T I T I O N

TO: Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America

We, undersigned, are the family-members of ex-Lieutenant General INOUE Sadae who was sentenced to death by hanging, the greatest tragedy of human life, in the court in Guam.

Since his sentence we have led a gloomy and lonely life day after day in disconsolateness with our affection and yearn after our father. Especially our mother has been exceedingly disappointed, grew old and has no vigour to do anything, for which we feel very piteous.

Although all the others who have been tried in the court were respectively given decisions of slight punishment, only our father sentenced to the severest penalty. This is a great tragedy of a fatal war for us, family members of him nevertheless he was in the highest position of responsibility.

INOUE Sadae, our father is never an inhumane person and is a soldier rather so tenderhearted that he was loved by all who have contact with him, which is clearly evidenced by his career, we believe.

We, therefore respectfully solicit you, Secretary of

0603

the U. S. Navy, for your taking trouble to remiss his
penalty with your utmost understanding and sympathy to
let this be a tie of a Japanese-American rapprochement
for the sake of our only desire.

7 December 1949

S. Inoue
INOUE Shin-ichi, eldest son of Sadae

H. Inoue
" Hiroko, wife of above

Kowashi Inoue
" Kowashi, second son of Sadae

T. Inoue
" Tomoe, wife of above

Katashi Inoue
" Katashi, third son of Sadae

T. Inoue
" Teruko, wife of above

Y. Inoue
" Yoshio, fourth son of Sadae

N. Inoue
" Norio, fifth son of Sadae

T. Inoue
" Teiko, eldest daughter of Sadae

0604

American Headquarters Islands Commander-in-Chief

13 Feb., 1946

From: U.S. Army Commander-in-Chief in Palau Islands

To : Japanese Army Commander Lt-Gen. INOUE in Palau Islands

Movements and Discipline of You and your Men on and
after the Day of Surrender of 2nd September, 1945

1. The Japanese armed forces under your command have taken most exemplary movements since the day of surrender.

My order has always been carried out exactly and exemplarily through you, and especially it was displayed in the clearing of war damages in Koror, Malakal and Aradabesan Islands.

2. The movements of you and your men created the highest tradition of unique military ethics.

You accepted the results of defeat with dignity and modesty, and did not court favour as a faithless humiliation.

Your free-hearted explanation, namely the willing disbandment of pre-war organization and a new consideration and a new standard, is the future hope of Japan.

This creation and development, therefore, will make Japan command the esteem of the states of the world in future and this is also the evidence of seriousness of your real motive.

3. On arrival in Japan you may perhaps have something to do with the American Occupation Forces and in such cases you may use this letter at will as an evidence showing your movements from 2nd September 1945 to 20th February, 1946.

F. O. Rodgers

Note: The above is the retranslation of the letter from the above
U.S. Army Commander-in-Chief.

0605

American Headquarters Islands Commander-in-Chief

13 Feb., 1946

From: U.S. Army Commander-in-Chief in Palau Islands

To : Japanese Army Commander Lt-Gen. INOUE in Palau Islands

Movements and Discipline of You and your Men on and
after the Day of Surrender of 2nd September, 1945

1. The Japanese armed forces under your command have taken most
exemplary movements since the day of surrender.

My order has always been carried out exactly and exemplarily
through you, and especially it was displayed in the clearing of war
damages in Koror, Malakal and Aradabesan Islands.

2. The movements of you and your men created the highest
tradition of unique military ethics.

You accepted the results of defeat with dignity and modesty, and
did not court favour as a faithless humiliation.

Your free-hearted explanation, namely the willing disbandment of
pre-war organization and a new consideration and a new standard, is
the future hope of Japan.

This creation and development, therefore, will make Japan command
the esteem of the states of the world in future and this is also the
evidence of seriousness of your real motive.

3. On arrival in Japan you may perhaps have something to do with
the American Occupation Forces and in such cases you may use this letter
at will as an evidence showing your movements from 2nd September 1945 to
20th February, 1946.

F. O. Rodgers

Note: The above is the retranslation of the letter from the above
U.S. Army Commander-in-Chief.

0606

三、四、五、六

[illegible]

園村寧次

0607

Petition for INOUE, Sadae, Lt. General,
former Commander of 14th Division

24 May, 1949

TO : His Excellency General of the Army, Douglas
MacArthur, SCAP.

FROM: OKAMURA Yasuji

Your Excellency,

I am OKAMURA, Yasuji, ex-General, former Commanding
General of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to China.

I desire to make petition as follows for INOUE, Sadae,
former Commander of 14th Division, who was recently given
a sentence by the U.S. Navy War Crime Court in Guam:

I served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Kwantung Army
in Manchuria from 1932 to 1934. At that time, INOUE, Sa-
dae served as Commander of an independent infantry garrison
battalion and later as Commander of an infantry regiment;
he was admired as an able unit commander among the infantry
unit commanders in whole Kwantung Army in Manchuria on the
point that he strictly commanded his men. In April 1942
he served in the task to maintain peace and order in Shansi
Province, North China as the commander of a newly organized
division; his command at the time was strict, positive and
excellent. As the 69th Division under his command was a
second class division served to maintain peace and order, I,
North China Area Army Commander then, recommended him to the
War Minister to promote to the commander of a first class
division after consulting with YOSHIMOTO, Sadaichi, First
Army Commander and Inoue's superior (Yoshimoto was promoted
to General later and committed suicide in Japan at the time
of surrender).

It was quite rare that those who did not graduate from
the Army Staff College were appointed the first class divi-
sion commander at that time, but on account of his excellent
leadership of division he was nominated to Commander of the
14th Division which is located at Chichihaerh, Manchuria.

That he had strong sense of responsibility and fair views,
performed his duty positively and resolutely and that such an
excellent unit commander as he was scarcely found are all re-
cognized by persons know him.

0608

At the time of climax of the Pacific War he went to Palau Island commanding the 14th Division, most crack unit of the Japanese Army; where, as Commander of Mixed Unit, he concurrently commanded other Army and Navy units together; and there he bravely fought to the last holding the confidence of service men and civilians despite the great loss inflicted under the severe condition of hostilities are all well known.

It is a great regret to hear that he was sentenced to death by hanging at the U.S. Navy Tribunal in Guam. Heartily I beseech Your Excellency to save his life taking account of his merits as a military commander.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Yasuji Okamura

Y. Okamura

0609

Petition for INOUE, Sadae, Lt. General,
former Commander of 14th Division

24 May, 1949

TO : His Excellency General of the Army, Douglas
MacArthur, SCAP.

FROM: OKAMURA Yasuji

Your Excellency,

I am OKAMURA, Yasuji, ex-General, former Commanding
General of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to China.

I desire to make petition as follows for INOUE, Sadae,
former Commander of 14th Division, who was recently given
a sentence by the U.S. Navy War Crime Court in Guam:

I served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Kwantung Army
in Manchuria from 1932 to 1934. At that time, INOUE, Sa-
dae served as Commander of an independent infantry garrison
battalion and later as Commander of an infantry regiment;
he was admired as an able unit commander among the infantry
unit commanders in whole Kwantung Army in Manchuria on the
point that he strictly commanded his men. In April 1942
he served in the task to maintain peace and order in Shansi
Province, North China as the commander of a newly organized
division; his command at the time was strict, positive and
excellent. As the 69th Division under his command was a
second class division served to maintain peace and order, I,
North China Area Army Commander then, recommended him to the
War Minister to promote to the commander of a first class
division after consulting with YOSHIMOTO, Sadaichi, First
Army Commander and Inoue's superior (Yoshimoto was promoted
to General later and committed suicide in Japan at the time
of surrender)

It was quite rare that those who did not graduate from
the Army Staff College were appointed the first class divi-
sion commander at that time, but on account of his excellent
leadership of division he was nominated to Commander of the
14th Division which is located at Chiehliang, Manchuria.

That he had strong sense of responsibility and fair views,
performed his duty positively and resolutely and that such an
excellent unit commander as he was scarcely found are all re-
cognized by persons know him.

06 10

At the time of climax of the Pacific War he went to Palau Island commanding the 14th Division, most crack unit of the Japanese Army; where, as Commander of Mixed Unit, he concurrently commanded other Army and Navy units together; and there he bravely fought to the last holding the confidence of service men and civilians despite the great loss inflicted under the severe condition of hostilities are all well known.

It is a great regret to hear that he was sentenced to death by hanging at the U.S. Navy Tribunal in Guam. Heartily I beseech Your Excellency to save his life taking account of his merits as a military commander.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Yasuji Okamura

Y. Okamura

元陸軍中將井上貞衛に對する歎願

山脇正隆

私は元日本陸軍次官、ホルネオ第三十七軍司令官陸軍大將
山脇正隆であります

グアム米海軍軍事法廷に於て裁判を受けた元第十四師團長
陸軍中將井上貞衛の爲に次の通り歎願を致します

昭和十年(一九三六年)二月二十六日我國に於て所謂二・二六事件と
稱する青年將校を中心とする反乱が惹起しました。當時の
時流に憤慨した青年將校の血氣の結果でありました

歩兵第五聯隊の青年將校は當時最も此の影響を蒙
けて動搖して居りました。私は當時陸軍省整備局長

でありましたが人事局長であつた後宮孝(元大將)氏から
井上貞衛氏を抜擢して歩兵第五聯隊長とする旨の
話を聞きました

井上の公正なる識見と其の部下統率力について後宮が
彼に當つて親炙し其の優れた點に信頼した結果で
ありました

私は「ホルネオ」に居りまして太平洋方面の戦況の苛烈を
極むる時に於てパラオに於て健闘しつゝある第十四師團
長井上貞衛の身上に思ひを馳せ健在に非常な安全
感を懷いて居りました

井上氏は私と同郷出身の後輩でした

彼は古武士の様な厳正剛毅な性格と人情溢る、感情
を持ち且つ責任觀念極めて強く、武將として勝れた人格
と識量を備へて居りました

彼は隊長として其の地位の進むに従ひ其の眞價を發揮
しました殊に太平洋上の孤島に壮烈な戰鬥の開始せらる
に及んで然りでありました

彼が今戦争裁判に依つて絞首刑の判決を受けたことを
聞き痛心に堪へませぬ

彼は或は之を以て武人の本懐とするかも知れませぬが彼が
太平洋の孤島に最後迄敢て闘ひ降伏前後に於ても一
線乱れず部下軍隊を統率し其の武勇が米國側にさへ
賞讃されるに到つた其の功業に酬ゆる爲にも是れ非矣

私は彼の救命救護を米海軍當局に救護するものであり
ます

山根公隆

Petition for ex-Lieutenant General INOUE Sadae
thought of INOUE who was bravely fighting as Commander
of the 14th Division at Palau amidst the severest war-
situation. I, undersigned, am ex-General YAMAWAKI Masataka,
former Vice-Minister of War and Commander of 37 Army in
Borneo. I am a man of strict and strong nature like an old

I hereby submit this petition for ex-Lieutenant
General INOUE Sadae, former Commander of 14 Division who
was tried at the US Navy Court in Guam, an officer.

There occurred a revolt so-called "2.26 Incident" on
26 February 1936, in which some young military officers
played an important role. This was caused by the youthful
spirits of the young officers who deplored against the cur-
rent of the times. He was decided to death by hanging in

The young officers of the 5th Infantry Regiment were
being exceedingly agitated over the effect of the incident
at that time when I was Chief of Equipment Bureau of War
Department. As he had fought in the isolated island

At that time I was told by Mr. USHIROKU Jun (ex-Gener-
al), the then Chief of Personnel Bureau that INOUE Sadae
would be selected to be appointed Commander of the 5th
Infantry Regiment.

It was due to USHIROKU's trust to INOUE's excellence
in his broad vision and ability of command which were ap-
preciated by the former who had been intimate with the latter.

I had been heartening much in Borneo whenever I thought of INOUE who was bravely fighting as Commander of the 14th Division at Palau amidst the severest war-situation in the Pacific area.

INOUE was one of my junior in the same country. He is a man of strict and strong nature like an old samurai while he is very tender-hearted. He has a strong sense of responsibility and has an excellent personality as well as a broad vision as an officer.

With his promotion in the rank he has raised his true ability as a commander especially when the fierce fighting has begun on the solitary island in the Pacific.

I, therefore, cannot help being greatly sorrowful as I have heard that he was decided to death by hanging in the Naval Court in Guam.

Though he may think his fate is the most desirable one as a warrior, I hereby plead for his life to the US Navy authorities as he had fought in the isolated island to the last commanding his division in perfect order and his bravery had been praised by the American side.

December 1949

YAMAWAKI Masataka

Petition for ex-Lieutenant General INOUE Sadae

YAMAWAKI Masataka

I, undersigned, am ex-General YAMAWAKI Masataka, former Vice-Minister of War and Commander of 37 Army in Borneo.

I hereby submit this petition for ex-Lieutenant General INOUE Sadae, former Commander of 14 Division who was tried at the US Navy Court in Guam.

There occurred a revolt so-called '2.26 Incident' on 26 February 1936, in which some young military officers played an important role. This was caused by the youthful spirits of the young officers who deplored against the current of the times.

The young officers of the 5th Infantry Regiment were being exceedingly agitated over the effect of the incident at that time when I was Chief of Equipment Bureau of War Department.

At that time I was told by Mr. USHIROKU Jun (ex-General), the then Chief of Personnel Bureau that INOUE Sadae would be selected to be appointed Commander of the 5th Infantry Regiment.

It was due to USHIROKU's trust to INOUE's excellence in his broad vision and ability of command which were appreciated by the former who had been intimate with the latter.

06 16

I had been heartening much in Borneo whenever I thought of INOUE who was bravely fighting as Commander of the 14th Division at Palau amidst the severest war-situation in the Pacific area.

INOUE was one of my junior in the same country. He is a man of strict and strong nature like an old samurai while he is very tender-hearted. He has a strong sense of responsibility and has an excellent personality as well as a broad vision as an officer.

With his promotion in the rank he has raised his true ability as a commander especially when the fierce fighting has begun on the solitary island in the Pacific.

I, therefore, cannot help being greatly sorrowful as I have heard that he was decided to death by hanging in the Naval Court in Guam.

Though he may think his fate is the most desirable one as a warrior, I hereby plead for his life to the US Navy authorities as he had fought in the isolated island to the last commanding his division in perfect order and his bravery had been praised by the American side.

December 1949

YAMAWAKI Masataka

0617

民國軍中特等上校官之職權及待遇

職 權

民國三十九年	五月三〇日	總司令官特等上校官
第一師	二月二五號	總司令官特等上校官
第二師	二月二六號	總司令官
大正	四月一號	總司令官
八師	八月二八日	總司令官 總司令官特等上校官
八師	五月一五號	總司令官 總司令官特等上校官
九師	四月九日	總司令官 總司令官特等上校官
一〇師	七月八日	總司令官 總司令官特等上校官
一二師	八月六日	第一一師團司令部
一五師	三月二日	總司令官 第一一師團司令部
二二師	二月九日	總司令官 一二師團司令部
三三師	八月一日	總司令官 一〇師團司令部

新編	大正	八月	一日	清江高等工藝學校發給清江高等工藝前職工等給 員檢成所服務
八	八	八月	一日	獨立守備步兵第三大隊長
一	一	八月	一日	步兵第三聯隊長
一	一	三月	九日	第三三步兵團司令部
一	一	三月	一日	臺灣軍司令部
一	一	八月	一日	臺灣軍長官部
一	一	三月	一日	北支那方面軍司令部
一	一	四月	一日	第六九師團長
一	一	一〇月	一〇日	第一四師團長
二	二	三月	六日	第一四師團長

職 權

大正	九	一	一	日	總司令官特等上校官
同	一	一	一	日	總司令官特等上校官

第 一 五 号	一 五 号	二 九 号	第 一 五 号
第 一 五 号	一 五 号	二 九 号	第 一 五 号
第 一 五 号	一 五 号	二 九 号	第 一 五 号
第 一 五 号	一 五 号	二 九 号	第 一 五 号
第 一 五 号	一 五 号	二 九 号	第 一 五 号

第 一 五 号

第 一 五 号

第 一 五 号

第 一 五 号



Military History and Rewards of
ex-Lt.Gen. INOUE Sadae

Military History:

30 May 1906: Graduated from Army Central Preparatory School.

25 Dec 1908: 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry; attached to 53 Infantry Regiment.

26 Dec 1911: 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

10 Apr 1915: Attached to 44 Infantry Regiment.

28 Aug 1919: Captain, Inf; Company-Commander, 44 Inf. Regt.

15 May " : Battalion Adjutant of the same Regt.

9 Apr 1920: Company-Commander of the same Regt.

8 Jul 1921: Regt-Adjutant of the same Regt.

6 Aug 1923: Attached to 11th Division Hqs.

2 Mar 1926: Major, Inf; Adjutant, 11 Div.

9 Dec 1927: Battalion-Commander, 12 Inf. Regt.

1 Aug 1929: Adjutant, 10 Infantry Brigade.

1 Aug 1931: Military Instructor of Yokohama Higher Technical School concurrently that of Technical Teacher Training School attached to the former.

1 Aug 1933: Commander of 3 Independent Infantry Garrison.

1 Aug 1936: Commander, 5 Inf. Regt.

9 Mar 1939: Commander, 33 Inf. Brig.

1 Mar 1941: Attached to Formosa Army Hqs.

0620

1 Apr 1941: Chief, Military Service Division of
above Army.
11 Mar 1942: Attached to North China Army Group Hqs.
1 Apr " : Commander, 69 Division.
1 Oct 1943: " , 14 Division.
6 Mar 1946: Demobilized.

Rewards:

1 Nov 1920: 5th Grade, Order of Sacred Treasure.
1 Nov 1922: " , Order of Rising Sun.
29 Nov 1926: 4th Grade, Order of Sacred Treasure.
9 Mar 1934: 3rd Grade, "
29 Apr " : " , Order of Rising Sun.
29 Apr 1940: 3rd Grade, Order of Golden kite;
2nd Grade, Order of Rising Sun.
3 Jun 1942: 1st Grade, Order of Sacred Treasure.

This is to certify that the above statement is
true and correct.

13 May 1949

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct
translation from the original copy of Military History of
INOUE Sadae, kept in custody in the Demobilization Division,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Hashimoto Seishiro

HASHIMOTO Seishirō (official
seal)

Chief of Legal Investigation
Division, Demobilization Division,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

0621

Military History and Rewards of
ex-Lt.Gen. INOUE Sadae

Military History:

30 May 1906: Graduated from Army Central Preparatory School.

25 Dec 1908: 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry; attached to 53 Infantry Regiment.

26 Dec 1911: 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

10 Apr 1915: Attached to 44 Infantry Regiment.

28 Aug 1919: Captain, Inf; Company-Commander, 44 Inf. Regt.

15 May " : Battalion Adjutant of the same Regt.

9 Apr 1920: Company-Commander of the same Regt.

8 Jul 1921: Regt-Adjutant of the same Regt.

6 Aug 1923: Attached to 11th Division Hqs.

2 Mar 1926: Major, Inf; Adjutant, 11 Div.

9 Dec 1927: Battalion-Commander, 12 Inf. Regt.

1 Aug 1929: Adjutant, 10 Infantry Brigade.

1 Aug 1931: Military Instructor of Yokohama Higher Technical School concurrently that of Technical Teacher Training School attached to the former.

1 Aug 1933: Commander of 3 Independent Infantry Garrison.

1 Aug 1936: Commander, 5 Inf. Regt.

9 Mar 1939: Commander, 33 Inf. Brig.

1 Mar 1941: Attached to Formosa Army Hqs.

0622

1 Apr 1941: Chief, Military Service Division of
above Army.
11 Mar 1942: Attached to North China Army Group Hqs.
1 Apr " : Commander, 69 Division.
1 Oct 1943: " , 14 Division.
6 Mar 1946: Demobilized.

Rewards:

1 Nov 1920: 5th Grade, Order of Sacred Treasure.
1 Nov 1922: " , Order of Rising Sun.
29 Nov 1926: 4th Grade, Order of Sacred Treasure.
9 Mar 1934: 3rd Grade, "
29 Apr " : " , Order of Rising Sun.
29 Apr 1940: 3rd Grade, Order of Golden Kite;
2nd Grade, Order of Rising Sun.
3 Jun 1942: 1st Grade, Order of Sacred Treasure.

This is to certify that the above statement is
true and correct.

13 May 1949

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct
translation from the original copy of Military History of
INOUE Sadae, kept in custody in the Demobilization Division,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Hashimoto Seishiro
HASHIMOTO Seishiro (official
seal)

Chief of Legal Investigation
Division, Demobilization Division,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

0623

(Attached list)

Names of petitioners for INOUE Sadao's case

OKAMURA Yasuji	Ex-General	Ex-Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Force to China.
YAMAWAKI Masataka	"	Ex-Commander of Borneo Garrison Army.
KOZUKI Yoshio	Ex-Lt.Gen.	Ex-Vice-Minister of War; Director, Demob. Bureau.
SUZUKI Tatsuji	Friend	Mutsuura-machi, Kōhoku-ku, Yokohama-shi.
KUNOMURA Momoyo	"	No. 87, Suie, Kōchi-shi.
YAMAMOTO Sue	Relative	Otsu, Yokosuka-shi,
YASUMOTO Hisashi	Friend	No. 20, Yamaka-Shimizu-cho, Daito-ku, Tokyo-to.
AOKI Yoshie	Relative	Segawa-shōen, Minomo, Toyono-gun, Osaka-fu.
KAWAKITA Isekichi	Friend	No. 34, Daizensama-machi, Kōchi-shi.
HOSOKI Tachibana	"	Kōchi-shi.
SAKAMOTO Tōru	"	No. 56, Shōwa-machi, Kochi-shi.
TSUTSUI Hideshige	"	No. 8, Higashi-kama, "
OKAMOTO Tokue	Relative	No. 1, Shinden-machi, "
HIRAO Michio	"	No. 152, Nakajima-cho, "
NAGANO Meikichi	Former soldier-servant	No. 462, Nakajinzendera, Kōchi-shi.
ISHIMOTO Sadanao	Friend	No. 1107, Kamobeshita, Kōchi-shi.
OKURA Miyomo	"	No. 49, Kitashin-machi, "
KUSOKABE Motoi	"	No. 1742, Higashino, Noichi-machi, Kami-gun, Kōchi-ken.

0624

KAMITARI Tokusaburo
and his wife

Friend

No. 85, 3-chome, Aotani-
machi, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi.

OKUBO Motoshi

"

No. 88, Koyanagi-cho,
Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken.

TSUCHIYA Torakichi

"

No. 473, Nishi-machi
Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken.

SHIWA Hisanosuke

"

No. 213, Nishikuma, Kochi-
shi.

TAKAHASHI Misamitsu

"

No. 89, " "

KAYAMA Takehiro

Former
senior
officer

Koyasu-dori, Kanagawa-ku,
Yokohama-shi.

INOUE Michi

Sister

ASAKA Uzuhiko

Ex- Prince, General. (This petition
was carried by Lt. F. F. Tremayne in
the letter part of June 1949).

0625

(Attached list)

Names of petitioners for INOUE Sadae's case

OKAMURA Yasuji	Ex-General	Ex-Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Force to China.
YAMAWAKI Masataka	"	Ex-Commander of Borneo Garrison Army.
KOZUKI Yoshio	Ex-Lt. Gen.	Ex-Vice-Minister of War; Director, Demob. Bureau.
SUZUKI Tetsuji	Friend	Mutsuura-machi, Kōhoku-ku, Yokohama-shi.
KUNOMURA Momoyo	"	No. 87, Suie, Kōchi-shi.
YAMAMOTO Sue	Relative	Otsu, Yokosuka-shi.
YASUMOTO Hisashi	Friend	No. 20, Yamaka-Shimizu-cho, Daito-ku, Tokyo-to.
AKI Yoshie	Relative	Segawa-shōen, Minomo, Toyonogun, Osaka-fu.
KAWAKITA Isekichi	Friend	No. 34, Daizensama-machi, Kōchi-shi.
HOSOKI Tachibana	"	Kōchi-shi.
SAKAMOTO Tōru	"	No. 56, Shōwa-machi, Kōchi-shi.
TSUTSUI Hideshige	"	No. 8, Higashi-kama, "
OKAMOTO Tokue	Relative	No. 1, Shinden-machi, "
HIRAO Michio	"	No. 152, Nakajima-cho, "
NAGANO Meikichi	Former soldier-servant	No. 462, Nakajinzendera, Kōchi-shi.
ISHIMOTO Sadanao	Friend	No. 1107, Kamobeshita, Kōchi-shi.
OKURA Miyomo	"	No. 49, Kiteshin-machi, "
KUSOKABE Motoi	"	No. 1742, Higashino, Noichi-machi, Kami-gun, Kōchi-ken.

0626

KAMITARI Tokusaburo and his wife	Friend	No. 85, 3-chome, Aotani- machi, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi.
OKUBO Motoshi	"	No. 88, Koyanagi-cho, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken.
TSUCHIYA Totsukichi	"	No. 473, Nishi-machi Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken.
SHIWA Hisanosuke	"	No. 213, Nishikuma, Kochi- shi.
TAKAHASHI Misamitsu	"	No. 89, " "
KAYAMA Takehiro	Former senior officer	Koyasu-dori, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi.
INOUE Michi	Sister	
ASAKA Uzuhiho	Ex-Prince, General.	(This petition was carried by Lt.F.F.Tremayne in the latter part of June 1949).

0627



0628



0629

東京市代田區本町二丁目一番地

本町二丁目一番地

兼松株式會社東京支店

東京市代田區本町二丁目一番地

昭和

六年

月

日

0631

No.26 of 2-chome, Shirogane-dai,
Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

June 17, 1949.

His Excellency General MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces.

Your Excellency,

I take the liberty to state that I was a class-mate of ex-Lt.General INOUE Sadae at the Junior Military School and up to the Staff College; so I can count him as my old friend whose character I know very well. Throughout his career he was an eminent soldier in the former Japanese Army.

During the Pacific War, his Division was chosen to defend the Island of Palau which faced the main line of attack by the American forces. In spite of the fact that he lost a major part of his men by the superior arms and overwhelming number of men on the American side, he succeeded against all odds to hold the isolated post to the last by mastering the dwindling strength of the remnant of his soldiers and civilians.

His Majesty the Emperor sent him word of praise several times, and letters of commendation were given him by the commander-in-chiefs of the South-sea Area Army and the Combined Fleet of the Japanese Navy. Thus, his Division became the most prominent of all the 175 Divisions of the Japanese Army.

I am extremely sorry to know that ex-Lt.General Inoue is held

0632

responsible and punished for acts of cruelty by some of his men. It is a great pity that such a man of fine personality with strong religious convictions could not prevent the incidents from taking place. Still, I believe that he must have done his utmost to maintain strict discipline so as to avoid any criminal action being committed by his men.

I shall feel most grateful to you if you would be good enough to extend your kind and saving hand to him in consideration of what he is as a man and what he did as a soldier.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

ASAKA Hachiko

(Signature and Seal
(affixed in the Japa-
(nese Original.

0633

No.26 of 2-chome, Shirogane-dai,
Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

June 17, 1949.

His Excellency General MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces.

Your Excellency,

I take the liberty to state that I was a class-mate of ex-Lt.General INOUE Sadae at the Junior Military School and up to the Staff College; so I can count him as my old friend whose character I know very well. Throughout his career he was an eminent soldier in the former Japanese Army.

During the Pacific War, his Division was chosen to defend the Island of Palau which faced the main line of attack by the American forces. In spite of the fact that he lost a major part of his men by the superior arms and overwhelming number of men on the American side, he succeeded against all odds to hold the isolated post to the last by mastering the dwindling strength of the remnant of his soldiers and civilians.

His Majesty the Emperor sent him word of praise several times, and letters of commendation were given him by the commander-in-chiefs of the South-sea Area Army and the Combined Fleet of the Japanese Navy. Thus, his Division became the most prominent of all the 175 Divisions of the Japanese Army.

I am extremely sorry to know that ex-Lt.General Inoue is held

0634

responsible and punished for acts of cruelty by some of his men. It is a great pity that such a man of fine personality with strong religious convictions could not prevent the incidents from taking place. Still, I believe that he must have done his utmost to maintain strict discipline so as to avoid any criminal action being committed by his men.

I shall feel most grateful to you if you would be good enough to extend your kind and saving hand to him in consideration of what he is as a man and what he did as a soldier.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

ASAKA Hatohiko

(Signature and Seal
(affixed in the Japa-
(nese Original.

0635

勲 願 書

昭和三十四年六月 日

朝 香 鶴 彦



連合軍總司令官マックアーサー元帥閣下

私は元日本國陸軍中將井上貞衛とは陸軍幼年
學校以來の同期生で彼と熟知して居る者である
彼は旧陸軍の卓越した將軍であつた今次大戰に
於て彼の師団は選ばれて米軍の主攻正面たる
パラオに配置せられた彼の統率が適切であ
つた結果米軍の未攻に際し彼の師団は勇戦
克くその企圖を挫折せしめ遂に衆寡敵せず
部下軍隊の大部を失つた後とよく軍官民を統

朝 香 憲

合しパラオの孤島にて最後迄其の守りを全し
た其のため数次に亘り天皇陛下より優渥なる
御嘉賞の御言葉を賜はり聯合艦隊司令長
官及南方軍總司令官より感状を受けたのである
此の如きことは全國軍百七拾五箇師団中首位
に屬することである

彼が今度部下の残産事件のために責任を問はれ
たといふことであるが私は彼の統率振りと人格と彼の
宗教心から推し全く意外とするところである

何卒彼のために特別なる御配慮を賜はる様
御願する

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

(for former lt.-general INOUE Sadae)

When INOUE worked in the city of Yokohama, his and his family (his wife, five sons and one daughter) lived in the neighborhood of our houses. We were closely associated with them who were all good neighbors.

Especially, his fifth son, INOUE Norio, was one of our school-mates in Aoki Primary School and later in the 2nd Yokohama High School run by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government. We are proud to say that he has been a good friend to us.

At the sad news of his father, they are earnestly praying for the mercy of God.

We shall be quite grateful, if you will be merciful enough to mitigate his death-sentence.

We humbly file this petition, hoping it to be granted.

May 15, 1949.

TAKIZAWA Shiro,

Pastor of the Kanagawa Church,
(Authorized by the Japan
Christian Federation)
No.34, Kiri-batake, Kanagawa-ku,
Yokohama City, Japan.

KAYAMA Takehiro,
Representative of the
Members of the Church.

0637

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

(for former lt.-general INOUE Sadae)

When INOUE worked in the city of Yokohama, his and his family (his wife, five sons and one daughter) lived in the neighborhood of our houses. We were closely associated with them who were all good neighbors.

Especially, his fifth son, INOUE Norio, was one of our school-mates in Aoki Primary School and later in the 2nd Yokohama High School run by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government. We are proud to say that he has been a good friend to us.

At the sad news of his father, they are earnestly praying for the mercy of God.

We shall be quite grateful, if you will be merciful enough to mitigate his death-sentence.

We humbly file this petition, hoping it to be granted.

May 15, 1949.

TAKIZAWA Shiro,

Pastor of the Kanagawa Church,
(Authorized by the Japan
Christian Federation)
No.34, Kiri-batake, Kanagawa-ku,
Yokohama City, Japan.

KAYAMA Takehiro,
Representative of the
Members of the Church.

0638

噴 歌 書

元陸軍中将 井上良 衛

右は露犯として裁判に附ておる事
下記の如きは同氏の家族の反人として
同氏に心痛に堪えき
同氏の家族（妻、男、女、二人）共に横濱市
市立病院に三ヶ月に亘り住居に置き降参
し、親しく交際して
ここに次男井上矩雄氏は我等と同じく米
小笠原校に在り、中男の校に在り、過順甚
良なる友人であり、
氏等の事を聞て、一家族は、一層切實に父の

帰りを待ち望んでおる事
何年か貴官に送らせうは、子家族の
表情、市立病院に在り、同氏に宛てて
送らせうは、宛てておる事
甚だ失禮ながら、教員の友人連名に噴
歌申上げ、お礼であり、

昭和二年五月二十五日

横濱市市立病院に在り、同氏に宛てて

日本基督教団、日本基督教団、

牧師、佐伯に在り、

今、敬、

加山武宏

Petition for Clemency

I am YAMAWAKI MASATAKA, former Vice-minister of Army and former Commanding-general of the 37th Army in Borneo. My former military rank was a full general.

Allow me to express my entreaty for INOUE SADAЕ, lt.-general and former Commander of the 14th Division.

On February 26, 1936, a revolt broke out in Tokyo, capital of Japan. The rioters were mostly young military officers. This riot is commonly called the "February 26 Incident". It was a sad and terrible result of the uneasiness entertained by the spirited young military officers. Younger officers in the 5th Infantry Regiment were influenced the most by this Incident. They were in the state of utter uneasiness.

At that very time, I was Chief of the Board of Military Equipment, Army Ministry. One day I was told by USHIROKU JUN, Chief of the Board of Personnel Affairs (later, a full general) that he was going to pick up INOUE SADAЕ to be the Commander of the said 5th Infantry Regiment.

USHIROKU was quite familiar with the personality and leadership of INOUE and so it was only natural that the latter should be selected to take up the most difficult post at that time. While I was in Borneo, the fighting in the Pacific area was the hottest, still I was somewhat easy, because INOUE was on the Palau Islands and I absolutely put my confidence in him, I may add herethat he and I hail from the same native place.

Invincible spirit and overflowing kindness are well combined in his character, I believe.

His intrinsic power was displayed the more, as his military rank was promoted. Especially it was so when he was fighting a fierce battle in the desolate islands in the vast Pacific Ocean.

0640

I am extremely sad to hear that he was sentenced to death by hanging at the war-crimes trial.

He may be fully determined take the blame of his subordinates on his own shoulder. However, in recognition of his whole-hearted co-operation with the American Troops after the end of the war, I sincerely beseech that his sentence of death may be mitigated by all means.

(Sign) YAMAWAKI MASATAKA.

0641

Petition for Clemency

I am YANAWAKI MASATAKA, former vice-minister of Army and former Commanding-general of the 37 th Army in Borneo. My former military rank was a full general.

Allow me to express my entreaty for INOUE SADAE, lt.-general and former Commander of the 14 th Division.

On February 26, 1936, a revolt broke out in Tokyo, capital of Japan. The rioters were mostly young military officers. This riot is commonly called the "February 26 Incident". It was a sad and terrible result of the uneasiness entertained by the spirited young military officers. Younger officers in the 5 th Infantry Regiment were influenced the most by this Incident. They were in the state of utter uneasiness.

At that very time, I was Chief of the Board of Military Equipment., Army Ministry. One day I was told by USHIROKU JUN, Chief of the Board of Personnel Affairs (later, a full general) that he was going to pick up INOUE SADAE to be the commander of the said 5 th Infantry Regiment.

USHIROKU was quite familiar with the personality and leadership of INOUE and so it was only natural that the latter should be selected to take up the most difficult post at that time. While I was in Borneo, the fighting in the Pacific area was the hottest, still I was somewhat easy, because INOUE was on the Palau Islands and I absolutely put my confidence in him. I may add herethat he and I hail from the same native place.

Invincible spirit and overflowing kindness are well combined in his

0642

character, I believe.

His intrinsic power was displayed the more, as his military rank was promoted. Especially it was so when he was fighting a fierce battle in the desolate islands in the vast Pacific Ocean.

I am extremely sad to hear that he was sentenced to death by hanging at the war-crimes trial.

He may be fully determined take the blame of his subordinates on his own shoulder. However, in recognition of his whole-hearted co-operation with the American troops after the end of the war, I sincerely beseech that his sentence of death may be mitigated by all means.

(Sign) YAMAWAKI MASATAKA.

0643

元陸軍中將井上貞衛に対する歎願

山脇正隆

私は元日本陸軍少将、ボルネオ第三十七軍司令官陸軍大將
山脇正隆であります

グアム米海軍軍事法廷に於て裁判を受けた元第十四師團長
陸軍中將井上貞衛の爲に次の通り歎願を致します

昭和十年(一九三六年)三月二十六日我國に於て所謂二・二六事件と
稱する青年將校を中心とする反乱が惹起しました。當時の
時流に憤慨した青年將校の血氣の結果でありました。
歩兵第五聯隊の青年將校は當時最も此の影響を受
け動搖して居りました。私は當時陸軍省整備局長

でありましたが人事局長であつた後宮淳(元大將)氏から
井上貞衛氏を抜擢して歩兵第五聯隊長とする旨の
話を聞きました

井上の公正なる識見と其の部下統率力について後宮が
彼に賞つて親炙し其の優れた點に信頼した結果で
ありました

私は「ボルネオ」に居りまして太平洋方面の戦況の苛烈を
極むる時に於てパラオに於て健闘しつゝある第十四師團
長井上貞衛の身上に思ひを馳せ健在に非常な安全
感を懷いて居りました

井上氏は私と同郷出身の後輩でした

彼は古武士の操乃厳正剛毅な性格と人情溢る、感情
を持ち且つ責任観念極めて強く武將として勝れた人格
と識量を備へて居りました

彼は隊長として其の地位の進むに従ひ其の眞價を發揮
しました殊に太平洋上の孤島に壮烈な戰鬥の開始せらる
に及んで然りでありました

彼が今戦争裁判に依つて絞首刑の判決を受けたことを
聞き痛心に堪へませぬ

彼は武は之を以て武人の本懐とするかも知れませぬが彼が
太平洋の孤島に最後迄敢闘し降伏前後に於ても一
線乱れず部下軍隊を統率し其の武勇が米國側にさへ
賞讃されるに到つた其の功業に酬ゆる爲にも是非共

私は彼の救命數願を米海軍當局に數願するものであり
ます

山根ふ隆

Petition for Clemency

INOUE SADAЕ is a man of high character, so please be merciful enough
to mitigate his sentence by all means.

May 14, 1949.

HOSOKI TACHIBANA,

one of his bosom friends,

No. 98, Nishi-Cho, Kochi City,
Kochi Prefecture, Japan.

0646

Petition for Clemency

INOUE SADAE is a man of high character, so please be merciful enough
to mitigate his sentence by all means.

May 14, 1949.

HOSOKI TACHIBANA
one of his bosom friends,

No. 98, Nishi-Cho, Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture,
Japan.

0647

歎願書

井上貞衛氏、性格直情
徑行人格亦潔白ナ人ナリ
ニスカラ是非共減刑、程
御願申上ケマス

昭和貳拾四年五月十四日

高知縣高知市西所九
地 友人 細木 橋端

Petition for Clemency

INOUE SADAЕ was a typical Japanese officer with a lovable personality. If his sentence of death should be mitigated, there is no doubt that he will in future amply atone for his war-crime .

I beseech to you from the bottom of my heart.

OKURA MIYOSHIGE
No. 49 Kita-Shin-Machi, Kochi City, Japan.

0649

Petition for Clemency

INOUE SADAE was a typical Japanese officer with a lovable personality.
If his sentence of death should be mitigated, there is no doubt that he will
in future amply atone for his war-crime.

I beseech to you from the bottom of my heart.

OKURA MIYOSHIGE
No. 49 Kita-Shin-Machi, Kochi City, Japan.

0650

Petition for Clemency

I am an elder sister of INOUE SADAЕ . I have repeatedly beseeched to be merciful towards him, but, I read, in a newspaper, that he was sentenced to death at a war-crimes trial in Guam. I cannot bring myself to believing that of all persons he should commit a crime against humanity itself.

I have repeatedly stated that he loved the soldiers under him so tenderly that he gained the nickname of "Human Commander". I believe he cannot have killed or killed American brave soldiers cruelly.

When he returned to Japan after the war, he used to tell us that he fought bravely during the war, but that he co-operated with the American forces completely after the end of the hostilities and he was thanked by General Rogers, Commander of the American forces.

Judging from this, his personality is clearly known, I think. He is quite willing to defend the offences committed by his subordinates and take the blame on himself.

So, I sincerely implore that you will be kind enough to re-examine the truth of the case and mitigate his sentence as far as the American Army Regulations permits.

May 15, 1949.

OKAMOTO TOKUE (seal)
No.1, Shinta-Cho, Kochi City, Japan.

0652

Petition for Clemency

I am an elder sister of INOUE SADAЕ. I have repeatedly besseched to be merciful towards him, but, I read, in a newspaper that he was sentenced to death at a war-crimes trial in Guam. I cannot bring myself to believing that of all pers ns he should comit a crime against humanity itself.

I have repeatedly stated that he loved the soldier under him so tenderly that he gained the nickname of "Human Commander". I believe he cannot have killed American brave soldiers cruelly.

When he returned to Japan after the war, he used to tell us that he forght bravely during the war, but that he co-operated with the American forces completely after the end of the hostilities and he was thanked by General Rogers, Commander of the American forces.

Judging from this: his personality, is clearly known, I think. He is quite willing to defend the offences committed by his subordinates and take the blame on himself.

So, I sincerely implore that you will be kind enough to re-examine the truth of the case and mitigate his sentence as far as the American Army regulations permits.

May 15, 1949.

OKANOTO TOKUE (Seal)

No.1, Shinta-Cho, Kochi City, Japan.

0653

歎願書

私は井上貞衛の愛婦でありました
今迄度々貞衛の減刑について所願致しまして
が此等紙で知る必によりましても今度
グア島の軍事裁判で貞衛に対し極刑
の求刑とか判決加あつた由で貞衛に
かゝつて人道に及する様な事をせくな
うとするとどうして又信じられませぬ
度々所願はしては而も貞衛は部下
をとり可成り苦から人柄部隊等と

して来てゐるから米軍の所士や
而り無てこの者と情殺する命令
なども貞衛がするといふ事は私と
して信ずる事は出来ず又貞衛が
終戦迄に帰定したと云ふに私共に話した
のでも自分は戦争は徹底的に長し
るべきでやつた併し終戦命令が一度
下されるや降伏の調印は米軍に
積極的に協力して米軍司令部
でなく、ロンドンに感謝した

とてつてうこの語から考へても
忠衛の人格がわかる気がして
忠衛は自命の知らぬところでも部下
の非をかばう為罪を一身に引受け
たりする事は平気であるといふ
真相をよく平角調の上 米軍法
許す範囲内で最大の減刑を
して下さる様、とてに申され
候（まう）

昭和二十五年九月十五日

吉野市安田町の番地

岡本篤衛

あふたれ

Petition for Clemency

Subject person : INOUE SADAE

Occupation : former Lt. General

He is one of the representative personages that his native place has ever produced.

It is a great regret that he should be sentenced to the severest punishment as a war- criminal.

It is our heart- felt wish that he should be granted a chance of leading a peaceful civilian life in his native place.

May 15, 1949.

SHIWA JUNOSUKE

No. 213, Nishikuma, Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture
Japan.

0656

Petition for Clemency

Subject person: INOUE SADAЕ

Occupation: former Lt.-General

He is one of the representative personages that his native place has ever produced.

It is a great regret that he should be sentenced to the severest punishment as a war-criminal.

It is our heart-felt wish that he should be granted a chance of leading a peaceful civilian life in his native place.

May 15, 1949.

SHIWA JUNOSUKE,

N o. 213, Nishi-kuma, Kochi City,
Kochi Prefecture, Japan.

0657

嘆願書

元陸軍中將 井上貞衛

右者剛直清廉風ニ郷黨、師表トスル所
デアリマシタガ此度慮ニモ戦犯者トシテ刑罰
ヲ受クルニ相成リタル事、誠ニ痛嘆、モリテ
アリマス伏シテ願ク、特別、御詮議ニ依リ減刑、
御恩歟、蒙ラ、其、恩義ニ感激再々長
入トシテ治癒セム度ク地元長老トシテ謹ニテ
嘆願申上げマス

昭和二十四年五月十五日

高知縣高知市西久万 二二三

志和壽之助

Petition for Clemency

Subject person : INOUE SADAЕ

Occupation ; former Lt.-General

Address: Nakakuma, Kochi City, Japan

He is a man of high personality, being looked upon as a model in his native place.

It is a thousand pities that he should be tried as a war-criminal suspect and eventually should be sentenced to the severest punishment.

It is, therefore, my sincere appeal that you will be so benevolent as to mitigate his sentence as far as possible.

May 15, 1949.

TAKAHASHI YOSHIMITSU,

No. 189, Nishi-Kuma, Kochi City, Japan.

0659

Petition for Clemency

Subject person: INOUE SADAE
Occupation : former Lt. General
Adress : Nakakuma, Kochi, City, Japan.

He is a man of high personality, being looked upon as a model in his native place.

It is a thousand pities that he should be tried as a war-criminal suspect and eventually should be sentenced to the severest punishment.

It is, therefore, my sincere appeal that you will be so benevolent as to mitigate his sentence as far as possible.

May 15, 1949.
TAKAHASHI YOSHIMITSU,
No. 189, N¹-shikuma, Kochi City, Japan

0660

報朝書

南宮市外

元隆年八月 井長衛

武人林司源に之書麻源日延
其師来に之に 其書に之 其書に之
之に之 其書に之 其書に之
其書に之 其書に之 其書に之

其書に之 其書に之 其書に之
其書に之 其書に之 其書に之

其書に之 其書に之 其書に之

其書に之 其書に之 其書に之

其書に之 其書に之 其書に之

Petition for Clemency

I have been intimately acquainted with INOUE SADAE, and I know fully that he is a man of high personality and kindness.

If he should be permitted to live, I believe tht he will be of much service to the reconstruction of this war-torn country.

I beseech that his sentence of death may be mitigated as far as the American Legal Regulations permit.

May 19, 1949

KOSOKABE MOTO,

No. 1742, Higashi-no, Noichi-machi, Kami-gun,
Kochi Prefecture, Japan

0662

Petition for Clemency

I have been intimately acquainted with INOUE SADAE, I know fully that he is a man of high personality and kindness.

If he should be permitted to live, I believe that he will be of much service to the reconstruction of this war-torn country.

I beseech that his sentence of death may be mitigated as far as the American Legal Regulations permit.

May 19, 1949.

KOSOKABE MOTO,

No. 1742, Higashino, Noichi-Machi,
Kami-gun, Kochi Prefecture, Japan.

0663

歎願書

右者多年下名と親交あり人格至て高
潔情眼に存く稀に見る立派なる将校なり
君は今度の處刑も免せられれば将来必ずや其
高き人格と度き識見とより社会に貢
献する所大なるものと信ず何事致し
たか此処置を賜はらん事を切に致し
す

昭和二十二年五月十九日

高知縣香美郡野市町東野一七四番地

香宗我部

香

Petition for Clemency

It is quite proper that INOUE SADAЕ should be given the judicial judgement for the crime he committed.

However, it is absolutely true that he was a man of humanity and benevolence in peace-time.

I shall be greatly obliged, if you will be merciful enough to mitigate his sentence even a little, in recognition of his personality in peace time.

May 15, 1949.

AKABORI TAKUMA,

No.13, 1-Chome,

Asahi-machi, Kochi City, Japan

0665

Petition for Clemency

It is quite proper that INOUE SADAE should be given the judicial judgement for the crime he committed.

However, it is absolutely true that he was a man of humanity and benevolence in peace-time .

I shall be greatly obliged, if you will be merciful enough to mitigate his sentence even a little, in recognition of his personality in peace time.

May 15, 1949.

AKABORI TAKUMA,

No. 13, I-Chome, Asahi-Machi, Kochi City , Japan.

0666

歎願書

井上貞衛は誤れる行動により今回の刑の判定を受けたるは止む得ざることとするも然し日常生活に於ける彼の性格は仁愛に富む人格高潔の人士であつたことを切實に痛感す彼の人格に對し多少でも今回の刑の判決に減刑の思典を與へられんことを歎願致し焉

昭和貳拾四年五月拾五日

高知市旭町毫下目拾參番地

赤堀 琢磨

Petition for Clemency

INOUE SADAE is a man of high personality, being full of humane feelings.
We beseech to you to be so merciful as to mitigate his death-sentence as
far as possible.

May 14, 1949.

KUNOMURA MOMOYO (seal)

a friend of him.

No. 87, Kita-Sue, Kochi City, Japan.

KAWAKITA ISEKICHI (seal)

a friend of him.

No. 34, Daizensama-Cho, Kochi City, Japan.

0668

Petition for Clemency

INOUE SADAE is a man of high personality, being full of humane feelings. We beseech to to be so merciful as to mitigate his death-sentence as far as possible.

May 14, 1949.

KUNOMURA MOMOYO (seal)
a friend of him.
No.87, Kita-Suie, Kochi City, Japan.

KAWAKITA ISEKICHI (seal)
A friend of Him.
No.34, Daizensama-Cho, Kochi City, Japan.

0669

歎願書

井上貞衛氏、人格高
尚、予人類愛深、丰
方、予人、予何卒減
刑、下、様歎願、
、、

昭和二十四年五月十四日

高知市大睡様所三田

友人 川北伊勢吉

歎願書

井上貞衛氏ハ人格高尚テ
人類愛深キ方デアルカラ何
卒減利下サル様歎願シ
ス

昭和三十四年五月十四日

高知市北吸江八七

友人 久野村桃代

Petition for Clemency

I am now full of lamentation to hear that the sentence of death has been passed to my father whom I love and respect most dearly and who has always encouraged me to lead a noble and philanthropic life as a physician.

I know that the guiding spirit which my father have harbored was the sense of justice tempered with human kindness. He is a man of few words and on this account he has had bitter experiences of being misunderstood or cheated by others. Still he has been understood and respected eventually, I hear.

Now that we Japanese are co-operating sincerely with the United States of America whose aim is to secure an eternal peace and humanity in the whole world, I wish to have my father living in the demilitarized Japan.

Especially I am broken-hearted to see my aged mother who believes in, and love, her unlucky husband, and to see my younger sister who is sad and crest-fallen.

many friends and acquaintances of us brothers have been expressing their sympathy, and, moreover, they are all quite willing to sign their names in a petition.

such being the case, I shall be greatly obliged, if you will be merciful enough to mitigate the sentence even slightly.

May 7, 1949.

INOUE YOSHIO,

the 4th son of INOUE SADAE.

0672

Petition for Clemency

I am now full of lamentation to hear that the sentence of death has been passed to my father whom I love and respect most dearly and who has always encouraged me to lead a noble and philanthropic life as a physician.

I know that the guiding spirit which my father have harbored was the sense of justice tempered with human kindness. He is a man of few words and on this account he has had bitter experiences of being misunderstood or cheated by others. Still he has been understood and respected eventually, I hear.

Now that we Japanese are co-operating sincerely with the United States of America whose aim is to secure an eternal peace and humanity in the whole world, I wish to have my father living in the demilitarized Japan. Especially I am broken-hearted to see my aged mother who believes in, and love, her unlucky husband, and to see my younger sister who is sad and crest-fallen.

Many friends and acquaintances of us brothers have been expressing their sympathy, and, moreover, they are all quite willing to sign their names in a petition.

Such being the case, I shall be greatly obliged, if you will be merciful enough to mitigate the sentence even slightly.

May 7, 1949.

INOUE YOSHIO,

the 4th son of INOUE SADAE.

0673

減刑歎願書

私の最も信頼し参りました父 常員 医者として博愛の
道に生じよと私に教えて下さった父に 今 最悪の刑が宣告された
事を聞かされた

父の日常生活を思ふ時 情と正の二字をモットーとして生き貫いて
来たとし、加えて口下手である時は情に押されて流したことも
あり、時折誤解も示されたが、最後には本物の父の素顔を知られ
父を慕ふ来りたがなも多々あると聞かされた

今や吾界平和の先駆者としての米國と共に全く歩調を合せて
進まんとする新日本の秋を、さうして今迄尚、父を信じて愛し
續ける年老いた母を、又涙にふちふちの床を思ふ時、父の老后を
さめて樂しく迎へたいと思ふは一人私を助けてあげて下さるか

私達兄弟の友人の心から同情を數々歎願書の署名を申し出る人も
多々あるが、何卒、裁判長殿、こころから私達の素顔を汲取らわ
れ、寛大なる功命を下しんことをお願い致します

昭和廿四年五月七日

井上貞勝四男

井上善夫

Petition for Clemency

HIRAO MICHIO,
No.152, Nakajima-Cho, Kochi City, Japan.

I am a younger brother of INOUE SADAE, whose death-sentence grieves me profoundly. It has been my pride to have such a man of personality as my elder brother. He has been in custody for the past several years as a war-crimes suspect, but I have had a ray of hope that he might be proved innocent. The judgement given him lately is, I believe, reasonable, because he cannot escape from the responsibility for the crimes committed by his subordinates. I imagine that he is quite willing to obey the judgement. But at the same time I pity him the more.

The letter of thanks given him by General Rogers soon after the end of the war testifies his personality to a certain extent, I believe. Such being the case, your benevolence in mitigating his sentence is beseeched from the bottom of my heart.

May 15, 1949.

HIRAO MICHIO (seal)

0675

Petition for Clemency

HIRAO MICHIO,
No. 152, Nakajuma-Cho, Kochi City, Japan.

I am a younger brother of INOUE SADAE, whose death-sentence grieves me profoundly. It has been my pride to have such a man of personality as my elder brother. He has been in custody for the past several years as a war-crimes suspect, but I have had a ray of hope that he might be proved innocent. The judgement given him lately is, I believe, reasonable, because he cannot escape from the responsibility for the crimes committed by his subordinates. I imagine that he is quite willing to obey the judgement. But at the same time I pity him the more.

The letter of thanks given him by General Rogers soon after the end of the war testifies his personality to a certain extent, I believe. Such being the case, your benevolence in mitigating his sentence is beseeched from the bottom of my heart.

May 15, 1949.

HIRAO MICHIO (Seal)

0676

歎願書

高知市中島町一五〇

平尾道雄

私は井上貞衛の實弟であり、此度
實兄貞衛が戦犯の罪を問はれ最後の
判決を受けたことを承知し悲痛に堪えな
いのであります

貞衛が正義を尚ふ地愛を日とし責任を
重んずる美徳を享有したことは第として
いかに誇りと誇りがありました 先年
來貞衛が戦犯容疑者として收容され
現地裁判に付せられたことを知るときは
非常に意外として驚きを覚えたけれども
いまだ裁判の結果容疑晴れぬ青天白
日の月をもちことを期待しておたを
思ふ 今回の判決は方面司令官より
て部下の行爲に對する責任上まことに
已むを得ざる結果と存じます 且つ
平生自己の責任を重んずる貞衛の

性格を以て二の判決に不服を感ず
ものであらうとは毫も考へず併し
多北はげにあれども主張を自衛が
最悪の刑に處せられしことは一層
私心外とする所であり
終戦當時米軍の口下り代償から
自衛に寄せられし感謝状は必ず自衛
の公明な心事と行爲を永久に保
證するものであらうと信じ、この名譽
に代へても適當の減刑を御加恩下さ
れたく伏してお願い申し上げます

一九四九年五月十五日

右 平尾道雄

Petition for INOUE, Sadae, Lt. General,
former Commander of 14th Division

24 May, 1949

TO : His Excellency General of the Army, Douglas
MacArthur, SCAP.

FROM: OKAMURA Yasuji

Your Excellency,

I am OKAMURA, Yasuji, ex-General, former Commanding General of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to China.

I desire to make petition as follows for INOUE, Sadae, former Commander of 14th Division, who was recently given a sentence by the U.S. Navy War Crime Court in Guam:

I served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Kwantung Army in Manchuria from 1932 to 1934. At that time, INOUE, Sadae served as Commander of an independent infantry garrison battalion and later as Commander of an infantry regiment; he was admired as an able unit commander among the infantry unit commanders in whole Kwantung Army in Manchuria on the point that he strictly commanded his men. In April 1942 he served in the task to maintain peace and order in Shansi Province, North China as the commander of a newly organized division; his command at the time was strict, positive and excellent. As the 69th Division under his command was a second class division served to maintain peace and order, I, North China Area Army Commander then, recommended him to the War Minister to promote to the commander of a first class division after consulting with YOSHIMOTO, Sadaichi, First Army Commander and Inoue's superior (Yoshimoto was promoted to General later and committed suicide in Japan at the time of surrender)

It was quite rare that those who did not graduate from the Army Staff College were appointed the first class division commander at that time, but on account of his excellent leadership of division he was nominated to Commander of the 14th Division which is located at Chiehnan, Manchuria.

That he had strong sense of responsibility and fair views, performed his duty positively and resolutely and that such an excellent unit commander as he was scarcely found are all recognized by persons know him.

0679

At the time of climax of the Pacific War he went to Palau Island commanding the 14th Division, most crack unit of the Japanese Army; where, as Commander of Mixed Unit, he concurrently commanded other Army and Navy units together; and there he bravely fought to the last holding the confidence of service men and civilians despite the great loss inflicted under the severe condition of hostilities are all well known.

It is a great regret to hear that he was sentenced to death by hanging at the U.S. Navy Tribunal in Guam. Heartily I beseech Your Excellency to save his life taking account of his merits as a military commander.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Yasuji Okamura

Y. Okamura.

0680

Petition for INOUE, Sadae, Lt. General,
former Commander of 14th Division

24 May, 1949

TO : His Excellency General of the Army, Douglas
MacArthur, SCAP.

FROM: OKAMURA Yasuji

Your Excellency,

I am OKAMURA, Yasuji, ex-General, former Commanding
General of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to China.

I desire to make petition as follows for INOUE, Sadae,
former Commander of 14th Division, who was recently given
a sentence by the U.S. Navy War Crime Court in Guam:

I served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Kwantung Army
in Manchuria from 1932 to 1934. At that time, INOUE, Sa-
dae served as Commander of an independent infantry garrison
battalion and later as Commander of an infantry regiment;
he was admired as an able unit commander among the infantry
unit commanders in whole Kwantung Army in Manchuria on the
point that he strictly commanded his men. In April 1942
he served in the task to maintain peace and order in Shansi
Province, North China as the commander of a newly organized
division; his command at the time was strict, positive and
excellent. As the 69th Division under his command was a
second class division served to maintain peace and order, I,
North China Area Army Commander then, recommended him to the
War Minister to promote to the commander of a first class
division after consulting with YOSHIMOTO, Sadaichi, First
Army Commander and Inoue's superior (Yoshimoto was promoted
to General later and committed suicide in Japan at the time
of surrender)

It was quite rare that those who did not graduate from
the Army Staff College were appointed the first class divi-
sion commander at that time, but on account of his excellent
leadership of division he was nominated to Commander of the
14th Division which is located at Chichihaern, Manchuria.

That he had strong sense of responsibility and fair views,
performed his duty positively and resolutely and that such an
excellent unit commander as he was scarcely found are all re-
cognized by persons know him.

0681

At the time of climax of the Pacific War he went to Palau Island commanding the 14th Division, most crack unit of the Japanese Army; where, as Commander of Mixed Unit, he concurrently commanded other Army and Navy units together; and there he bravely fought to the last holding the confidence of service men and civilians despite the great loss inflicted under the severe condition of hostilities are all well known.

It is a great regret to hear that he was sentenced to death by hanging at the U.S. Navy Tribunal in Guam. Heartily I beseech Your Excellency to save his life taking account of his merits as a military commander.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Yesuji Okamura

J. Okamura

0682

元田下田國長軍中將井上貞義の功の叙賞

周村寧次

茲は元日本陸軍文藝教育局長司令官田下田國長大將閣下等次であります
今般米將軍「クアム」軍事裁判官に於て裁判を受けた元田下田國
長井上貞義の功次の叙賞を致します

茲は一九三二年乃至一九三四年頃滿洲國軍軍務局長として職務を
して居りました當時井上貞義は獨立守備隊長文藝局長兼隊長職務
として勤務して居りましたが茲は全滿洲國軍内の隊長隊長として
最も部下の統率能正なる名軍務局長として賞讃されて居りました
一九四二年四月茲は新設滿洲の長として北支那山西省に於て治安維
持の任務に就きました當時の統率能正にして積極的で優秀
な職務であります 茲の統率してゐた第六十九師團は治安維持
を任務とする二等師團でありますしたが茲は當時山西省に於てた彼の
上官第一軍司令官吉本貞一（後大將となる）終戦時日本内地に在つて

自殺す）と相續して當時北支那方面軍司令官であつた彼自ら國軍大
臣に井上貞義を一等師團の長に候補をせよと賞上げに上申しました
當時國軍大學校を卒業したばかりの一等師團の長となる者は稀とな
つた状況でありますしたが彼の優秀なる職務を認めに於て候補
に「クアム」に於てた田下田國長大將に推薦をされました

彼の任務を責任全公正なる見識を以て勤め果敢にして部下統
率の能正なる功に見る優秀な軍務局長であつたことは彼を知る者
の多くに認められて居りました

茲は太平洋戦争終く終戦となる時日本國軍の成績最も田下田國長
を以てベトナムに於てた大將閣下司令官として他の諸將官を
以て統率し彼等を戦況の下に多大の被害を蒙つた軍民を救済
に務めし成績を叙賞したことは人々共々知る通りであります

今茲は「クアム」軍事裁判官に於て教育所の判決を受けたこと
を以て叙賞に堪へません 茲には賞給として彼の功績に對し功令
の叙賞を賜ふたことと致します

一九四九年五月二十三日

周村寧次

Military Career of INOUE SADAE and Honors awarded

Military careers

May 30, 1906 Completed the whole course of the Central Military Preparatory school.

Dec. 25, 1908 2nd lieutenant. Was attached to the 53rd Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 26, 1911 1st lieutenant.

Apr. 14, 1915 Was transferred to the 44th Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 28, 1919 Captain. Commander of a company in the 44th Infantry Regiment.

May 15, " Adjutant of a battalion in the same regiment.

Apr. 9, 1920. Commander of a company in the same regiment.

Jul. 8, 1921. Adjutant of the 44th Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 6, 1923. Was attached to the head-quarters of the 11th Division.

Mar. 2, 1926. Major, Adjutant of the same Division.

Dec. 9, 1927. Commander of a battalion in the 12th Division.

Aug. 1, 1929. Adjutant of the 10th Infantry Brigade.

Aug. 1, 1931. Worked in the Yokohama Higher Technical School and also in the Training School of Technical Teachers attached to the institution.

Aug. 1, 1933. Commander of the 3rd Independent Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 1, 1936. Commander of the 5th Infantry Regiment.

Mar. 9, 1939. Commander of the 33rd Infantry Corp.

Mar. 1, 1941. Was attached to the head-quarters of the Formosan Army.

Aug. 1, 1941. Chief of the Board of the Military Affairs of the Formosan Army.

Mar. 11, 1942. Was attached to the head-quarters of the Northern China Area Army.

Apr. 1, 1942. Commander of the 69th Division.

Oct. 1, 1943. Commander of the 14th Division.

Mar. 6, 1946. Was demobilized.

0684

Honors awarded

Nov. 1, 1920. The Order of the Sacred Treasure (the 5th Grade).
Nov.1, 1922. The Order Of the Rising Sun with double lights.
Nov. 29, 1926. The Order of the Sacred Treasure (the 4th grade)
Mar. 9, 1934. The Order of the Sacred Treasure (the 3rd grade).
Apr. 29, 1934. The Order of the Rising Sun with a medium ribbon.
Apr. 29, 1940. The Order of the Golden Kite(the 3rd grade), and at the same time
the Order of the Rising Sun with many lights.
June 3, 1942. The Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st grade)

I certify that the above statement is correct and accurate in every detail.

May 13, 1949.

HASHIMOTO SEISHIRO.

Chief of the Legal Investigation Division, Demobilization
Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency, Welfare Ministry of
Japanese Government.

0685

Military Career of INOUE SADAE and Honors awarded

Military careers

May 30, 1906. Completed the whole course of the Central Military Preparatory school.

Dec. 25, 1908. 2nd lieutenant. Was attached to the 53rd Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 26, 1911. 1st lieutenant.

Apr. 14, 1915. Was transferred to the 44th Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 28, 1919. Captain. Commander of a company in the 44th Infantry Regiment.

May 15, " Adjutant of a battalion in the same regiment.

Apr. 9, 1920. Commander of a company in the same regiment.

Jul. 8, 1921. Adjutant of the 44th Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 6, 1923. Was attached to the head-quarters of the 11th Division.

Mar. 2, 1926. Major, Adjutant of the same Division.

Dec. 9, 1927. Commander of a battalion in the 12th Division.

Aug. 1, 1929. Adjutant of the 10th Infantry Brigade.

Aug. 1, 1931. Worked in the Yokohama Higher Technical School and also in the Training School of Technical Teachers Attached to the institution.

Aug. 1, 1933. Commander of the 33rd Independent Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 1, 1936. Commander of the 5th Infantry Regiment.

Mar. 9, 1939. Commander of the 33rd Infantry Corp.

Mar. 1, 1941. Was attached to the head-quarters of the Formosan Army.

Aug. 1, 1941. Chief of the Board of the military Affairs of the Formosan Army.

Mar. 11, 1942. Was attached to the head-quarters of the Northern China Area Army.

Apr. 1, 1942. Commander of the 69th Division.

Oct. 1, 1943. Commander of the 11th Division.

Mar. 6, 1946. Was demobilized.

0686

Honors awarded

Nov. 1, 1920. The Order of the Sacred Treasure (the 5th grade)
Nov. 1, 1922. The Order of the Rising Sun with double lights.
Nov. 29, 1926. The Order of the Sacred Treasure (the 4th grade)
Mar. 9, 1934. the Order of the Sacred Treasure (the 3rd grade)
Apr. 29, 1934. The order of the Rising Sun with a medium Ribbon.
Apr. 29, 1940. The Order of the Golden Kite (the 3rd grade), and at the same
time the Order of the Rising Sun with many lights.
June 3, 1942. The Order of the Sacred Treasure.

I certify that the above statement is correct and accurate in every detail.

May 13, 1949.

YASUOKA SEISHIRO.

the Legal Investigation Division,
Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency,
Welfare Ministry of Japanese Government.

0687

1997

昭和	大正	八月	一日	清野高等工務學校受清野高等工務建設工務技 員養成所服務
昭和	八	八月	一日	獨立守備步兵第三大隊長
昭和	一一	八月	一日	步兵第五聯隊長
昭和	一四	三月	九日	第三三步兵團司令官
昭和	一六	三月	一日	陸海軍司令部附
昭和	一六	八月	一日	陸海軍兵務部長
昭和	一七	三月	一日	北支那方面軍司令部附
昭和	一七	四月	一日	第六九師團長
昭和	一八	一〇月	一日	第一四師團長
昭和	二〇	三月	六日	勳 賞
				勳 等 功 章
大正	九年	一月	一日	勳五等瑞寶章
昭和	一一	一月	一日	授長旭日章

0600

第	一五番	十一月二十九日	通國寺藏書
第	九番	三月九日	通三寺藏書
第	九番	四月二十九日	通日本藏書
第	一五番	四月二十九日	通三藏金藏書
			通日本藏書
第	一七番	六月三日	通一寺藏書

右様様より御座います

昭和二十五年五月十三日

中野区立図書館蔵書印

第 一 五 番



PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

I am KOZUKI Yoshio, Chief of Demobilization Bureau, the Repatriation Agency, Welfare Ministry of the Japanese Government.

Allow me to file a petition for the mitigation of a death sentence for INOUE Sadae who was tried at the war-crimes trial on Guam.

I am intimately acquainted with INOUE since we were pupils of the Central Military Preparatory School.

Since our graduation from the school, we have had few chances of working together. However, I was constantly informed of his exploits.

Especially during the last war, his excellent leadership as the Commander of the 14th Division on the Palau Islands was incessantly reported.

In a word, I have been respecting him as a soldier and as a man.

After the end of the war, he splendidly guided his men at the critical time of the surrender and disarmament. This clearly shows his intrinsic personality.

I am told that some of American soldiers praised the valor and military skill of the Japanese soldiers led by INOUE.

I am also told that he received a letter of thanks by the American Commander of Palau Island for his devoted Co-operation after the end of the war,

When he was repatriated from abroad, he came, one day, to me to report on the conditions of his repatriated subordinates. I was surprised to find him dressed in a gown worn by a Japanese Buddhist priest. He was armed with a Buddhist rosary. He apologized, with tears in his eyes, to me for his having lost many a subordinate on the battle-field. I felt as if I were talking with a hermit.

After he was given a death-sentence, he turned to be a Christian, I hear. I believe he has constantly been seeking for the religious truth.

He may be quite willing to take the responsibility of his leadership, even after he has been given the death-sentence.

Still, I beseech to you to be so merciful and lenient as to mitigate his death-sentence, in consideration of his flawless personality and his whole-hearted co-operation with the American troops after the termination of the War.

May 26, 1949.

KOZUKI Yoshio,
(seal)

0690

元陸軍中將井上貞壽に對する
歎願書

私は現在引揚援護廳復興員局長の職
にあります元陸軍中將上月良夫であり
ます。

去る五月初め「グアム」島に於ける海軍
軍事法廷で極刑の判決を受けた元第十
四師團長陸軍中將井上貞壽の爲に次の
通り歎願致します。

井上元中將と私は陸軍幼年學校以
來の知人であります。

彼とは陸軍士官學校を卒業してからは
相見ゆる機會もなく直接彼の業績を
知ることは出来なかったが各級隊長として

の彼は謹嚴實直隊長たると同時に嚴父として部下を統率し其の信頼は特に厚かつたと聞いて居ります殊に累進して第十四師團長としての重責を負ひ第一線指揮官として大平洋の孤島に於ける最闘、悲慘な戦況下に於ける降伏武装解除と言ふ難事に部下をして

一糸乱れず其の向ふ所を誤らしめなかつた彼の功績は彼の人格の一端を知らに十分だと思ひます。

即ち孤立無援の大平洋上の孤島に大軍の攻撃を受けらるゝ滅亡盡國の赤誠は部下將兵と共に赤熱の鉄心と化し彼の剛毅果斷の勇猛心は全

軍を奮起せしめ米軍側でも其の敢
斗を口を極めて賞讃して居ると聞
いて居ります。

又一度終戦の命令を受けらるゝ迄
戦斗の渦中から戈をおとめて平和
裡に米軍の接收を助け其の齊整た
ら復員業務は米軍からも感謝状
を受けたと聞いて居ります。

彼が復員後内地に返還して私に對
して復員の状況報告をした折も彼
は身に袈裟を纏ひ珠數を持ち涙
乍らに多數の部下を失った事の責任
をわびつゝ報告する姿は昨日の猛
將の面影は全くなし恰も清僧を見

る様でありました。

最近彼は判決後キリスト教徒として洗礼を受けたと聞いて居ります。

之も彼の眞実の姿と思ひます。

今彼は裁判法廷に立ち極刑の判決を受け彼としては自己の責任を痛感し其の責を負ふは武人の本懐とするかも知れませんが彼が終戦前後の困難なる状況下に克く部下を掌握して一糸乱れず正道を踏みはづたなかつた点をも考慮せられて彼の刑量を斟酌せられん事を謹んで歎願いたします。

昭和二十四年五月二十六日

上月良夫



下関市最高指揮官

0695

人 格 證 明 書

小 久 保 千 尋 君

同人は昭和七年北海道立札幌第一中學校を吾々と共に卒業

したるものにて其の言動は平素吾々の敬愛の的たり。

即ち

一 資性温厚篤實にして友誼あり

二 幼時のキリスト教的感化により温情に富み

三 加うるに正義感極めて熾烈

誠に人をして心服せしむるに足るものあるなり。

聞くに同人は、戦犯容疑者として審理中とのことなるも其の

平素の言動より推し斷じて非人道的行爲をなすが如き人物に

非ざることを誓言し得るものなり。

昭和二十三年二月二十七日

札幌第一中學校昭和七年度

卒業生有志

札幌市南六条西十七丁目三四五

齋藤英一

札幌市南五條西十二丁目三八八

井口諒造

札幌市南一条西十六丁目

廣島孝子

札幌市北三条西二十二丁目

寺田俊平

札幌市大通西三十丁目四十六

井須雄三

札幌市南九條西十三丁目

浅沼正介

札幌市南一条西十七丁目

村谷貞三

札幌市南大通西十一丁目

林健三

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

I am KOZUKI Yoshio, Chief of Demobilization Bureau, the Repatriation Agency, Welfare Ministry of the Japanese Government.

Allow me to file a petition for the mitigation of a death sentence for INOUE Sadae who was tried at the war-crimes trial on Guam.

I am intimately acquainted with INOUE since we were pupils of the Central Military Preparatory School.

Since our graduation from the school, we have had few chances of working together. However, I was constantly informed of his exploits.

Especially during the last war, his excellent leadership as the Commander of the 14th Division on the Palau Islands was incessantly reported.

In a word, I have been respecting him as a soldier and as a man.

After the end of the war, he splendidly guided his men at the critical time of the surrender and disarmament. This clearly shows his intrinsic personality.

I am told that some of American soldiers praised the valor and military skill of the Japanese soldiers led by INOUE.

I am also told that he received a letter of thanks by the American Commander of Palau Island for his devoted Co-operation after the end of the war,

When he was repatriated from abroad, he came, one day, to me to report on the conditions of his repatriated subordinates. I was surprised to find him dressed in a gown worn by a Japanese Buddhist priest. He was armed with a Buddhist rosary. He apologized, with tears in his eyes, to me for his having lost many subordinates on the battle-field. I felt as if I were talking with a hermit.

After he was given a death-sentence, he turned to be a Christian, I hear. I believe he has constantly been seeking for the religious truth.

He may be quite willing to take the responsibility of his leadership, even after he has been given the death-sentence.

Still, I beseech to you to be so merciful and lenient as to mitigate his death-sentence, in consideration of his flawless personality and his whole-hearted co-operation with the American after the termination of the War.

May 26, 1949.

KOZUKI Yoshio,
(seal)

0697