

Statement of Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi
on criminal Stockade, Guam, M.I.,
15th March 1948.

About 20th November 1943 forty two American
pows, survivors from the U.S.S. Sculpin,
were brought to Ruklon Island, Truk
atoll. They remained on Truk at the 41st
Guard Unit until about 1st December 1943.

These prisoners had been captured by
the Combined Fleet. In accordance with
standing orders these pows were con-
fined at the 41st Guard Unit.

Upon arrival of the battleship Yamagumo at
Truk, the prisoners were taken ashore
by small boat and landed at the 41st
Guard Unit pier, where the 41st Guard Unit
took custody of them.

On the day following the arrival
of the prisoners, Capt. Minematsu reported
verbally to me. He told me that the
prisoners were confined at the 41st Guard

Unit.

Because the prison cells were so small quarters were provided in a barnack. He told me ^{that} the prisoners had begun to eat and he believed they would adjust to the Japanese food. He informed me that 4-5 of the prisoners ^{who} were wounded, had been sent to the sick bay and were receiving anti-gangrene injections. Capt. Minematsu did not state whether ^{any} one had questioned the submarine prisoners. I instructed Minematsu that no personnel other than the ^{actual guards of the} 41st Guard Unit should be permitted to go near or talk to the prisoners. This meant that no men or officer from any other unit could go near the prisoners. I explained the reason for this was that I did not want the POWs disturbed or embarrassed and Minematsu stated that he had been complying and would continue to comply with this instruction. I did not instruct him to contact me if anyone wanted to.

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talk to the prisoners because I had already given him instructions that no one should be permitted to talk to them.

I subsequently learned from Capt. Jins, 4th Base Force Medical officer that several of the injured who had received bullet wounds had received amputations because it was believed gangrene was setting in. These amputations were performed at the Guard Unit and the prisoners were then sent to the 4th Naval Hospital for further care.

At no time during the confinement of the pawns did I ever go to the Guard Unit to inspect their quarters or to consult with or question the prisoners.

The only member of my staff who ever went to see the prisoners was Capt. Jins,

- ① Base Force medical officer who visited them several times regarding their health. He advised me several times regarding the amputations and stated the general health

of the prisoners was good. Jino told me they were confined in a barracks building but did not tell me how many of the rooms in the barracks they were confined in.

I did not ask him how many POWs were confined in a room. I believe my staff engineering officer Kondo visited the prisoners once at the Guard Unit.

Unofficially, Kondo was permitted to visit them because he was a member of

my staff. I never authorized any other officer or unit to visit or interrogate the prisoners. I had specifically ordered Minematsu not to allow such visits.

I never authorized any personnel from the Combined Fleet, Fourth Fleet or Sixth Fleet (Submarine Fleet) to visit or interrogate these POWs and I never received

(c) any report from Minematsu or anyone else that any personnel from these units or any other units ~~did~~ visited or interrogated the prisoners. To ~~the best~~ of my know-

5.
-ledge these paws were not questioned during
their confinement on TRUK.

I swear that the foregoing is true to the best
of my knowledge, recollection and belief,
and was voluntarily made by me, and I
have not been induced to make this
statement by the use of any force, threats,
promises of reward or other inducements.

Seisaku Wakabayashi
former Vice Admiral I. J. N.

Subscribed and sworn to before the
undersigned this the 16th day of March 1948.

Herbert H. Ogden
Comdr., U.S.N.

海軍中將 若林 浩作 陳述書

施ミリア+7居年島ジツムノ戦争犯罪人收容所

1948年3月15日

1948年11月20日頃、米艦船、4隻在る。米捕虜42名、トラップ
島、豊島-連シテ来タ。彼等、1983年12月1日頃(上海)迄
第四十一警備隊-残サレタ。此等、捕虜、聯合艦隊-依ッ捕
ヘラタ人モ「^{現行}アム令」-依ッ此等、捕虜、第四十一警備隊-
抑留セラルタル「アム令」駐込船舶山雲カ「トラップ」-到着シタ
其、捕虜、小舟艇-依ッ岸ヌテ-運搬セリ第四十一警備隊
ノ突堤ヨリ上陸シ其処ヲ第四十一警備隊-保管セリシ
捕虜、到達シ翌日岸松大佐、私-口答致先ツナシ
其、捕虜、第四十一警備隊-拘禁セラルルヲ語ッタ
何モトモ共、拘禁所ノ様子、甚ダ狭隘ナリ為ニ
彼等、食糧=兵舎ヲ充當シタ。彼、其、捕虜、日々食事取り
始メ、日々食糧=十分信スルトハ云フタ
彼、其、捕虜、内^{第四十一}_(五)名ハ、病室ニ
送り、破傷風、注射ヲ受ケル。岸松大佐、其、諸小艇捕
虜ヲ訊問シモ「アウカ」^{トラップ}私ニ告ギ、私ハ岸松ニ初ホシ
~~第~~第四十一警備隊、實際、普兵、其、捕虜、
近接計々コト及上捕虜ト詭ニス。其、一部隊
ヨリ將兵、詭シエ此、捕虜、近接出来ナリ。
私、説明シタ。此、理由、此、捕虜、困ラレリ。

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「イカダに私を説明し
 即ち岸木を、其、通、貨物中テ、又今後
 吹指し通り實施スルに述ベテ

私、此、其、捕虜ト、此、サント欲ニシモノカ、アツタ場合
 私ニ連絡、スル様ニ彼ニ指示シカツタ、何レナレハ、既ニ

私、此、捕虜ト、此、スコト、フシ、サ、イ、コ、フ、イ、セ、リ、東、ニ
 出カツタアル、私、其、後、^{第四根拠地隊軍医}飯沼大佐、^{金創ヲ}

受ケタ政令、負傷者、破傷風ヲ進行スル恐れガ、ア、イ、フ
 地断手術ヲ施シト言フコト知ツタ

此等、手術、整備隊ニ行ハレ、其、捕虜、又、一、層
 手當ヲ受ケル為、第四根拠地隊、送ラレタ

捕虜拘禁中私、一度モ彼等、宿舎ヲ巡視シ、又、捕虜、
 相談又ハ訊問、為、整備隊ニ行クコト、無カツタ

其、捕虜ヲ見、為、行ツタ私、参謀、第四根拠地隊軍医
^{飯沼大佐}バテ、彼、捕虜、健康ヲ診、即、返、行ツタ

彼、地断手術、ニ、関、シ、テ、返、回、私、ニ、此、レ、ヲ、而、シ、テ、又
 捕虜、一般、健康、良好ナリト報告シタ

飯沼、捕虜、無、令、^{私、此、レ、ヲ}拘禁サレ、居、ル、ナ、リ、然、レ、モ、令、
 隊、宿、屋、ニ、彼、等、ヲ、拘禁サレ、居、ル、カ、

訊、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、私、ハ、彼、一、室、ニ、幾、人、拘禁サレ、アル、カ、
 ナ、訊、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、私、機、關、参謀、近、藤、ハ、此、公、式、

整備隊ニ、テ、其、捕虜、ヲ、訪、ナ、^{近藤}、彼、ナ、
 訪、ナ、コト、ハ、許、サ、レ、タ、何、レ、ナ、レ、ハ、彼、ハ、私、幕僚、一、員、
 也、

私、他、士官又、部隊が夫等、捕虜ヲ訪内又、訊問、
スルコトヲ認メシカマツ

私ハ結、斯ノ如キ訪内ヲ許サザルニ決スルニ
命ジタ。私ハ聯合艦隊第四艦隊又ハ第六艦隊

(潜水艦隊)ノ人ハ故ニ捕虜ヲ訪内又ハ、尋問スルコトヲ
命ジタマフ即チ私ハ、是等、部隊ニ其、由

ノ部隊、若カ其ハ由、訪内若ハ尋問ニシテ、
報告ヲ著スル又ハ他、誰ヨリモ亦受ケナカマツ

私、知ラズシテ限、於テ夫等、捕虜ハ、止ラツテ、拘

禁中訊問スルカマツ

右ノ陳述、私が知り、記憶ニ依ルニ限、於テ真実ヲアヘシ

又夫レハ私ハ自由意志ニ依リテ作製サシ、作製、者、何モ

強迫、脅迫報償、約束其、他、誘導等ハナシカマツ

コトヲ宣誓シマス

元帝國海軍 海軍中將 若林清作

左記署名者、面前、於本日昭和三年三月十六日

署名、宣誓サレマシタ

Herbert L. Ogden
Comdr. USN.

(Signature)

Statement of Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakoba-
yashi, war criminal Stockade,
Guam, M.I. 16th March 1948

I have examined a map of Rongerik Island and
vicinity which bears in the lower right-hand
(40) corner ~~which bears~~ the initials M.K. and
on which, are located certain areas designated
by the penned lettering "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F",
"G", and "H".

These respective letters locate on the map
the following Japanese Naval installations as
existed during my tour of duty on Rongerik
Island, Truk Atoll:

(A)	locates	4th Fleet Hqs.
(B)	"	41st Guard Unit
(C)	"	Submarine Base.
(D)	"	Repair shops.
(E)	"	Sea plane Base.
(40) (F)	"	Supply Center.
(G)	"	4th Base Force.
(H)	"	4th Naval Hospital.

I affixed my initials "A.W." in the lower right hand corner of this map above the initials "H.K."

With regard to my statement of 13th March 1948, concerning my conversation with Capt. Jino at my quarters prior to my arrest, I would like to add the following. When I asked him if he knew of any incidents involving paws, he said he did not know of anything that directly concerned me. He said everything occurred during my illness and that therefore I would not know about it.

I did not question him at all as to what these incidents were or where they occurred. I did not ask how many paws were involved. I did not ask him when the paws arrived on Truck or where they came from. I knew that all of these paws must have been confined in the Guard Unit, because all paws were confined at the Guard Unit.

Before this conversation with Jino I did not know of any paws, other than ^{the prisoners} ~~the prisoners~~ 20

having been confined at the Guard Unit. And of course I was convinced that no mistreatment of the submarine POWs had occurred because Capt. Minematsu had reported to me concerning their treatment.

I realize and did realize that the 41st Guard Unit as the custodian of all POWs had the duty to protect them, and that I, as superior officer, was responsible to control the actions of all of my subordinates including the 41st Guard Unit.

I know that in military law, ^{law} Japanese as well as all other military, a superior officer is responsible for the control of the acts of all his subordinates, and that he has ^{the} duty to guide, instruct and control them.

With regard to the question of responsibility for the mistreatment of POWs, I do not believe that the full responsibility should fall upon me because I am the superior officer to the 41st Guard Unit.

The actual policy of treatment of POWs was an important function of the Commander in Chief of the Navy. The responsibility for the mistreatment of POWs falls not only on me, but also on the Commander in Chief 4th Fleet and the Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet who is the Commander in Chief of the Navy.

The fact that the Combined Fleet and the 4th Fleet never issued any order specifically dealing with the treatment, protection, or safe guarding of POWs, evidences a loose policy concerning the treatment of POWs. The only order that was ever received directly concerning POWs was the order that they should be temporarily confined at the Guard Unit and then sent to Japan. This order did not specify that the POWs should be humanely treated or protected from abuse.

The failure to issue specific instructions for the protection and handling of POWs

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indicates to some degree that the policy of the higher echelons was to disregard the problem of protection or treatment of POWs.

(100) In my opinion the failure to establish definite instructions for protecting and handling POWs was largely responsible for the numerous instances of mistreatment of POWs.

(100) For this reason I believed that the responsibility should not only rest on the 41st Guard Unit and other units directly involved in the mistreatment of POWs and upon myself as their superior officer, but also must be placed upon the Commander in Chief of 4th Fleet and even on the Combined Fleet.

I studied International Law at the Japanese Naval College, and later when I was a member of the Bureau of Military Affairs of the Naval Ministry. I also attended lectures on International Law at the War College. Because of this training

(100) I am familiar with the responsibilities and duties under International Law.

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protect POWs and to treat them humanely.

I swear that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief, and is voluntarily made by me, and I have not been induced to make this statement by the use of any force, threats, promises of reward or other inducements.

Saisaku Wakabayashi
Former Vice Admiral I.J.N.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned
this the 16th day of March 1948.

Heinrich C. G. ...
Commander, USA.

No. 5.

海軍中將若林清作 陳述書
於 1948 年 3 月 16 日 三ツノ島 三ツノ島 三ツノ島 戦争犯
者收容所

私、夏島附近ノ一地圖ヲ其手帳ニシテ、其ノ地圖ノ
下方右隅ニ頭字 M.K. ヲ記入。其ノ圖上ニハ "A", "B",
"C", "D", "E", "F", "G" 及 "H" ナル字ヲハシテ、テ示サレタル
一定ノ地域ニ示サレタリ

其ノ地圖上ニハ是等個々ノ字ハ、三ツノ島 夏島ニ於テ
私ノ在任中、於次、日本海軍施設ヲ示ス

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------|
| (A) | 貯蔵所 | 第四艦隊司令部(本部) |
| (B) | " | 第四十一整備隊 |
| (C) | " | 潜水艦基地隊 |
| (D) | " | 工部部 |
| (E) | " | 水上機隊基地 |
| (F) | " | 軍需部 |
| (G) | " | 第四根拠地隊 |
| (H) | " | 第四海軍病院 |

私ハ此ノ地圖ノ下方右隅ニ頭字 "M.K." ナル字ニハ、私ノ頭
字 "S.W." ヲ附ケセリ

私ハ逮捕サレ、前私ノ家ヲ私ノ叔父大佐トシテ、沙会ニ送
付シ、1948 年 3 月 13 日附私ノ陳述書ニ付テ、私ハ次
ニ上列ノ字ナル一ノ字ニ於テ、私ハ彼ニ捕虜ニ因付ル何一

事件ヲ知ラセタル中不ヤリ訊ネタリ。彼ハ、直接私ニ關係
セル如何ナルモノモ知ラズト 言ハレリ

彼… 総ヲ… 〆私、病氣中起リ而テ私、大ニ就ク
何ニモ知ラナシト就ニテ、私、此等、事件ハ何ニモ又
何処デ起シワタカニ決ニテハ彼ニハ全然 ~~(決然)~~ 決然ニ
カワタ、私、トレ丈ケ捕虜ガ食マシテ居タカモ訊ネナカッタ
私ハ甚ハ捕虜ハ何時止ラワタ到着ニタカ何処ニカラ来タカ
彼ニ決然ニ決ニテ、私、此等、捕虜、凡テハ警備隊、
抑留サシテ居タニ違イナシコトヲ知ラセタ何ニトナシハ捕虜ハ全
然、~~抑留サシテ居タニ違イナシコトヲ知ラセタ~~
決然ト、全決然ト、私ハ警備隊抑留サシテ居タニ違イナシ、
捕虜以外、捕虜ハ知ラナカッタ

而ヲ勿論私ハ情ニ所拘^レ虜^ニ、通信取
扱ハ生起^レニ^テカ^フコト^ヲ信^スコト^ヲ全^ク 岸松大佐、彼^ノ源
扱^ニ度^ニシ^テ私^ハ報^告シ^テ全^クカ^ク故^ニ。

私ハ第四ノ聲帯ヲ敵ハ凡ラ捕虜ノ保護者トシテ役オシ
保護スベキ任務ヲ持ラネコト定ム

私即々上級指揮者トシテ第四十一整備隊ニシテ今ム私ノ直屬
ノ行為ヲ監督スルハニシテ責任ヲ下シムルハ私ハ他國
軍隊ト同様に日本軍隊ノ法規ニ於テハ上官ノ部下ニシテ
行為ニ責任ヲ負フ部下ノ指揮抑割スル化務ヲ有スルコトヲ
知ラザルハ

ありつ (5)

私、第四十一警備隊、上級(直上)指揮官たるが故に
捕虜^{第1}遣返取扱^{第1}対スル責任は、是れ一箇に之 其、全責任
ヲ負ふべき又ハ、信也トイ

捕虜取扱、實際政策、海軍最高指揮官者、重要ナル
職務ナリ。捕虜、遣返取扱^{第1}対スル責任ハ、私、ノミ
ナラス。然レ亦、第四艦隊司令官官職、~~聯合艦隊司令官~~
長官モ負フ可キナリ。 ~~聯合艦隊司令官~~ (海軍部)
(海軍部) ~~(海軍部)~~

聯合艦隊及第四艦隊ノ捕虜、取扱、保護、安
全、保障ニ関シテ特別、命令ヲ發布セザリニ際スル
際ニハ、捕虜、取扱^{第1}対スル政策ヲ決シテ、

今、捕虜ニ関シテ、~~捕虜~~ 一時警備隊ニ拘禁シ置キ、送還スベシ
ナリ。此、命令、特別、捕虜、人道的取扱^{第1}又ハ
保護ヲ保障セザル可カラズ。特、命令ヲ付ス。

捕虜、保護又取扱^{第1}対スル命令ヲ出スルハ、~~海軍部~~
政策ハ捕虜、保護、取扱、問題ヲ無視シテ、~~海軍部~~
度マデ示シテ、私、意見ヲ以テスルハ、捕虜、保護、取扱^{第1}
対スル決定的ナ命令ヲ出シ、~~海軍部~~ 捕虜、不法取
扱、~~海軍部~~ 事例ニ対シテ、責任ヲ有スルナリ。

此、理由、依テ其、責任ハ、第四十一警備隊及捕虜、
不法取扱^{第1}直接、關係アル他部隊及~~海軍部~~ 高級指揮官ニ、
私、上、アレルミナラス。亦、第四艦隊司令官更ニ、~~海軍部~~

司令長官・エム・フト松・信子

私ハ日在何甲兵を授け於テ同降候ノ望ベリ其
後何甲名軍務包一具ヲアツタセ^モ亦^モ何甲大子哉^ハ不^レ
ラ^ニ亦^モ同降候ノ満義^ハ出陣^ハシ^テ捕^メ房^ノ
保護^セ改^メ束^メ扱^フベキ同降候ノ下ニ於ケル責任^ハ
義務ゾテ^ハツラ^ニ

右ノ陈述書ハ、私ノ知り、記憶ニ信ジ得ル限リ、於
眞實ナルコト又私ノ自由意志ニ依リ作製セラルコト、及
何等ノ強制、脅迫、報償、約束、又ハ他ノ誘
導ニ依リ作製セラルコトハ、拒サレタルヲ
宣シ

元帝国海军 海军中尉 关林语作

在訓 ~~空襲~~ 署看向前 ^相 於今巳知 23 年 3 月 16 日
空襲 署名 札 2 2 夕。

Herbert L. Ogden
Comdr., U. S. N.

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Statement of Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi
war criminal stockade,
Guam M.I. 16th March 1948

When pows arrived at the 41st Guard Unit or were captured on Truk, the 4th Base Force would advise the 4th Fleet that the pows were confined at the 41st Guard Unit. After we advised the 4th Fleet, the 4th Fleet would advise in a general way as to when the pows should be sent out, for instance on the next boat, or else immediately. The details were arranged between the two staffs. My staff would originate the request for transportation for a certain number of pows and would indicate that they were ready for transportation to Japan.

(4a) The actual work of arranging the transportation of pows was handled by the Transportation Dept. which is a unit under the 4th Fleet. My staff issued

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requests through the 4th Fleet Hqs. to the Transportation Unit requesting transportation be made available for POWs who were to be sent to Japan. When air transportation was required for POWs the request would go from the 4th Fleet Hqs. to the Sea plane Base. The actual determination of the method of transportation to be used was made by the 4th Fleet. When the 4th Fleet determined to send the POWs by surface transportation, the 4th Fleet would then request from the 4th Base Force, the schedule of the next convoy, as surface escort vessels were under my command. Upon receiving this information, the 4th Fleet would designate a ship and order the POWs be transported on that ship.

upon the receipt of that order from the 4th Fleet, my staff would order the 41st Guard Unit to get the POWs ready for transportation, and depending upon whose small boats were to be used, either the 41st Guard

unit, the Harbor master's office, or the Transportation Department would be ordered to load the paws on the ship.

This procedure which we followed on numerous occasions was so complicated, just as other matters were complicated by the general method of ~~standard~~ operation under the 4th Fleet, that I requested that some of the authority of the Commander in Chief of the 4th Fleet be given to me so that I could more efficiently carry out my duties. But this authority was never given me.

I swear that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief, and is voluntarily made by me, and I have not been induced to make this statement by the use of any force, threats, promises of reward or other inducements.

(S)

Seisaku Wakasagashi
Former Vice Admiral U.S.N.

Subscribed & sworn to before the undersigned this 16th day of March 1948.

Hubert H. Ogden
Comdr., U.S.N.

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戰爭犯罪人收容所

昭和二十三年三月十六日

20/11/2021

修学館に送進し、その事務は實際は中田艦隊の指揮下に在る運輸部で取扱はれまい。私の参謀は中田艦隊司令部を通じて安芸新部へ要請を出し、日本へ送る修学館の生徒と備方へも要請を出す。修学館の航主が送る必要ある場合は、中田艦隊司令部を通じて海上護送隊へ要請を出す。中田艦隊が修学館を海上に護送するに決意した場合、中田艦隊は中田根拠地隊の次の輸送の日程を問合せます。海上護送隊は私の指揮下に在ります。

[illegible]

此の通知を受取ると中田艦隊は船を揃えて修繕と
その船で退く様の命令である。

中田艦隊からその命令を受取るると私の意思は中田一隊
備隊に修繕の船を準備を命じ、どの部隊の小艇の使
用したるかに従って中田一隊の備隊、港務部又は運輸部
が修繕を上船させる命令を下さる。

他の事柄が中田艦隊麾下の艦艇作戦の一般作戦の爲に
非常に複雑であると同時に、幾多の場合に及ぶ年終は
非常に複雑であり、私は私の任務が先ず明に行
はれた中田艦隊司令長官の権限の一部が私に与へ
られた事である。又、その権限は私に与へられ
た。

その任務は私の知り、記憶し、且信する限り、これに真実
あると又、この任務は私の自由意志により作戦をせしめ
作戦の爲に強制的に（強制的に）又は強制的に用ひられ
たことと直結する。

元日本帝國海軍中佐
名 林 津 作

左記署名者の署名は本日昭和三年三月十六日に行
署名せられた。

元日本帝國海軍中佐

バーナード・J・オグデン

Statement of Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi
War criminal stockade Guam M.I.

18th March 1948.

When I took over as Commandant 4th Base Force, I initiated inspection trips to all units under my command. I immediately visited all the major units and developed a plan to reinspect these major units at frequent intervals. Some units I inspected once a week, other units once every two weeks and other unimportant units once a month.

In addition to inspection of units directly under my command, I also made official inspections of the defenses of other units since my duties, in case of invasion or enemy attack, included the defense of all units and facilities on TRUK.

I personally inspected the defenses of the 4th Naval Hospital around the middle of August 1943, in November 1943 and also in early part December 1943. The only other time I visited the Hospital was

when I went for a personal medical examination by Capt. Iwanami on January 8th, 1964.

I made about four inspections of the Submarine Base defenses. I inspected the 41st Guard Unit on Truk because not only did I inspect it specifically on scheduled visits but also whenever I went to inspect the defense installations on all the outlying islands of the atoll, I had to go to the 41st Guard Unit Hqs. to obtain the small boat transportation. Practical everyday I went out to inspect some outlying island installation, but sometimes I would be able to obtain a boat from the Harbor Master's office and therefore on such occasions I would not have to go to the 41st Guard Unit Hqs. I inspected the Seaplane Base about 13 or 14 times. On Eten Island, which is just opposite the Seaplane Base, I inspected the fort about 4-5 times and inspected the defenses of the air base which was under the

direct command of the Combined Fleet about eight times.

I of course inspected all the facilities and units under my command and made general inspections to establish proper overall defensive measures.

In addition to my own inspection trips, it was of course necessary for my staff members, pursuant to any instructions or orders that I made in connection with any defensive preparations, to make their own inspections and report to me the progress that was made in carrying out my orders.

While I did not have much time for social visits, I did visit Adm. Koga-yashi when his Hqs. came ashore and about once each month thereafter I would combine a social and official visit. During this visits we did not discuss anything with regard to POWs.

My staff medical officer, Capt. Ieno,

4

in addition to his duties as staff medical officer of the 4th Base Force also had collateral duties as the head of the contagious disease department of the 4th Naval Hospital. The contagious disease wards were in a separate building a little more than a mile south of the 4th Naval Hospital main area.

I swear that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief, and is voluntarily made by me, and I have not been induced to make this statement by the use of any force, threats, promises of reward or other inducement.

Seisaku Wakabayashi

Former Vice Admiral J. I. N.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned
this the 19th day of March 1948.

Herbert H. Ogden
Comdr, USN.

No. 8

海軍中將老林清作陳述首

於1948年3月18日 マリアナ群島に於て戦争
犯罪人収容所

私ハ第四根拠地隊司令部ニシテ就任シタ時私ハ私ハ
麾下全部隊ノ檢閲旅行ノ由^ニシタ。私ハ速ニ各々
大部隊ノ訪問ニ即テ是等ノ大部隊ヲ集ム

用検査の計画は之を以て私に一回一回、^{或は部隊} ^{其他}に一回、別
て検査^他の要するが部隊に月一回の検査

私、麾下直屬部隊、檢閲ヲナシタズ外、私ハ又侵襲
差ハ敵攻撃一場合トシテ、全部隊及施設ノ防
備ヲ會ム任務ヲ有セラレタノヲ、他部隊ノ防備ニ就テ
又公式、檢閲ヲ行ツタ

私人的 = 第四海軍病院 ^{（整備）} 1943年8月泊頃
1943年11月 及 1943年12月 ^{（整備）} 検査済

私ハ海軍病院ニ於ケル時ハ、他ノ時ハ

1944年1月8日 荒瀨 軍医大佐=依テ個人の
病条試験診察ヲ^{受テ}ハ行フタ旨ヲ"ア"タ

私、潜水艇基地防備：付島四面檢閲。

私、第四十一警備隊ヲ特ニ計画ニテ検査シ
ノミトス。然レモ、此ノ上ラツテ全 離島

防備施設・検閲・行々場合、何時アモハ交通艇
ヲ得ルカ、第四十一號備隊司令官ハ行々ナケハナラナク

故=トウワタ=於テ第四十一整備隊ノ検査シ
實際上毎日私ハ全島廻リ検査=出カケタ 係ニ
或時=ハ塔務部ノ舟艇ヲ中=入ルコトが出来タノヲ
吾様ト場合=ハ第四十一整備隊司令部ニ行リ
必要ニカツタ

私ハ水上機基地隊ハ約13-14回検査シ
水上機基地隊ノ丁度社岸=ヤル竹島=於テ
私ハ約4-5回砲台ヲ検査シ即チ(又)聯合
艦隊司令部長官ノ指揮下ニヤル航空基地^ヲ858回
検査シ

私ハ常ニ論私ノ麾下ニ於テ施設及部隊ノ検査
シ而シテ凡テ防衛隊ノ通達=確認スルヲ
總検査ヲ行フタ

私自身ノ検査旅行=セフ=^{凡テ}私カ或
防衛準備=関連シテ出シタ訓令及命令
從フテ私ハ參謀ニ從テ自身ノ検査ヲ行ヒ私ノ令
令実行ノ進捗程度ヲ私ニ報告スル必要アリ

私ハ社交的言方内ノ餘餘ハ^{後ヲ}チカツタガ
小林中將=在任中=アツタ時^{後ヲ}月一回位
訪問シ其後=此ノ言方内ハ社交及公用ヲ兼テ
訪問シアツタ (40)

以、訪問同=吾々ハ捕虜=候ニテ何=モ議論シハ
コトハナカツタ。

私、軍医長、飯野大佐ハ第四根拠地隊
軍医長(兼係軍医官)他、第四海軍病院、先傳染
部長ヲ兼務シタタ、傳染病舎ハ第四海軍病院
之建築所ニ域、南方一泡張、當リハ建築所
ヲアツタ

右、陳述ハ私、知リ、知ト意ニ過リ信スヘキハ、於
信實アリト又大シハ私、自由意志ニ依リ作製
セラル作製、當リ何等強制、脅迫、報償、
約束、其他、誘導ガナサレナカッタコトヲ
宣誓シマス

元帝國海軍 海軍中將 若林浩作

本日

下記署名者一面前ニ於テ昭和三年三月十九日
ニ宣誓署名セラレタ

Herbert L. Ogden
Comdr. U.S.N.

(Seal)

CASE
OF
WAKABAYASHI, SEISAKU
Volume III
Original Copy

0198

Statement of Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi
War Criminal Stockade Guam M.I.

18th March, 1948.

I am not familiar with ^{any} policy or practice of the Japanese Armed Forces which authorizes in time of invasion, the disposal of POWs if they actually interfere with operations. I did not issue any orders to the 41st Guard Unit authorizing them to dispose of POWs in case of invasion.

On the day of the first American air raid which commenced at dawn 17th February 1944, my staff sounded the general alarm. After the alarm was sounded, my staff reported to me that Truk was being attacked and Capt. Sino ordered ^{my} nurses to bring a stretcher so that I could be removed to the air raid shelter behind the building. I remained in the air raid shelter for about ^(say) one and a half hours until the first strike was over.

When my staff reported the air raid, they

asked if the standing defense orders that I had prepared should be put into effect. I answered yes. As the then commander Higuchi was my senior staff officer, I either ordered him directly or through some other member of my staff indirectly ordered Higuchi to carry out my existing defense plans. I did not specifically order my staff to report important developments or decisions to me, because as they were my staff officers, I naturally expected that all important matters ~~be~~ referred to me.

I remember that my staff reported to me three times as to the disposition of the attacking American forces; twice they reported concerning the enemy air activity and once they reported that two American carriers and two battle ships had been sighted. I gave no instructions at these times because I knew that my staff would report this information to the 4th Fleet Hqs. Shortly after I received the report

3.
concerning the location of the enemy ships, I was carried back to the veranda of my headquarters and there I heard the Commander of the air squadron, which was under the 4th Fleet, order his men to take off to attack the American ships. It is clear therefore that my staff did report to the 4th Fleet the fact that American ships had been located.

The second American air raid strike occurred about eleven o'clock in the morning of the same day. I was again carried into the air raid shelter. This strike lasted about one hour. After I was brought back to the veranda immediately after this raid ended, I heard my Operations officer issue instructions regarding fire fighting.

I do not recall whether there was another strike on that day, but I recall that the following morning after day light, there was another strike which lasted less than an hour. I was again taken into the

air raid shelter for the duration of the raid.

I think it was on the second day that the fuel dump had been hit and was afire, which was in fact obvious without any official report because of the heavy smoke. On second day there was also a report received that a large American air group was proceeding towards Truk, but this strike never materialized because large Japanese air reinforcements had arrived.

During the course of the air raid on the 17th and 18th February, I was always in the immediate vicinity of my Hq., either in the air raid shelter behind the headquarters during the actual air strikes or on the veranda, available and ready to assist my staff in any important matters or decisions that might be required.

(S41) I was never consulted with regard to any matters concerning POWs at the 4th Guard Unit.

5.
My defense units included anti-aircraft batteries which of course had instructions to shoot down attacking enemy planes.

I anticipated the possibility that enemy flying personnel might be captured by some of the units under my command, but I gave no specific instructions concerning the handling of such prisoners.

I swear that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief, and is voluntarily made by me; and I have not been induced to make this statement by the use of any force, threats, promises of reward or other inducement.

Seisaku Wakabayashi

Former Vice Admiral I.J.N.

(AW) Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned this the 19th day of March 1948

Herbert H. Ogden
Comdr, U.S.N.

0207

司令官 ^{指揮下} アー航 空 我 隊 司 令 官 が 促 腐 下
 - 米 艦 攻 撃 隊 余 ジタル コトヲ 知 イタ。 夫 し 故 - 私 参 謀
 が 米 艦 一 隻 見 ヲ 第 四 船 隊 - 報 告 シ タ コト ハ 明 カ ナ ツ タ
 第 二 日 米 軍 空 襲 ^{同日} 朝 11 時 頃 - 起 リ ツ タ
 私 ハ 用 ヒ 防 空 士 豪 - 運 バ レ タ。 此 - 攻 撃 ^時 一
 時 間 経 過 シ 此 空 襲 後 私 ハ ~~露 台~~ 露 台 =
 運 バ レ タ 後 私 ハ 米 軍 作 戦 隊 が 防 火 - 対 スル 訓 令 受
 布 ヲ 知 依
 私 ハ 其 日 他 空 襲 アリ タ ヲ ヤ 同 様 ニ 得 ナ イ
 係 ニ 翌 朝 日 出 後 - 用 ヒ 空 襲 が ア ツ タ 夫 し
 ハ 一 時 間 経 過 シ タ 私 ハ 用 ヒ 其 空 襲 内
 防 空 士 豪 - 運 バ レ タ
 油 槽 倉 庫 中 了 事 ア ツ タ 甚 火 ニ タ ハ 第 二 日 ア ツ タ
 ト 私 ハ 知 フル 家 々 タル 火 災 ノ 為 - 如 何 ナル 正 式
 報 告 ナ リ ト 二 日 カ ~~報 告 ア リ~~
 第 二 日 - 亦 - 一 大 米 軍 空 襲 隊 が 止 ヲ ツ タ 方 向 -
 進 行 シ タ ア ル 報 告 ヲ 受 ケ タ 係 ニ ツ タ 此 攻 撃
 實 現 シ タ カ ツ タ 何 故 ナル 日 中 空 軍 ノ 増 援
 が 到 着 シ ~~報 告~~ カ ラ ツ タ
 2 月 17 日 及 18 日 空 襲 進 行 シ テ 合 ル 向 私 ハ 常
 私 日 令 部 極 近 近 - 合 ツ タ。 空 襲 空 襲
 向 ハ 防 空 士 豪 由 - 出 カ サ ル 時 ^{露 台} 露 台
 或 是 要 求 事 件 等 ハ 必 要 ナ セ ス ル ヤ モ ツ ロ シ
 決 定 - スル 私 参 謀 ^{何 時 ナル 助 ケル 事 務 等} ~~報 告~~ 報 告
 私 ハ 第 四 十 一 警 備 隊 - 居 ヲ 捕 虜 - 實 係 ア
 如 何 ナ 事 務 - 決 シ テ 決 定 シ 相 談 ヲ 受 ケ タ コト が
 無 カ ツ タ。 社 隊 空 襲 隊 中 隊 中 私 - 防 備
 部 隊 ハ 勿 論 攻 撃 シ タ 敵 隊 隊 隊 隊
 任 務 ヲ 担 ヲ ツ タ セ タ 私 ハ 敵 隊 隊 隊 が 私 腐 下 部 隊
 ノ 何 リ - 捕 ハ ン 可 能 ナル コト ヲ 予 見 シ タ 係 ニ ツ タ
 斯 如 ナ 捕 虜 取 扱 由 - 知 訓 令 受 布 - ア ツ タ

(XW)



スエーデンの陳述は私の知り記憶し得る限りには
真実であつた及夫れハ私の自由意志によつてあつて
作製になつた何れも強請脅迫報酬等の約束又ハ其の
他の誘惑が与へられなかつた事を宣誓します
元日付 阿部中将

若林清作

下記署名者の面前で同日即ち昭和23年3月19日
宣誓署名せられました

Herbert L. Ogden
Comdr. U.S.N.

(Sw)

Statement of Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi
was criminal stockpile Guam M.I.

19th March 1948

When any POWs were to be removed from the Guard Unit or to be transferred to some other unit, it was necessary for the 41st Guard Unit to obtain authority from my staff. Thus when POWs were to be transferred to a ship to be sent to Japan it was necessary for the 41st Guard Unit to obtain authority from my staff. The initiative might sometime be from my staff with a direct order to the 41st Guard Unit, ^{or it might be with the 41st Guard Unit} in the form of a report that there were a number of POWs and a request for an order authorizing them to transfer them. In either case my staff would know about it and would have to issue the order authorizing the transfer of the POWs. Similarly if a request had ever been received from the Submarine Base (which is ^{under} the 6th Fleet) for POWs to work at the submarine Base on Baslon Island, this request would have

(10) 2.

went to the 4th Fleet, ~~then down to the 4th~~, and then to the 4th Base Force. The POWs could not have been transferred to another unit on Truk without orders from my headquarters. To the best of my knowledge however no POWs were ever worked on Truk during my tour of duty. (Insert pages 2-A and 2-B attached)

Telephone communication between the 4th Base Force, the 4th Fleet, and the 41st Guard Unit is explained in the following diagram. There were two telephone systems in use, an ordinary telephone system illustrated by the solid line and a command telephone system illustrated by the broken line. The 4th Base Force had telephone communication with all major units on Truk, ^{atoll} including not only subordinate commands but all higher echelons.

(10) In addition on Guslon Island we had a command telephone system from the 4th Base Force to all the major units.

The command phone system was such that

the line going to an individual unit had to be plugged in at the 4th Base Force switchboard in order to complete the connection. Once the line was plugged in ^{and switched on with a master switch}, it worked both ways and messages could be sent as well as received by the unit. In ⁽⁴⁰⁾ addition, on the command phone system there ~~was a master switch~~ which we could use ⁽⁴⁰⁾ in order to talk to all units at the same time. The command system was of course an operational system.

The main switchboard of both the regular and the command telephone systems was located in the 4th Base Force headquarters, in the room next to the operational staff room. In the staff room there were numerous telephones which were connected with the switchboard.

(40) At the 41st Guard Unit there was a switchboard of their own which they could use to control units of the 41st Guards located on outlying islands.

1. Rengo
2. Sunweibur soato
3. Minister

0217

Invent.

2-A

When any POW who was confined by the 41st Guard Unit required minor medical treatment, he would be treated at the 41st Guard Unit dispensary. If however he was to be sent to the 4th Naval Hospital, it was necessary to obtain the permission of my headquarters, because it was necessary to obtain authority from my headquarters in order to transfer any prisoner from the 41st Guard Unit.

In addition, in regard to medical matters, since my staff medical officer was also medical officer of the 41st Guard Unit, the information would surely come to the attention of my staff. In case of emergency my staff medical officer had the authority to issue the order transferring the POW to the hospital. In case there was no emergency the normal procedure would be for the (46) medical officer to call the duty staff officer or the senior staff officer to request authority to transfer the POW to the hospital.

In either case it was the duty of the staff medical officer to report the transfer of the POW from the 41st Guard Unit because a record would have to be made of the order of transfer, as all orders of my staff had to be entered in the record of 4th Base Force staff orders.

This was a separate log book which contained all orders issued by the 4th Base Force staff, and was kept by the duty staff officer.

(40)

4.

The 4th Fleet headquarters were located in the former Construction Battalion building, and in addition to having a regular telephone direct to the 4th Base Force, was also connected to the Construction Battalion switchboard which was in the same building. In addition there was a command line to the 4th Fleet Headquarters at the Construction Battalion building. To contact the 4th Fleet on the Command system line, it was not necessary for the call to go through the Construction Battalion switchboard. Like all the command phone lines, it had to be plugged in at the 4th Base Force before the 4th Fleet could contact the 4th Base Force on the Command line. The 4th Fleet could contact the 4th Guard Unit and vice versa, through the Construction Battalion switchboard as well as through the 4th Base Force switchboard.

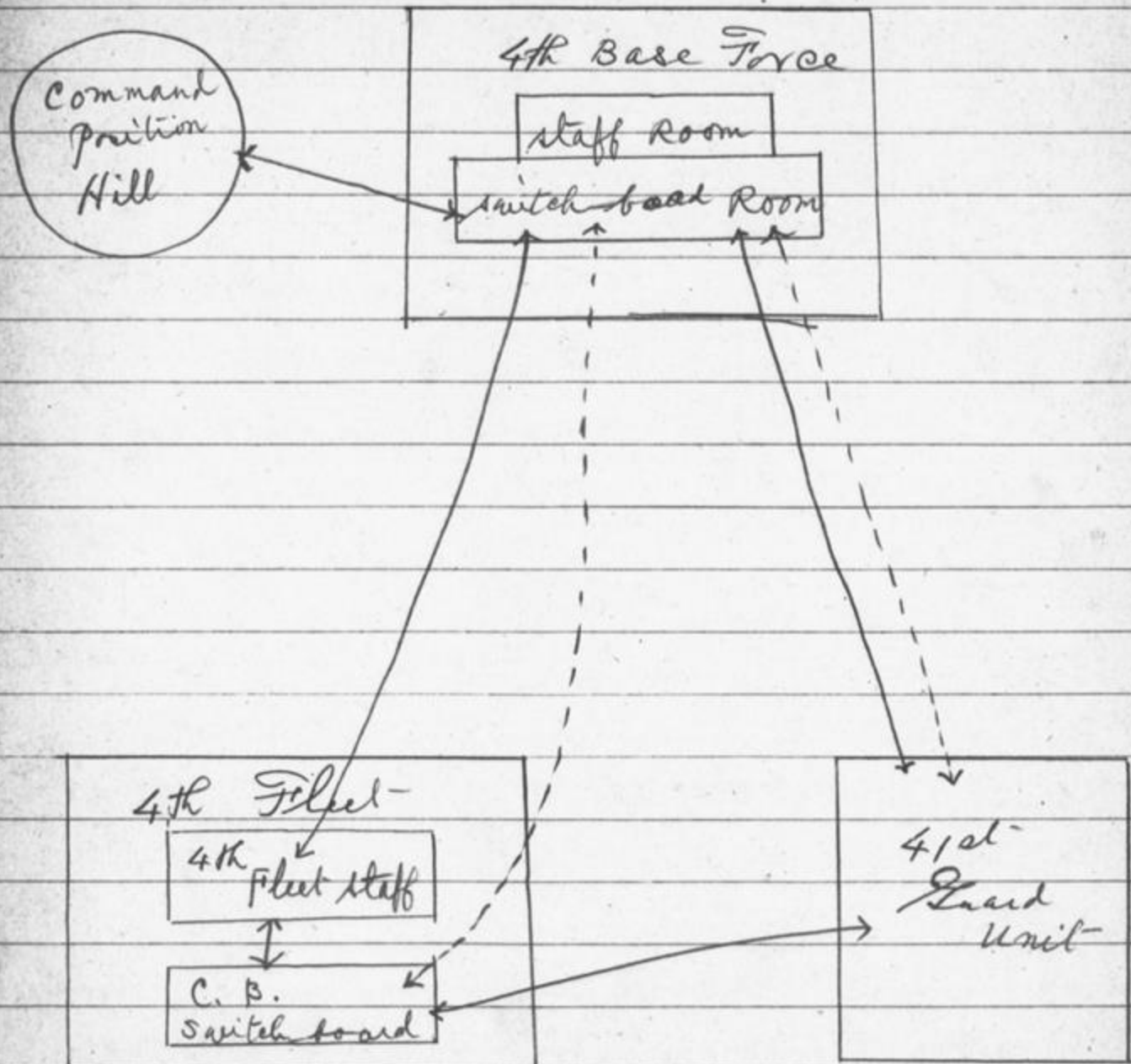
(40)

0223

WAKABAYASHI, SEISAKU (29 Jul 1948)

(166096)
PART 4 OF 4

0225



0226

According to the best of my knowledge no damage was sustained by the communication facilities by the air raids, and both the regular and Command telephone systems remained operative throughout the raids of 17th and 18th February. Some difficulty was encountered due to battle noises and heavy use of facilities, but the facilities were at all times in operation. Both the command and regular telephone systems were used by my headquarters during the course of the raids but the effort was made to limit the command system to more important operation requirements.

I personally did not use either the command or the regular telephone on the day of the air raid. To the best of my recollection no member of my staff asked me on the day of the air raid, anything about the POWs at the 41st Guard Unit. At the time I did not give any orders to any member of my staff or any units with regard to POWs. I did not receive any report on

the day of the air raid concerning the execution
of ^{the} POWs.

On ^{the} evening of the 19th of Feb-
-ruary a conference was held to discuss every-
-thing that had happened during the air raids
and to make future defensive plans. The
original suggestion for a conference was made
by my staff, but the conference was ordered
by the commander in chief of the 4th Fleet
who ordered that the conference be held at
the 4th Base Force Headquarters rather than
at the 4th Fleet Headquarters as originally sug-
-gested by my staff. This conference was attended
by the Commandants of all the major units under
my command or by highest-ranking available
representatives. In addition several represen-
-tatives of the 4th Fleet participated. I re-
-member the engineering staff officer and
the air staff officer Akai of the 4th Fleet were
(20) present. I also recall seeing Capt. Inoue
present before I left the conference.

All the commanding officers of the unit

8

reported what had happened during the air raids. They reported in detail what they did, what happened, what damages had been suffered, and what defensive material was needed.

I remember Capt. Tanaka commandant of the 4th Guard Unit, reported. He reported that one AA gun of the Matsushima Fort had been damaged beyond repairs, and that only minor additional damage had been suffered by ^{the} 4th Guard Unit. He reported that some of the personnel at Matsushima Fort had been wounded, but he did not report that anybody had been killed. To the best of knowledge he did not mention the POWs.

(40) All of the commanding officers of the units who attended the conference, brought with them written memoranda report, which they read from during their oral report, and which I believe they submitted to my staff at the end of the conference. I believe that my staff

9.
in turn delivered these memoranda to the staff
of the 4th Fleet and that he ^{commander in chief} used them
to prepare his battle report, ^{which} was sent by
despatch by the commander in chief of the 4th
Fleet to the commander in chief of the combined
Fleet, to the chief of the Navy General staff
and to the Navy Minister.

This despatch was sent immediately
after the conference either the same night
or the following night and therefore I
feel sure that the memoranda reports
from the commanding officers of my units
were delivered to the 4th Fleet staff
promptly after the conference.

I remained throughout the major portion
of the conference, but left shortly before
the end of the conference.

(425)

0234

I swear that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief, and is voluntarily made by me, and I have not been induced to make this statement by the use of any force, threats, promises of reward or other inducement.

Seisaku Wakabayashi
Former Vice Admiral U.S.N.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned
this the 20th day of March 1948.

Hubert H. Ogden
Comdr., U.S.N.

(S)

海軍中將若林靖作の海軍書

ミッドウェー島の戦い

戦争犯罪人収容所

昭和三十三年三月十九日

修養所が第一艦隊から移動し他部隊に移したことは
第一艦隊は私の参謀の許可を得る必要
でありました。それ故修養所が日本へ送られた為には船に
移したとき、第一艦隊は私の参謀の許可を得
る必要がありました。或るときは私の参謀が参謀として
第一艦隊に直接の命令を出す、又或るときは
第一艦隊が参謀として修養所の報告と修
養所長が許可の要求を提出しました。此の場合
合に私も私の参謀はそれを知り修養所の移す
許可する命令を出す。同時にミッドウェー島の
潜水艦基地で修養所を使役する要求が潜水艦基地
(第六艦隊)から出た場合は、此の要求は聯軍
~~艦隊は行かぬが~~第一艦隊は根拠地隊に行き
ます。修養所は私の司令部の命令でミッドウェー
の他部隊へ移すこともなりました。然し乍ら私の
知る限りには私の勤務期間中ミッドウェーで使役
せられた修養所はありませんでした。

(40)

中隊十一號部隊に監禁されたこの傷病兵は一時的治療
を要する必要がある場合その傷病兵は中隊十一號部隊
の医師主任に治療せられた。もし傷病兵を中隊
海軍病院に送る場合には私の司令部の許可が必要
であります。何と云へば中隊十一號部隊のどの傷病兵も
移す場合も私の司令部の許可を得る必要があり
あらうからであります。而も医療に關しては私の軍医長
は中隊十一號部隊の軍医長を兼ねてゐるので、この通
知は必ず私の参謀の耳に入るわけでありました。また必要
な場合私の軍医長は傷病兵を病院に移す命令も發
する権限を有してゐました。もしまた必要のない場合
軍医長は當面参謀又は文任参謀に傷病兵を病
院に送る権限を要する。が通令中でありました。その類
々の場合これら私の軍医長は中隊十一號部隊から
傷病兵を移したことを報告する職務を有してゐます
た。私の参謀の命令は必ず中隊根拠地隊参謀の命
令記録に記入しなければならぬので移すの命令も記
録する必要があるからである。中隊根拠地隊の参謀によ
り發せられた全命令より成る別冊に於て記録帖があり
當面参謀より保管されておりました。

中隊根拠地隊、中隊艦隊及中隊十一號部隊の間の電報通信
は左の図により説明せられておりました。二つの電報系統があ

指

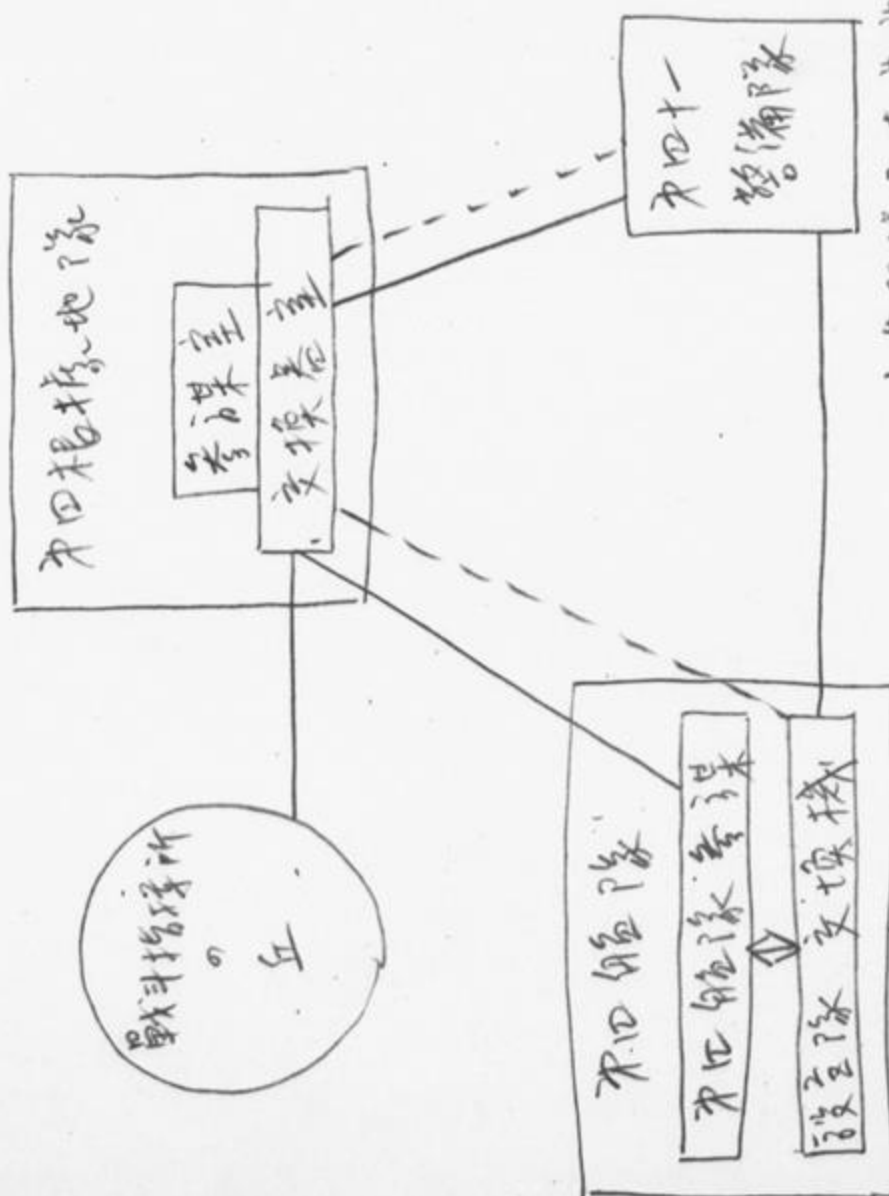
りました。一つは国軍中電通システムでそれは実質、国軍士よ
こ居ります。他の一つは指令電通系統で破綻により国軍士よ
こ居ります。中電通系統は上より環遊して麾下の
部隊及上級部隊を合む主要部隊全部と。電通通信
を担っておりま。その他に自衛隊に於ては中電通系統
は主要部隊全部に於て指令電通系統も担っており
ました。指令電通系統で各隊に通話する
系統も主として中電通系統の交換機に接
合して居ります。そのほか一度中電通系統に入るとは
両方に通じその部隊は又も一して又も又も又も又も
も出来ま。その他指令電通系統では木間開通が
あつてこれは同様の全部隊と通話可能にして居ります。
中電通系統は命令通作戦系統の事でありま。

通話及命令電通系統の交換機は中電通系統司令部
本部の作戦室に設置して居ります。その作戦室には
数々の通話機と接合した数々の電通があります。

中電通系統司令部にも彼等自身の交換機があります。
これは通話のほかに中電通系統司令部下の部隊と通話する
為に使用されて居ります。

中電通系統司令部は施設部。建物に入り中電通系統
部隊に直通の電通を有する他同じ建物内に施設部
の交換機と接続して居ります。中電通系統司令部と
施設部は施設部の中に入り中電通系統司令部の命令を担っておりま。

指令電話の連絡する場合に、^{施設部} 施設の交換機を通じて
 艦隊は三と反折し、^{施設部} 施設の交換機及び在艦地隊の交換機を通じて
 艦隊は三と反折し、^{施設部} 施設の交換機及び在艦地隊の交換機を通じて



中四艦隊司令部
 中四根拠地隊として
 連絡するものは、
 この指令電話系統の
 場合と同様に中四
 艦隊地隊に接続さ
 せねばならないこと

(40)

4

私の知る限りになつては通信施設は空襲に依つて被害を受け
た。通常及命令電話系統は二月十七日、十八日の空襲
の間通じて居ました。
若干の支障が戦斗の騒音及施設の過重使用に依つて生じま
した。然し常に施設の使用は可能でした。空襲の最中
命令及通常電話系統は私の司令部に依つて使用
されました。然し命令系統の使用をより重要作戦要求に
制限する能力が為りました。

私自身としては空襲の当日は命令系統又は通常電話を
使用しませんでした。私の持つて居る限り空襲の当日
参謀の何人か或警備隊の傍らに就て質問をした者
はありませんでした。

私は当時参謀又部隊員の者に命令を発したことは
ありませんでした。空襲の当日は傍らに就て質問する
報告を受けませんでした。

二月十九日と思ふより空襲中、おこつた出来事、總てを
協議し将来の計画を立てる會議が召集された。
會議、東京は私の参謀の提案したものでしたが會議は
ア四艦隊司令長官の命令で召集された。彼は會議は
私の幕僚が最初に提案したア四艦隊司令部に在つては
なくア四基地隊に在つて行われるが命令しなかつた。
此の會議は私の指揮下の主要部隊の指揮官總員若しくは
出席し得る最高級代理者が列席した。

不田艦隊の機関参謀と航空参謀赤井の出席して、
を記憶して居る。会議の席を去る前に井上大佐を
見た記憶がある。部隊の指揮官は皆空襲中の出来事に就て報告を
彼等は細部に亘り彼等の爲した事、其の事、被害、
必要とする財源資材に就き報告した。
不田一鼓艦隊司令官田中大佐が報告したことを憶えて居る。
彼は松島砲台の高射砲一門が修理不能が出来た。程
破壊され、~~果には~~不田一鼓艦隊は僅少に被害を
が無く、~~た~~ことを報告した。彼は松島砲台の人員の数名
が負傷したか死者は無く、~~た~~ことを報告した。
私の知って居る限り彼は停戦の事に関与して居ない。
会議に出席した總へる部隊長は備へて報告書を携帯し
て居て口頭報告の際に此れを読み、会議終了後同
報告書を私の幕僚に提出したと思ふ。私の幕僚が
之等報告書をも後更に不田艦隊参謀に届け、司令官
が戦報を連合艦隊司令官、軍令部
總長、海軍大臣に、~~不田艦隊司令官宛の彼の電報~~
に依る戦報の作製に使用したものと察す。
この電報報告は会議直後、同夜若しくは翌夜發送
された。従つて私の部隊長の備へて報告書は会議終了
後更に不田艦隊参謀に届けられたものと確信する。
~~会議の~~私は会議の大半をりましたが終了直前

二回席し手、the

~~陳述は私に知らず、自由主義の精神を述べ、~~
~~其の意を知らず、自由主義の精神を述べ、~~

又、陳述、私、知、意、思、信、之、限、於、
其、實、テ、見、コ、ト、又、夫、私、自由、主義、依、モ、テ、
作家、常、何、事、施、ス、道、報、償、約、束、又、
其、他、諸、事、カ、用、コ、ト、ス、コ、ト、ノ、定、括、ス、ル、
元日本帝國國籍中絶者

著 林 浩 作

下記署名者、昭和三年二月十日

署名者、
富田 隆三

Herbert L. Ogden
Comdr., U.S.N.

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陳述書

海軍中將

若林清作

於大正八年三月二十一日

戰爭招集者收容所

一、大正八年三月十九日第九回、陳述書ニ對シテ、

其ニ於テ、私ノ意見ヲ宣示シ、

一、電話通信ノ

(1) 指令電話、構造上、無線各部隊ニ對シ、同時、

隊司令部ニ、一方、主要作戰司令部ニ、

計画ノ受令、例ニ、各部隊ヨリ司令部ニ、

送信スル、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、送信ノ、例ニ、無線ニ、

ヲ、受令、例ニ、無線ニ、

ノ、規定、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、構造上、無線各部隊ニ、

各部隊、例ニ、無線ニ、

設置スル、例ニ、無線ニ、

唯司令部ニ、一方、無線各部隊、

司令部ニ、送信、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、各部隊、例ニ、無線ニ、

指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

亦、指令、例ニ、無線ニ、

② 同業：說明三、指令電報之使用（一）部（二）部（三）部
 一、司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 二、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 三、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 四、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 五、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 六、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 七、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 八、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 九、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部
 十、各部隊司令部（一）部（二）部（三）部（四）部（五）部（六）部（七）部（八）部（九）部（十）部

139a

STATEMENT OF WAKABAYASHI, SEISAKU, VICE ADMIRAL AT THE WAR CRIMES STOCKADE, GUAM, M.I. ON 22 MARCH 1948.

I supplement my ninth statement dated 19 March 1948 because on translating and reading it, my meaning is not actually expressed as regards the following points.

1. As regards the telephone communication

(a) The wiring of the command telephone was planned in regard to construction for the simultaneous one-sided transmission of important operational orders from the headquarters of the 4th Base Force to the various units, so that it was absolutely impossible for the various recipient units to call up the headquarters and transmit their messages.

The indicating apparatus, a red light for indicating a signal for transmission, a green light for indicating preparation completed on the part of recipient, was set up and used on both the transmitting and recipient sides, and it was strictly provided that the use of it be strictly regulated.

Moreover, in regard to construction there was a "switch-board" at each unit thus installed and (TN: the apparatus) was a double switch apparatus in which was installed a control "switch" having an overall control of all the wires of the various units. This "double switch" was located at the headquarters and it was only possible to transmit orders one way from headquarters by limiting the number of receiving units installed with the requisite receiving apparatus, but this use was prohibited except on special orders.

(b) In the event of any unit not being able to communicate with headquarters on the ordinary telephone, it was absolutely impossible to change to the command telephone and couriers had to be dispatched. Without resort to such measures, there would have been no means of communication.

(c) Transmission of messages from headquarters to the various units by limiting the number of listeners as above explained could only be sent from headquarters.

(d) Even when the use of the command telephone was desired by the various units for sending messages to headquarters, there was an absolute prior condition attached to the use of the same, namely that the ordinary telephone could be used. In which case the use of the command telephone would be unnecessary.

(e) In this manner the use of the command telephone by recipients of orders was sternly forbidden by regulations controlling its use.

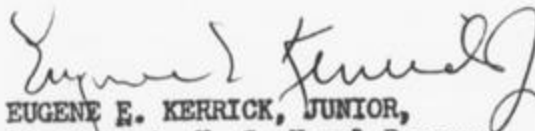
(f) Because of the signal light apparatus, it was impossible for the receivers to attempt transmission of messages immediately after orders had been issued from headquarters.

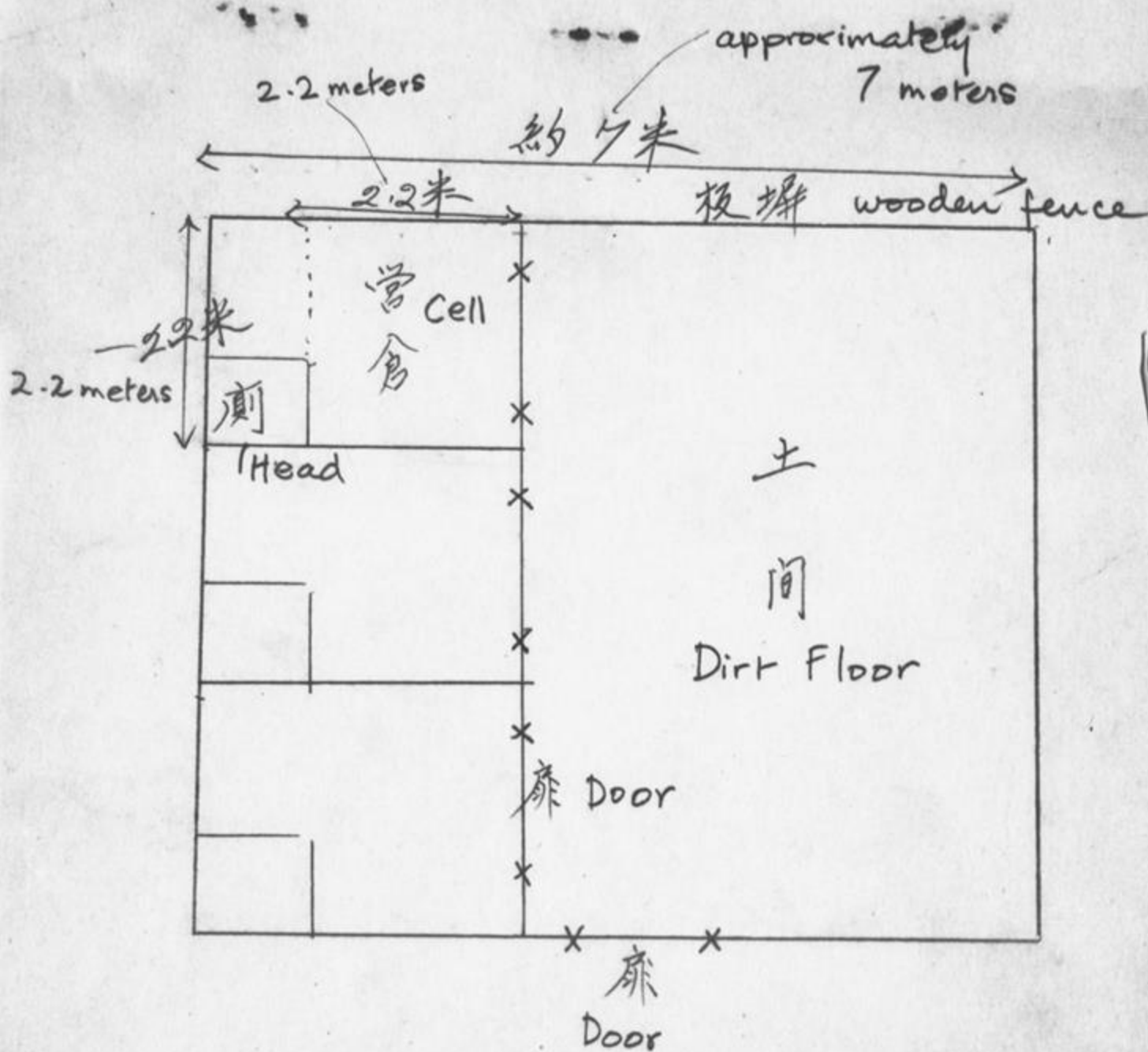
2. The command telephone line wired to 4th Fleet Headquarters was not so done for the use of 4th Fleet Headquarters. I meant it in the sense that the line was used which had been set up for use by the construction unit. This line did not pass through the transformer board of the construction unit, and similarly at the various other units, they were not wired to the transformers of the respective units.

3. As to the work the prisoners of war were put to, the example drawn of the submarine base unit is not appropriate in that there it was required that the "6th Fleet" and the "4th Fleet" be consulted and the "Combined Fleet" visited. Further because the 6th Fleet was not a unit permanently stationed at Truk but a mobile unit, the relations between the 4th Base Force and the Submarine Base Unit were not simply those of a unit under the direct jurisdiction of the Commander in Chief of the 4th Fleet and the Commandant of the 4th Base Force, but different.

The situation was slightly different from that of a unit which would be placed under my command under battle conditions, and I believed that the 4th Base Force ^{Headquarters} should exercise part of the authority of Commander in Chief, 6th Fleet. In private conversation I once during my tour of duty broached the subject to Commander in Chief, 6th Fleet. The latter agreed in general, but as there were relations (to be maintained) with 4th Fleet, it never became official.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese, to the best of my ability.


EUGENE E. KERRICK, JUNIOR,
Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.



第四十一號海隊拘禁所略圖

Sketch of the 41st Naval Guard Unit
Brig.

STATE OF IDAHO)
COUNTY OF LATAH) ss

A F F I D A V I T

I, Julius Grant Peterson, 226 North Line Street, Moscow, Idaho, formerly RM2 C, USN 368-63-35, being first duly sworn according to law, do depose and say:

That from about 19 November 1943 to about 30 November 1943, I was confined as a prisoner of War, by the Japanese at Truk Atoll. I do not remember the names of any of the Japanese that were on Truk, nor can I describe any of them with the exception of the one civilian who acted as the interpreter and also seemed to be the "big shot" of the camp. He was a little larger than the average Japanese and had gold in his teeth. All the rest of the Japanese personnel at the camp on Truk seemed to be Naval personnel, but I cannot describe or name any of them.

There were forty one of us prisoners from the U.S.S. Sculpin, in the camp at Truk, and all of us were beaten severely. We were beaten on the back of the upper legs and on the buttocks with a club about the size of a baseball bat. Some prisoners were beaten worse than others. I expected that some would be crippled. Two swatts with the club would paralyze a person for an instant. I cannot remember the names of all of the prisoners in our group, but the following men were beaten the most severely: John Parr, who was beaten to unconsciousness; J. W. Gamel; George Brown; Edwin Keller; Robert Wyatt; and Eldon Wright. Other men, whom I can remember by name, including myself, who were beaten were: Charles Goldsmith, Jr.; Edward Anderson; Jerome Baglien; Joseph Baker; Cecil Baker; Maximo Barrera; Thomas Brown; Robert Carter; Billie Cooper; H. L. Elliot; Michael Gorman; William Haverland; James McCartney; Harry Milbourn; Weldon Moore; Paul Murphy; Leo Murray; Charles Pitser; Edward Ricketts; George Rocek; John Bourke; Clifford Taylor; Herbert Thomas; Paul Todd; Harry Toney; Henry Van Beest, and Duane White. There were other prisoners in our group that I cannot name, but they were also beaten. To the best of my knowledge, no deaths resulted from the beatings.

J.G.P.

Exhibit 21 (1)

0260

We were fed two small rice balls daily and sometimes we received less than two cups of water a day. We were blindfolded and had our hands tied day and night. All forty-one of us were crowded into three small rooms, about five feet by five feet square with about a quarter of each room being occupied by a toilet. The Japanese guards beat us and prodded us with clubs day and night to keep us awake. Lack of water was the worst part for those not injured. The wounded were left uncared for until several men lost good limbs. I cannot remember the names of any of the men who lost limbs, with the exception of H. L. Elliot. Elliot had been wounded in the hand by shrapnel, and because he did not receive medical treatment for it, his hand was amputated.

The Japanese seemed to enjoy the suffering of us prisoners. We were led around barefooted on sharp rocks on numerous occasions. The guards would point their guns at us, take out the clip, put it back, and suddenly pull the trigger. We would not know whether the guns were loaded or not, or whether we would be shot, however, to the best of my knowledge, none were shot.

All of the above incidents happened while, as a prisoner of war, I was confined by the Japanese at Truk Atoll.

Julius Grant Peterson
JULIUS GRANT PETERSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of July, 1948,
at Moscow, Idaho.

Henry H. Zimmerman
Capt. Summary Court

Interviewed by: GEORGE A. BENNETT, Special Agent, CIC, Sixth Army

文書成立に関する説明書

一、茲に添付せる左記法規類は「ガム」局派遣補綴圖中として一九四八年一月第二復員局業務處理部より供給せるものなることを證明す

記

十版	内令提要	卷一	一部
十四版	海軍諸例則	卷一	一部
十四版	海軍諸例則	卷四	一部

二、前項法規類は日本海軍の發行にかかり終戦時迄日本海軍に於て有効に使用せられたるものなることを證明す

一九四八年二月十五日 於東京

第二復員局業務處理部文書課長

吉井道

勅



Certificate Concerning the Origin of
Documents

This is to certify:

1. That the accompanying Ordinances and Regulations whose names are mentioned below are the ones furnished by the Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division in January 1948 with the express purpose to be made use of by the Defense Counsel Mission sent to Guam.

Administrative Order Manual Vol. I,
10th edition One copy.

Naval Regulations, Vol. I,
14th edition One copy.

Naval Regulations, Vol. IV,
14th edition One copy.

2. That the above mentioned Ordinances and Regulations are of the edition of the Japanese Navy, and had been in force in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

15 February 1948, Tokyo

/s/ Yoshii, Michinori (sealed),
Chief of Archives and Document Section,
Second Demobilization Bureau
Liquidation Division.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
EUGENE E. KERRICK, Junior,
Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit 22 (a)

0263

特設艦船部隊令

大正八年四月十六日內令中百十六号

最終改定昭和二十一年八月三十一日一六二号

(十條內令提要卷一(紙)昭和十二年四月一日改版)

第一章 總則

第一條 本令ハ戰時老(事業)ノ際又ハ必要ニ依リ特設スル艦船部隊ノ種類並職員及其職務ニ関スルヲ規定ス

第二章 特設根據地隊

第四十九條 特設根據地隊ハ特設防備隊、特設海軍航空隊、特設通信隊、特設海陸軍ヲ以テ之ヲ編成シテ一根據地隊ニ根據地隊又ハ其根據地隊(所在地又ハ所互地方面ノ名ヲ冠ス)ト稱ス

特設根據地隊ハ必要ナル船舶、特設船舶ヲ所屬ス

第四十九條ノ二 特設根據地隊ハ前進根據地、防禦及其附近海面、警衛、測量、港務及通信ヲ管掌リ且必要ニ依リ艦隊ノ補給、工作及是ノ者、該據地ニ關スルコトヲ管掌ス

第四十九條ノ三 特設根據地隊ニ司令官ヲ置ク

司令官ハ所屬長官ニ隸シ所屬艦船部隊ヲ統率シ艦隊令中司令官ニ關スル規定及防備戰隊令中七條ノ規定ヲ遵守ス

第四十九條ノ四 特設根據地隊ニ司令官、參謀長以下ノ職員ヲ置ク、但シ特設根據地隊ノ編成又ハ情勢ニ依リ其一部ヲ置カス

參謀長

參謀

副官

機關長

軍醫長

主計長

前項職員ノ職務ハ艦隊令中參謀長以下ニ關スル規定ヲ準用ス

才四十九條、五 特設根拠地隊、司令部ハ所屬、特設艦船
又ハ陸上ニ之ヲ配置ス

才四十九條、六 特設根拠地隊司令官ハ員中又ハ事故アリテ
其、職務ヲ執行シ能ハサルトキハ部下、將校重令承行順
序ニ從ヒ其、職務ヲ代理ス

才十三章ノ二 特設警備隊

才五十七條ノ二 特設警備隊ハ之ヲ陸上ニ置キ其警備隊所
在地名ヲ冠ス又ハ其警備隊ヲ二警備隊ト稱ス
特設警備隊ハ必要ナル艦隊部隊特設艦船部隊ヲ附屬
ス

才五十七條ノ三 特設警備隊ハ其所在地及其附近、防禦
及警備ニ任シ且必要ニハシ港、航、通信、軍需品、補給
等ニ関スルヲ管掌ス

才五十七條ノ四 特設警備隊、職及員、職務ニ付テハ海
軍警備隊令ヲ準用ス

前記條文ハ才二後員局業務處理部文書課長吉中道
教ハ終戦時モ日本海軍ニ於テ有効ニ使用セられたる事
ことを証明スル内令提要ハ一卷中ノ特設艦船部隊令。致
在ハ相違ハシことを証明ス。

弁護人 佐々雄毅

ORDINANCE GOVERNING SPECIALLY ESTABLISHED NAVAL FORCES

Administrative order No. 116 of 16 Apr. 1919; Last amended in 1945, administrative order Nos. 83, 178, 181.

(Administrative Order Manuel 10th ed. ((Confidential)) revised on 1 Apr. 1936)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1.- This ordinance shall set forth matters pertaining to classification, personnel, and duties of naval forces specially established in the event of war or emergency or as occasion demands.

Chapter XI-4 Specially Established Base Force

Article 49.- A specially established base force shall be composed of a specially established defense unit, a specially established naval air group, a specially established communication unit, a specially established mine-sweeper division, etc., and shall be denominated as First Base Force, Second Base Force or such and such Base Force (giving the name of the location or district).

Necessary naval vessels and necessary converted vessels shall be attached to the specially established base force.

Article 49-2.- A specially established base force shall have control of the defense of an advanced base, and of the security, surveying, harbor affairs and communications of the sea frontier of such advanced base; and may have control of matters concerning supply and repair of vessels, medical treatment of patients, etc., as the occasion demands.

Article 49-3.- There shall be a commandant placed in charge over a specially established base force.

The commandant is subject to the cognizant commander-in-chief; he shall have control of the attached naval forces and shall perform his duties in accordance with the provisions concerning commands set forth in the Fleet Ordinance and also article 7 of the Ordinance governing Defense Squadrons.

Article 49-4.- There shall be in a specially established base force the following personnel as staff of the commandant, provided that some positions shall be vacant according to the organization or situation of a specially established base force.

Chief of staff.
Staff officer(s).
Adjutant,
Chief engineering officer.
Chief medical officer.
Chief supply officer.

Provisions concerning the chief of staff and below, set forth in the Fleet Ordinance, shall be applied mutatis mutandis, with regard to the duties of the personnel mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 49-5.- It shall be the custom to establish the headquarters of a specially established base force aboard the attached converted vessels or ashore.

Exhibit 23 (a) (1)

Article 49-6.- When the commandant of a specially established base force is unable to carry out his duty, when there is a vacancy or some other circumstance, his subordinate officers, in the order of succession set forth in the Military Ordinance, shall carry out the duties of the commandant as acting commandant.

Chapter XIII-2 Specially Established Guard Unit

Article 57-2.- A specially established guard unit shall be stationed ashore and shall be denominated as such and such Guard Unit (giving name of location) or First Guard Unit, Second Guard Unit, etc.

There shall be attached to the specially established guard unit necessary naval forces and specially established naval forces.

Article 57-3.- The specially established guard unit shall have charge of the defense and security of the locality of its station and its vicinity, and may have control of matters concerning harbor affairs, communication, supply of munitions, etc., when occasion demands.

Article 57-4.- The Ordinance Governing Naval Guard Units shall be applied mutatis mutandis, with regard to personnel and their duties of a specially established guard unit.

.....

I hereby certify that the above articles are true excerpts from Ordinances Governing Specially Established Naval Forces taken from the Japanese Administrative Order Manual Vol. I, which the Chief of the Archives and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSHI, Michinori certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 20, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu,
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.,
Lt., USN, Interpreter.

Exhibit 23 (a) (2)

0267

艦船職員服務規程

大正八年六月二十三日 達 第百十号

最終改定 昭和十九年 市二四号

(十四牧海軍諸例則卷一 四七九—五五四頁)

第一章 總則

第一条 本規程ハ艦船、職員日當、勤務ヲ行フニ關シテ
スル事項ヲ規程ス……

第二条 艦隊、潜水隊、海防隊、水雷隊、掃海隊、砲隊、防
備隊、航空隊、通信隊、海兵團、警備隊、及潜水艦基地
隊職員主司令部附屬各以下、勤務ニ關シテハ爲シ
得ル限奉規程ヲ遵用ス

第二章 艦長

第三条 艦長ハ一艦ノ首魁ナリ諸法規、亦ハ所ニ依リ上長、
命スル所ニ從ヒ副長以下ハ長官ヲ指揮統率シテ百戰
ノ艦ヲ總理シ其ノ職責ヲ盡スル責任ヲ負ヘシ

第四条 艦長ハ國際法上ノ事件ニ關シテハ特ニ慎重ナリ
トシハ命令規程及條約、範圍内ニ於テハ斷斷シテ其
艦國外ニ出ルモノハ上級指揮官又ハ直轄海軍大臣、
指令ヲ請フヘシ

前記此文ハ中三復要局殊務總理部文書課長吉井道
教ハ終戰時モ日本海軍ニ於テ有効ニ使用セラルル事
ヲ証明シ海軍諸例則卷一ニ載シ艦船職員服務規
程。後年ニ相違ハス事証明ナリ

所證人 佐々木 毅

SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR PERSONNEL ON NAVAL VESSELS

Ordinance No. 111 of 23 June 1919;
Last amendment in 1944, Ordinance 24.

(Japanese Naval Regulations 14th ed.
Vol. I, p. 479)

Chapter I General Principles

Article 1.- These regulations shall set forth matter to be followed by personnel on Naval vessels in executing their daily duties.
.....

Article 2.- These regulations shall be applicable mutatis mutandis, as far as possible, to the duties of the personnel of destroyer divisions, submarine divisions, escort divisions, torpedo divisions, minesweeper divisions, subchaser divisions, defense units, air groups, communication corps, naval barracks, guard units and submarine base units, and to the duties of special duty officers and below attached to the headquarters.

Chapter II Captains of Naval vessels.

Article 3.- The captain is the head of a naval vessel, and in accordance with the various ordinances and regulations and with the orders of his superiors, shall, command the crew, all hands including the executive officer and below, and fully execute his duties of exercising overall control of the various affairs of the vessel.

Article 105.- The captain of a vessel shall exercise particular prudence with regard to incidents involving international law, and shall always deal with such matters within the limitation of orders and regulations, and treaties; in case there arise incidents beyond such limitations, he shall request instructions from a higher echelon commander or directly from the Minister of the Navy.

I hereby certify that the above articles are true excerpts from the Service Regulations for Personnel on Naval Vessels taken from the Japanese Naval Regulations Vol. I which the Chief of Archives and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSHII, Michioji certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 20, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu,
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.,
Lt., USNR, Interpreter.

Exhibit 24 (a)

0269

海軍警備隊職員服務規定

昭和十六年十一月十二日 海軍令三百四十四号

(十四般海軍諸例則第一卷 三七〇、一二受)

第三條 司令官又は司令、衛戍ヲ組織シ軍港、要所
在地附近、海軍官舎、倉庫等ヲ之ヲ管理セシムルニ但シ
現ニ海軍官舎、倉庫等ハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ
第八條 前各條ニ規定スルモノ外艦船職員服務規定ニ適
用シ得ル限リ海軍警備隊職員ニ之ヲ適用ス

前記條文ハ海軍省事務局業務處理部文書課長告中道
教が終戦時日本海軍に於て有効に使用セラルルモノ
ナリト証明シ海軍諸例則中。海軍警備隊職員服
務規定の攻撃し相違ないことを証明する。

升渡人 佐々木 敬

EX 25

SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR PERSONNEL OF NAVAL GUARD UNITS.

Ordinance No. 344 of 13 Nov. 1941.
(Japanese Naval Regulations 14th ed.
Vol. I, p 370 - 2)

Article 3.- The commander or commandant shall organize a guard detail to guard the naval establishments, warehouse, etc., in the area of a naval port or its vicinity, except those government buildings, warehouses, etc., which actually have naval sentries.

Article 8.- Service regulations for personnel on Naval vessels shall be applicable mutatis mutandis, as far as possible, to personnel of naval guard units, excepting those personnel already provided in the preceding articles.

I hereby certify that the above articles are true excerpts from the Service Regulations for Personnel of Naval Guard Unit taken from the Japanese Naval Regulations Vol. I which the Chief of Archives and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSUJI, Michinori certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 20, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu,
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.,
Lt., USNR, Interpreter.

Exhibit 25 (a)

0271

俘虜取扱規則

明治三十七年三月十七日 達第百三十三号

改正明治三十七年第一三三号 大正三年第一四三号 昭和
六年第四〇七号

(十四段海軍諸例則巻四 六五九—六六一頁)

第一条 敵国交戦者及俘虜ノハ慣例ニ依リ俘虜ニ取扱フ受
クヘキ者ヲ捕ヘタルトキハ直ニ其捕得物品ヲ検査スヘシ

第二条 俘虜ニシテ其帶中兵器彈藥其、他軍用ニ使ヤル
キ物件ハ之ヲ没收シ其、他物件ハ特ニ之ヲ領置スルカ
又ハ便宜本人ヲシテ之ヲ携帶セシムヘシ

俘虜中將校ニシテ特ニ其名譽ヲ保持セシムル必要ナル者
ニ限リ海軍指揮官ハ本人所有ノ刀劍ヲ佩用セシムルコトヲ得
此場合ニ於テハ其、氏名及シ事由ヲ海軍大臣ニ報告スル
前項ニ依リ佩用シタル刀劍ハ俘虜收容所ニ於テ領置
スヘキモノトス

第三条 前二條ノ手續ヲ終ラタルトキハ俘虜、氏名、主令、身
分、階級、本籍地、本國所屬、船舶、官、及負傷、年月日、
場所ヲ尋問シ俘虜名簿、俘虜日誌ヲ調製シ且没收若
ハ領置タル物件、就キ物品目錄ヲ調製スヘシ

第四条 俘虜ハ之ヲ將校同相當官及下士等ニ別(軍人以
外ノ者ハ其、從事シタル業務及地位ニ依リ適宜之ヲ別
ス以下同シ)シ其、身分階級ニ依リ相當ノ待遇ヲ爲スヘ
キトス但シ其、氏名及階級、自認同ニ討シ誠意ニ答ヘ
タルモノ又ハ其、他、此則アリタル者ニ對シハ此、限ニ在ラス

第五条 俘虜ハ從順ノ行為アルモノハ監禁刑罰其、他必要
ナル手段ヲ施スコトヲ得
俘虜ハ逃走ヲ圖リタル場合ニ於テハ必要ニ依リ兵力ヲ用キ
之ヲ防止スルコトヲ得

第六条 ニ 俘虜ハ逃走ヲ圖リ其、他紀律ヲ紊ル行為アルモノ
トキハ之ヲ懲罰スルコトヲ得

前項、懲罰、海軍懲罰令中十條乃至中十四條、中二十三條乃至中二十四條及中三十一條乃至中三十六條、規定ニ準ジ之ヲ行フ

俘虜ニ對スル懲罰、現ニ俘虜ヲ收言スル海軍官憲、長之ヲ行フ

中五條ノ三、俘虜罪ヲ犯シタル、現ニ俘虜ヲ收言スル海軍官憲、海軍司法警察官職ヲ執ル者トシテ之ヲ取調ヘシ後、是取言、軍法會議、檢察官ニ事件ヲ送致スルニ

中六條、海軍指揮官ハ、俘虜名簿、俘虜日記、鎖通物件及物品目錄ヲ添ヘ、俘虜ヲ鎖付、嚴密看其、他取言海軍官憲ニ引渡スヘシ其、引渡ヲ終ルニ達シ、捕ニ俘虜死シタル、キハ其、遺留品、俘虜名簿、其他一切、書類物件ヲ引渡スヘシ

中七條、海軍指揮官其他作戦地ニ於ケル海軍官憲、長ハ、便宜上認ルルハ陸軍部隊又ハ兵站部ニ運輸通信官等ニ而シ、之ニ俘虜名簿、俘虜日記、鎖通物件及物品目錄ヲ添ヘ、其、捕ヘシ、俘虜、引渡ヲ為スルヲ得、此、場合ニ於テ、特許同相高言及下ニ在リニ已別シ其、引渡タル、俘虜、員數ヲ連、海軍大臣ニ報告スヘシ

中八條、鎖付司令長官、嚴密看其、他海軍官憲、長、俘虜、引渡ヲ受ケタルトハ、特許同相高言及下ニ在リニ已別シ其、員數ヲ連、海軍大臣ニ報告スヘシ
海軍大臣ハ別項、報告ヲ受ケタルトハ、俘虜ヲ陸軍、俘虜受領員ニ引渡スル場所及日時ヲ指定ス

中九條、鎖付、嚴密看其、他海軍官憲ニ於テ、俘虜、引渡ヲ受ケタルトハ、之ヲ輸送スル、引渡ヲ為スニ、間之ヲ逃走ヲ防止スルニ是ルハ便宜、假收言所内ニ之ヲ收言スヘシ

中十條、俘虜ヲ收言シタル場所ハ、海軍將校監督、下ニ監守者ヲシテ之ヲ取締ラシムヘシ

中十一條、俘虜自費ヲ以テ嗜好品其他日用ノ物品ヲ購買セシコトヲ申出ルルハ、監視者ニ於テ差支ナシト認ル場合、限リ之ニ相當、便宜ヲ與フヘシ

中十二條、俘虜ニ面會ヲ許ス場合ニ於テハ、其、面會、場所、時間等ニ關シ取締ニ相當、制限ヲ為シ且監視者ヲシテ之ニ立會ハシムヘシ

第十三條 作務所、收受スル電信及郵便物ハ監督將校ニ於テ
予メ之ヲ檢閲シ差支又ハモハレニテ許可シ暗号、使用其他
嫌疑アルモノハ其、發送ヲ禁止シ又ハ之ヲ沒收スヘシ

第十四條 作務所、收受スル郵便物ハ作務所ニヨリ郵税免除、特典
アルヲ以テ作務所、引渡ヲ受ケケル海軍官憲ハ其、地所至
、郵便局ニ「附議」シニニ関シ相立、手續ヲ為スヘシ

第十五條 海軍病院又ハ其、他、治療所ニ於テ傷痍作務所ヲ收
容シタルトキハ別表様式ニ從ヒ作務所長官表ヲ作成スヘシ

第十六條 三 作務所、葬送ニ身ヲ附設スルニ相立、儀式ヲ用フヘ
シ

第十七條 作務所、遺言書ハ帝國海軍軍人、遺言書、同一、取
扱ヲ為スヘシ

第十八條 一 作務所、遺留品及遺言書ハ第十六條、規定ニ依リ
渡ヲ受ケケル諸官ヨリ之ヲ轉送スヘシ但シ遺留品中保存
堪ヘキモノハ之ヲ賣却シ其、代金ヲ送付スヘシ
前項、送付ヲ為シタルトキハ海軍大臣ニ報告スヘシ

第十九條 鎮守府司令長官、警備府司令長官其、他海軍官
憲、長ハ指定セラルル場所ニ於テ作務所名簿、作務所日記
、領通物件及物品目錄其、他一切、書類ヲ添ヘ作務所長官
、作務所長官ニ引渡スヘシ

前記條文ハ第三援員局業務處理部文書課長三平道敏
終戦時迄日本海軍ニ於テ有効ニ使用セラルたこと証明
明シシ海軍諸例則チ四卷中、作務取扱規則、尙存ニ相違
ナキことを証明する。

弁護人 佐々雄毅

Ex 26

REGULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Ordinance No. 33 of 17 Feb. 1904;
Last Amendment in 1941, Ordinance 407.

(Japanese Naval Regulations 14th ed.
Vol. IV, pp 639 - 641.)

Article 1.- The personal belongings of enemy combatants or persons who are to be accorded the treatment of prisoners of war by virtue of international treaties and usage shall be inspected forthwith upon their captivity.

Article 2.- Arms, ammunition and other articles of military use belonging to the prisoners of war shall be confiscated. All other articles shall when convenient be either left in the possession of the prisoners or received for deposit (for specific reasons.)
A commanding officer of a naval unit is empowered to permit only those officer POW's to wear their own swords for whom it is especially necessary that their dignity be maintained. In such cases, their names and the reason for such special treatment shall be reported to the Navy Minister. The swords permitted to be worn as mentioned above shall be kept at the POW camps.

Article 3.- The prisoners of war, upon completion of the procedure prescribed in the preceding two articles shall be interrogated as to their names, ages, status, ranks, permanent domiciles and affiliated vessel or office and time and place of injury if any. Moreover, a prisoner of war log shall be kept daily and an inventory of articles confiscated or received for custody from prisoners of war be made.

Article 4.- Prisoners of war shall be classified as officers (including civilians accorded corresponding status) and petty officers and men. (non-naval personnel shall be classified according to their status and work.) However, this shall not apply to any persons who do not answer truthfully interrogations regarding their names and ranks or to any persons who are guilty of other offenses.

Article 5.- In case a prisoner of war is guilty of an act of disobedience he may be subjected to confinement, to being bound or any measure deemed necessary. In case a prisoner of war attempts escape, force of arms may be used for its prevention, if necessary.

Article 5-2.- A prisoner of war who attempts escape or commits acts tending to disorder shall be subjected to disciplinary punishment. Articles 10 through 14, 22 through 24 and 31 through 36 of the Naval Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance shall apply mutatis mutandis for punishment of acts such as above.
The disciplinary punishment of prisoners of war shall be executed by the head of the naval establishment by whom the prisoners are actually interned at the time.

Article 5-3.- When prisoners of war commit crimes, the naval authorities in charge of their internment at the time shall investigate as executors of the duties of naval judicial police authorities and after the investigation submit the case to the judge advocate of the nearest court martial.

Article 6.- The Naval Commanding Officers shall deliver prisoners of war together with their roster, the prisoner of war log, their articles kept under custody and the inventory of those articles and their belongings to a Naval District, Naval Guard District, or to the nearest naval establishments.

Should prisoners of war die prior to delivery, their roster, personal belongings, and all other documents and articles shall be turned over.

Article 7.- The commanding officer of a naval unit or head of naval establishments in operational areas may, when he considers it convenient, deliver prisoners of war under his charge together with their roster, prisoners of war log, belongings of prisoners of war in his custody and the inventories of the same, to army units, quartermaster departments, transportation and communication units, after negotiating with them. In such cases the numbers of prisoners of war, broken down into officers (including non-naval personnel given corresponding rank) and enlisted men, shall be reported immediately to the Naval Minister.

Article 8.- Commandants of naval districts, guard districts or heads of other naval establishments, on receiving a delivery of prisoners of war shall promptly report the number of those so delivered, broken down into officers (including non-naval personnel of corresponding rank) and enlisted men to the Navy Minister. The Navy Minister on receipt of reports as in the preceding paragraph shall designate the place and date of delivery of prisoners of war to the army authorities who are to receive these prisoners of war.

Article 9.- A naval district, guard district, or other naval establishments on receiving a delivery of prisoners of war shall hold them until their subsequent transportation or delivery, in any temporary camp at hand which is sufficient to prevent escape.

Article 10.- Places where prisoners of war are held shall be controlled and guarded by guards under the supervision of a naval officer.

Article 11.- When a prisoner of war requests permission to purchase articles of comfort or daily necessities at his own expense, the supervisor shall afford him the necessary conveniences if such request is considered unobjectionable.

Article 11-2.- When a prisoner of war is allowed interviews by visitors, proper restrictions, necessary from the standpoint of supervision, shall be imposed in the way of place, duration of interview, etc., and a guard placed to be present at the interviews.

Article 12.- Telegrams or mail sent or received by prisoners of war shall be censored beforehand by the supervising officer. Those found unobjectionable shall be permitted but the use of code in messages and other suspicious measures shall be prohibited and the message seized.

Article 13.- In view of the fact that the mail sent to or received by prisoners of war is exempted from postage charges by treaty (treaties), naval authorities charged with the care of prisoners of war shall negotiate with the post office of the locality and shall take the appropriate steps.

Article 13-2.- When prisoners of war are quartered and treated at a naval hospital or clinic, a list of prisoner of war patients shall be made according to the annexed form.

Article 13-3.- Funerals for prisoners of war shall be held with appropriate ceremony befitting their ranks and positions.

Article 14.- The will of a prisoner of war shall be handled in a manner no different from that of a member of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Article 14-2.- Articles of wills left by prisoners of war shall be forwarded by officials in charge to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau in accordance with provisions set forth in Article 6. However, in cases where the preservation of the articles is impossible, they shall be sold and the money forwarded instead.
When the forwarding is done as in the paragraph, the fact shall be reported to the Navy Minister.

Article 15.- Commandants of Naval Districts, Commandants of Guard Districts, or other naval establishments shall hand over prisoners of war under their care together with the prisoners of war roster, prisoners of war log, belongings of POW's in their custody and inventories thereof and all other documents, at places designated, to army authorities who are to receive the prisoners of war.

I hereby certify that the above articles are a true copy of the Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, excepting the annexed table, taken from Japanese Naval Regulations Vol. IV which the Chief of Archive and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSHII, Michinori certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 2, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu,
Defense counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.,
Interpreter.

Exhibit 26 (a) (3)

0277

海軍刑法

明治四十一年四月十日法律第四十八号

最終改定昭和十九年第一号

十四段海軍諸例別卷四 三六五—三六九(一頁)

朕帝國議會、協賛を経て、海軍刑法、以て可成之ヲ
心算せり

海軍刑法

第一章 總則

第二章 罪

- 第一章 叛亂、四罪
- 第二章 擅權、四罪
- 第三章 辱職、四罪
- 第四章 坑害、四罪
- 第五章 暴行、四罪、及殺傷、四罪
- 第六章 侮辱、四罪
- 第七章 逃亡、四罪
- 第八章 軍用物毀壞、四罪
- 第九章 妨害軍務、四罪
- 第十章 偽造、四罪
- 第十一章 違令、四罪

第一章 總則

第一條 本法は、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ犯スルモノニ關シテ適用ス

第二條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第三條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第四條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第五條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第六條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第七條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第八條 本法ニ關シテハ、海軍に在る者ニ對シテ適用ス

第三十七條 多受共同、是行を鎮壓し、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
先急、隊を於て守り、保持し、或は、その一部を奪ふに
たし行為に之を要す
必らず、限度を超え、或は、行為の情状に照し、其、利を減
ず、免除せしむを得
第三十八條 本條、規定、刑法及他、法令、並に、本行
爲、亦之を適用す

第二章 罰則

第三十九條 艦長、白罪

第三十九條 指環官、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

第三十九條 指環官、敵軍に、於て、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

第三十九條 指環官、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

一、敵軍に、死罪に処す

二、其、他、場合、十年以上、無期、又、三年以上、禁錮に処す

第三十九條 指環官、敵軍に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

第三十九條 指環官、敵軍に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

第三十九條 指環官、敵軍に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

一、敵軍に、死罪に処す

二、其、他、場合、十年以上、無期、又、三年以上、禁錮に処す

第三十九條 指環官、敵軍に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

一、敵軍に、死罪に処す

二、其、他、場合、十年以上、無期、又、三年以上、禁錮に処す

第三十九條 指環官、敵軍に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船
に、其、艦船を、或は、敵軍若くは艦船に、死罪に処す

第四十二條 指揮官又ハ永負故ヲ其、船舶ヲ捕獲又ハ破壊
シタルトキハ死刑ニ処シ之ヲ環境シタルトキハ三朝又ハ三
年以上、懲役ニ処ス

第四十三條 指揮官出陣ヲ要求スル取柄ノ官憲ヲ其、西
北ヲ受テ攻テ之ニ応タルトキハ三年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

第四十四條 指揮官敗走シ坐礁其、他ノ危難ニ遭ケル船舶
ニシテ救護ヲ請求セザル攻テ之ニ応タルトキハ三年以上
禁錮ニ処ス

第四十五條 部下多量共同シテ叛キ、其、逃走方法ヲ
至テ其、者ハ三年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

第四十六條 船舶通商通商守兵又ハ他、艦隊ノ勤務ニ服
スル者攻テ其、勤務場所ヲ変更シタルトキハ左ノ區別ニ從テ
処ス

一 敵方タルトキハ死刑又ハ三朝、禁錮ニ処ス

二 戦時又ハ開戦後坐礁其、他船舶危難ニ場合タルトキハ三
年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

三 其、他、場合タルトキハ一年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

第四十七條 船舶通商通商守兵又ハ他、艦隊ノ勤務ニ服
スル者攻テ其、勤務場所ヲ変更シタルトキハ左ノ區別ニ從テ
処ス

一 敵方タルトキハ三年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

二 戦時又ハ航海中タルトキハ三年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

第四十八條 守兵又ハ他、艦隊ノ勤務ニ服スル者前條ノ規定
タルトキハ左ノ區別ニ從テ処ス

一 敵方タルトキハ三年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

二 其、他、場合タルトキハ一年以上、禁錮ニ処ス

第四十九條 戦時又ハ事変ニ際シ偵察ノ勤務ニ服スル者虚偽
ノ報告ヲ為シタルトキハ三年以上、懲役ニ処ス

戦時又ハ事変ニ際シ偵察ノ勤務ニ服スル者虚偽ノ報告ヲ
為シタルトキハ三年以上、懲役ニ処ス

第五十條 軍事機密ノ圖書、物件ヲ保存スル者危急ノ時
高リ之ヲ敵ニ暴露セタル方法ヲ盡タルトキハ三年以上、禁錮
ニ処ス

第五十一條 戦時又ハ事変ニ際シ兵艦、彈藥、糧食、被服
其、他軍用ニ供スル物、運搬又ハ交換ヲ爲シタル者攻テ之ヲ
失フタルトキハ一年以上十年以下、懲役ニ処ス

第五十三條 健康ヲ害スルハ中飲食外ヲ配給スル者ハ五年以上
十年以下ノ懲役ニ処ス 因テ人ヲ死ニ改メタル者ハ無期又
ハ五年以上ノ懲役ニ処ス

第五十三條 従事ヲ有シタルハ危險ナル動作ヲ避ケル目的
疾病ヲ作事ニ身体ヲ毀傷シ其、他詐偽ノ行為ヲ為
タル者ハ左ノ各別ニ從テ處斷ス

- 一 敵前ニ於テハ死刑無期若クハ五年以上ノ懲役ニ処ス
- 二 戰時ニ於テハ六月以上七年以下ノ懲役ニ処ス
- 三 其、他ノ場合ニ於テハ五年以下ノ懲役ニ処ス

第五十四條 第三十五條乃至第三十七條 第四十條乃至第四十二條
第四十六條 第四十九條 第五十一條乃至第五十三條、未遂罪
ニ準ジテ罰ス

第十章 停業ノ罰則

第九十條 停業ヲ有スル者又、護送スル者其、停業ヲ進定セシ
タルトキハ三年以上ノ有期懲役ニ処ス

第九十一條 停業ヲ進定セシタル者ハ十年以下ノ懲役ニ処ス
停業ヲ進定セシタル目的ヲ以テ各器具ヲ捨棄シ其、他進定
容易タルハ其、他行為ヲ為シタル者ハ七年以上ノ懲役ニ処ス
前項ノ目的ヲ以テ是不行ヲ表明シタル者ハ一年以上十
年以下ノ懲役ニ処ス

第九十二條 停業ヲ有スル者ハ三年以上ノ有期懲役ニ処
ス

第九十三條 進定タル停業ヲ藏匿シタル者ハ五年以上ノ懲役ニ
処ス

第九十四條 第九十條乃至第九十二條、未遂罪ニ準ジテ罰ス

前記條文ハ三役員局 裁判部 文書課長 吉野
道敏が終戰時モ日本海軍ニ於テ最初ニ使用セラルル
事ニ關スルことを証明シ酒造條例ハ其、中ノ酒造利
法ノ沿革ニ相違ないことを証明ス

付託人 佐々木 毅

EX 27

JAPANESE NAVAL CRIMINAL CODE

(Law No. 48, April 10, 1908)
(Last Amendment: Law No. 1, 1944)
(Japanese Navy Regulations, 14th edition
Vol. IV, pp 363 - 374-2, Inclusive)

We, the Emperor of Japan, sanction the Naval Criminal Code approved by the Imperial Diet and hereupon have it promulgated.

Naval Criminal Code.

Part I General Provisions

Part II Crimes

Chapter 1.	Crime of Rebellion
Chapter 2.	Crime of Abuse of Authority
Chapter 3.	Crime of Disgrace in Office
Chapter 4.	Crime of Resisting Orders
Chapter 5.	Crimes of Violence, Threat, Murder and Injury
Chapter 6.	Crime of Insulting
Chapter 7.	Crime of Desertion
Chapter 8.	Crime of Damage and Destruction of Military Property
Chapter 9.	Crimes of Plunder and Rape
Chapter 10.	Crimes relating to Prisoners of War
Chapter 11.	Crime of Violating Orders

Part I General Provisions

Article 1.- This law shall be applied to naval personnel who have committed crimes.

Article 12.- Superior officers are those with the right of command among the naval personnel who have command relationship to them.

Among persons not having command relationship, the person senior in rank or grade, shall be treated as a superior officer; but the enlisted men shall all be treated equals.

Article 13.- By commanding officers are meant naval personnel who command vessels or men.

Naval personnel who, are on board a military or naval vessel or a captured vessel, and command the same, shall be treated as a commanding officer.

Article 17.- Unavoidable actions taken in order to quell mass violence, or, in order to maintain discipline in the face of the enemy or when a ship is in an emergency, shall not be punished.

Punishment of actions which exceed the limits of necessity may be reduced or remitted in consideration of the extenuating circumstances.

Article 18.- The preceding articles shall be applied to actions prescribed as crimes in the Criminal Code and in other laws and ordinances.

Part II Crimes

Chapter 3 Disgrace in Office

Article 35.- When a commanding officer capitulates to the enemy or surrenders his ship or post to the enemy without fulfilling his duty, as he should have done, he shall be condemned to death.

Exhibit 27(a)(1)

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Article 36.- When a commanding officer deserts with his ship or men without fulfilling his duty as he should have done, in face of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death.

Article 37.- When a commanding officer, without justification for his act, fails to exercise rescue measures, or leaves his ship before the others, in the event of his ship ^{being} in an emergency, he shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death.
2. In other cases, he shall be punished with confinement for life or not less than three years.

Article 38.- When a commanding officer, without justification for his act, fails to capture a ship of an enemy when he should have done so, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than three years.

Article 39.- When a commanding officer, in the face of the enemy, without justification for his act, fails to rescue a ship of the Japanese Empire or that of a country with which joint operations are being conducted, when he should have done so, he shall be punished with limited confinement for not less than a year.

Article 40.- When a commanding officer, without justification for his act, abandons the ship which he is ordered to escort, he shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death.
2. In time of war, he shall be punished with limited confinement for not less than three years.
3. In other cases, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than three years.

Article 41.- When a commanding officer, commanding his ship or men, without justification for his act, refrains from assuming his post or station, or leave such position, he shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death.
2. In time of war, he shall be punished with limited confinement for not less than five years.
3. In other cases, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than three years.

Article 42.- When a commanding officer or member of the crew, without justification for his act, sinks or destroys the ship, he shall be condemned to death; and when he inflicts damage upon the ship, he shall be punished with confinement for life or not less than three years.

Article 43.- When a commanding officer upon receiving a request for despatching men from government officials having authority to request therefor, fails to comply with such request, without justification for his act, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than two years.

Article 44.- When a commanding officer upon receiving a request for rescue of ships in such danger as collision, running aground or otherwise, fails to comply such request, without justification for his act, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than two years.

Article 45.- A person who upon encountering numerous of his subordinates committing an offense in joinder, fails to take measures to quell it, shall be punished with confinement for not more than three years.

Article 46.- When a duty officer, guard or other person assigned to important and urgent duty on board ship, leaves his post without justification for his act, he shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death or with confinement for life.
2. In time of war or when the ship is in danger of running aground or for some other reason, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than three years.
3. In other cases, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than one year.

Article 47.- When a duty officer on board ship neglects his duty by falling asleep or by intoxication, he shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than five years.
2. In other cases, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than two years.

Article 48.- When a guard or person assigned to important or urgent duty commits the crime set forth in the previous article, he shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than five years.
2. In other cases, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than one year.

Article 49.- When a person engaged in reconnaissance duty, gives false reports in time of war or emergency, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than seven years.

When a person in charge of transmitting military orders, information or reports, without justification for his act, falsely transmits them or fails to transmit them, in time of war or emergency, he shall be punished as set forth in the previous paragraph.

Article 50.- When a person in charge of the custody of classified documents and articles, fails to take measures to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, in time of exigency, he shall be punished with confinement for not more than five years.

Article 51.- When a person in charge of the transportation of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing and other goods provided for military use, without justification for his act, allows a shortage in any of the above, in time of war or emergency, he shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Article 52.- A person who distributes food and beverages injurious to health, shall be punished with confinement for not less than one year nor more than ten years; and the person who by such practice causes the death of another person, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for life, or not less than five years.

Article 53.- A person who malingers or feigns or produces illness, or injures himself, or commits fraudulent acts, in order to exempt himself from military service or to escape hazardous duty, shall be punished according to the following:

1. In the face of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death, or punished with imprisonment with hard labor for life or not less than five years.

2. In time of war, he shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not less than six months nor more than seven years.
3. In other cases, he shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not more than five years.

Article 54.- Attempts of the crimes of article 35 through article 37, article 42, article 46, article 49, article 51 through article 53, shall be punished.

Chapter 10 Crimes relating to
Prisoners of War.

Article 90.- When a person who guards or escorts prisoners of war allows them to escape, he shall be punished with limited imprisonment with hard labor for not less than three years.

Article 91.- A person who allows prisoners of war to escape shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not more than ten years.

A person who provides instruments for the purpose of allowing prisoners of war to escape, or commits an act to facilitate their escape, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not more than seven years.

A person who commits violence or exercises a threat with the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Article 92.- A person who takes away prisoners of war shall be punished with limited imprisonment with hard labor for not less than one year.

Article 93.- A person who shelters or conceals escaped prisoners of war shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for not more than five years.

Article 94.- Attempts of the crimes set forth in article 90 through article 93 shall be punished.

I hereby certify that the above articles are true copy of the Japanese Naval Criminal Code taken from Japanese Navy Regulations Vol. IV which the Chief of Archives and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSHII, Michinori certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 2, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick Jr.,
Lt., USNR, Interpreter.

Exhibit 27(a)(4)

0285

海軍懲罰令

明治四十一年九月十八日勅令第二百三十九号
改正昭和十九年第五十七号

朕紀念顧問ヲ諮詢スルニ海軍懲罰令改正ノ件ヲ裁可シ茲
ニ之ヲ公布セシム (總理海軍大臣副署)

第一章 總則

第一条 本令ハ海軍軍人ニ之ヲ適用ス

第二条 長官ト稱スルハ軍令部部長、鎮守府司令長官、警備
府司令長官、艦隊司令長官、航空艦隊司令官其、他、親補
職タル部隊又ハ官衙ノ長ヲ謂フ
海軍大臣ニ直屬シ且部下ニ隷屬長ヲ有スル諸官ハ之ヲ長
官ト看做ス

第三条 所屬長ト稱スルハ海軍大臣及長官ヲ除ク、外艦部
隊、官衙及支隊ノ長(艦船ノ長ニ至リテハ諸隊司令ニ隸屬ス
ル者ヲ除ク)並ニ海軍商局長、機務部長、造船造兵監督長、
地方支隊、海軍武官及軍法會議主席法務官ヲ謂フ
海軍次官ハ海軍大臣官房所屬職員、外國駐在員及外國留
學生ニ對シ之ヲ所屬長ト看做ス

第二章 紀行

第四条 左ニ掲クル何れハ其ノ故意ニ出ツルト認定シ出ツ
ルトハ問ハス之ヲ懲罰ス

一 服従ノ道ニ違ヒタルトキ

二 職務ノ限ヲ誤リタルトキ

三 所規ニ違ヒタル處置ヲ為シタルトキ

四 上申、下達其、他、定期ノ事件ヲ稽違シタルトキ

五 命令ヲ誤リ又ハ之ヲ誤リ傳ヘタルトキ

六 擅ニ職務ヲ離シ又ハ職務ニ就カザルトキ

七 擅ニ澤エ又ハ他ヲ高シタルトキ

八 敬名、命令等ヲ誤リ呈呈、期限ニ後シタルトキ

九 醜態ヲ事ヲ爲セタルトキ

十 艦船ヲ毀損シタルトキ

十一 艦船ヲ衝突シ坐礁其、他、危險ニ付タルトキ

十二 器物ヲ毀損、失火、傷害又ハ汚損シタルトキ

十三 官制ヲ濫用シタルトキ

長官、所轄長、部下三属を省き、外部に海軍軍人を
徴発し、
海軍大臣、長官及所轄長、部下三属を省き、海軍軍人を徴発
し、

第十九條 将官、海軍大臣及び承け之を徴発し、

前記條文は、第二復員局、残務処理部、文書課長、各中道
教、終戦時、日本海軍に於て有効に使用せられたるもの
を、證明し、海軍諸例、則ち四巻中の海軍徴発令の
按ずる相違なく、これを証明する

并護人 佐々木 敬

海軍懲罰令

明治四十一年九月三十一日勅令第二百三十九号
改正昭和十九年九月七号

第四條 本令ハ刑ヲ定メタル法令ニヨリ論スル場合ニ之ヲ
適用セス刑事裁判手續中ノ事件ニ付亦同シ

前記條文ハヤニ復員局殊務處理部文書課長吉井
道教が終戦時より日本海軍に於て有効に使用せられた
ものなることを証明し海軍諸例第四卷中の海軍懲
罰令の改正に相違ないことを証明する

弁護人 佐々木 毅

EX 28

NAVAL DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT ORDINANCE

Imperial Ordinance No. 239 of 28 Sept.
1908.
Amended in 1944, No. 57.

We, the Emperor of Japan, having referred the amendment of the Naval Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance to the Privy Council for deliberation, sanction it and hereby have it promulgated. (Signets of Prime Minister and Navy Minister affixed.)

Chapter I General Provisions.

Article 1.- This ordinance shall apply to naval personnel.

Article 7.- The designation Commander-in-Chief shall be applied to the Chief of the Naval General Staff, C's-in-C of Naval Stations, C's-in-C of Naval Districts, C's-in-C of Fleets, C's-in-C of Independent Fleets and chiefs of units and establishments appointed by the Emperor. Those officers who are directly subordinate to the Navy Minister but who have bureaus under them shall be considered as C's-in-C.

Article 8.- The designation cognizant commanding officers (T.N. Shokatsu Cho) shall apply to the commands of warships, units, establishments and schools excluding the Navy Minister and C's-in-C, (in the case of heads of warships, those subordinate to the commandants of units (fleets) shall be excluded), and Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Ministry, Chairman of the Committee for the Equipment of Ships, Chief Superintendents of ship construction and armaments, naval attaches overseas and chief legal officers of Courts Martial.

The Vice Minister of the Navy shall consider as cognizant commanding officers members attached to the Secretariat of the Navy Minister, officers residing overseas, and student officers studying abroad.

Chapter II Offenses.

Article 9.- When the following acts are committed, they shall be punished whether they be done intentionally or through mistake.

1. Violating the code of obedience.
2. Mistaking the powers vested in the position.
3. Taking measures in violation of statutory regulations.
4. Delaying routine affairs such as relaying orders to subordinates or submitting reports to superiors.
5. Mistaking orders or relaying orders in mistaken form.
6. Leaving one's post arbitrarily or arbitrarily refusing to assume one's post.
7. Arbitrarily leaving a place which should not be left.
8. After receiving a summons, arriving at the place destined late without cause or reason.
9. Neglecting one's duty while in a state of intoxication.
10. Causing damage to ships of war.
11. Colliding or running agrounding ships of war or in other ways jeopardizing the same.
12. Destroying, losing, injuring or damaging government property.
13. Misusage of government property.
14. Mistakes in planning or construction of warships, arms, engines, and engineering projects.
15. Mistakes in the method of preparation, preservation, transportation, and supply of arms and provisions.
16. Arbitrary firing of rifles and guns and misuse of explosives.
17. Careless handling of burning matter (T.N. Kaki).
18. Violent acts, threats, fights or insults.

Exhibit 28 (a) (1)

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19. Deception by words or acts.
20. Arbitrary subloan, or loss of a fixed amount of goods issued or loaned.
21. Wilful carrying of commercial cargo aboard warships.
22. Disclosing secrets or allowing secrets to be disclosed.
23. Losing means of supervision or leadership.
24. Planning private profit through utilization of official position.
25. Violating of courtesy regulations.
26. Wearing uniforms other than those fixed by dress regulations or orders.
27. Besides the above points, when neglecting duty or violating official duties or violating disciplines or committing acts tending to cause loss of authority or confidence.

Chapter III Punishments

Article 10.- Punishments are as follows:

1. Confinement to quarters.
2. Restriction to quarters.
3. Restriction.

Article 11.- Confinements to quarters are noted out to warrant officers and above, restrictions to quarters and restrictions to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. However, confinement may not be applied to gunzokas.

Article 12.- Confinement to quarters shall be for less than 60 days and the person subjected to it shall be suspended from duty and remain isolated in his private residence, aboard his ship or at his duty station and made to repent.

Article 13.- Restriction to quarters shall be for less than 30 days. Outside of training and education, the person confined shall not be assigned duties and shall be confined in a room.

Article 14.- Restriction shall be for less than 60 days and outside of duties the person subjected to this punishment shall not be permitted to leave the ship, unit, office, school or home.

Chapter IV Authority to Punish

Article 15.- Division officers and captains of ships subordinate to commanders shall be empowered to punish their subordinate non-commissioned officers and enlisted men with restriction to quarters up to 15 days and restriction up to 30 days.

Cognizant commanding officers shall punish their subordinate naval personnel in all cases except those cases coming under the cognizance of the persons authorized to mete out disciplinary punishment mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Commanders-in-Chief shall mete out disciplinary punishment to all subordinate naval personnel except those persons who are subordinate to cognizant commanding officers.

The Minister of the Navy shall mete out disciplinary punishment to all naval personnel except to those persons who are subordinate to C's-in-C and cognizant CO's.

Article 19.- Flag officers shall be reported to the Navy Ministry and be punished by him.

I hereby certify that the above articles are a true copy of the Naval Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance taken from Japanese Naval Regulations Vol. IV which the Chief of Archives and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSHII, Michinori certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 20, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu,
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lt. USNR, Interpreter.

Exhibit 28 (a) (3)

0292

NAVAL DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT ORDINANCE

Imperial Ordinance No. 239 of 28 Sept.
1908.

Amended in 1944, No. 57.

Article 4.- This ordinance shall not apply to cases which should be dealt with according to laws which carry with them (criminal) punishment(s), and likewise to cases pending criminal court procedure.

I hereby certify that the above article is a true excerpt of the Naval Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance taken from Japanese Naval Regulations Vol. IV which the Chief of Archives and Document Section, Second Demobilization Bureau, Liquidation Division, YOSHII, Michinori certified to have been in effect in the Japanese Navy until the termination of the war.

June 20, 1948

Sadamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sadamu,
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Korrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Korrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.,
Interpreter.

Exhibit 28 (a) (4)

0293

Wartime International Law Manual

May 1937
Navy Minister Setretariat

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- (1) Who may claim to be prisoners of war.
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43. Geneva Convention of 27 July 1929 concerning the treatment of Prisoners of War. Page 668

Part VI. Outline of Land Warfare.

3. Prisoners of War.

Persons who fall into a certain category when captured by the enemy shall be treated as prisoners of war. It goes without saying that they shall not be subjected to mistreatment, but except for the necessary restraint imposed upon them, they shall be afforded the same treatment as the soldiers of the state in whose custody they are held. The foregoing idea has been widely practiced and indeed the Treaties governing Land Warfare were established pursuant to the foregoing spirit. (The officers and men of the enemy also, as they have had to obey imperative duties and have resolved to stake their lives for their country, should be treated with respect and kindness).

- (1) Who may claim to be prisoners of war.
- (2) Who may not claim to be prisoners of war.
- (3) Treatment of prisoners of war.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government (not of the unit) and must be humanely treated. (See article 4 of Regulations respecting laws and customs of war on land).

As to the treatment of prisoners of war, a separate and new treaty was signed in addition to the detailed regulations set forth in Chapter 2 of the Treaty clauses on Land Warfare. (This treaty was not ratified by the Japanese Empire).

N.B. Refer to Laws pertaining to punishment of Prisoners of War Law No. 38 issued in the 38th year of Meiji (1905); Imperial Ordinance No. 192 promulgated in 1914 entitled "Prisoner of War Information Bureau Organization;" Navy Minister Order No. 33 issued in the 37th year of Meiji (1904) entitled "Navy Regulations concerning treatment of prisoners of war."

I hereby certify the foregoing to be an accurate excerpt from the ~~War~~ Maritime International Law Manual issued by the Secretariat of the Navy Minister.

June 29, 1948

Sedamu Sanagi
SANAGI, Sedamu,
Defense Counsel.

I hereby certify the foregoing, consisting of two typewritten pages, to be a true and complete translation of the original document in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lt., USNR, Interpreter.
Exhibit 29(2)

ANNEX 1.

1. As the directives and copies of telegrams regarding POWs kept in file in the defunct Navy Ministry were either burnt up around the termination of hostilities or lost by fire at the time of the burning down of the Ministry buildings by the war-fire, it can not be made clear whether the dispatch as requested was sent by the Navy in November of 1944 directing prompt return of POWs to Japan after a preliminary interview or not.
2. It is also not known to us whether such directive was issued prior to November of 1944 or not, but the general circumstances of the transportation of POWs seem to be summed up as follows:
 - a. It was stipulated in the Rules Concerning the Treatment of POWs that all the POWs should be transferred to the War Ministry, the competent Government agency and it was generally instructed by the Navy that the POWs should be interned temporarily by the Navy up to the transfer of them to the Army. As to the transportation of POWs as requested, to facilitate their transportation, directions were given that the combatant vessels may be used for that purpose; thus it shows the central office of the Navy had intention to send them to Japan in Principle but it seems that any specific directive was not issued.
 - b. In the central office of the Navy, it was not always that the complete informations concerning the conditions of the POWs at the various spots were available. Consequently regarding the POWs whose conditions were clear to the central office, the specific directives directing the concrete business of dispositions such as their removal, transportation of them to Japan, transfer of them to the Army and others seem to have been issued in each case but the details of the directives can not be made clear to us.

(Ex; Transportation of POWs of Ambon, Wake and Rabaul).

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF ANNEX I FROM
C.I.O. DOCUMENT NUMBER 7376 (P.D.) dated
19 SEPTEMBER 1947.

H. L. Ogden
H. L. OGDEN,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

Exhibit 20 (1)

0296

ANNEX II

1. Rules requested in para. 1 j of 11652 LS-Z of 4 Sept. 1947.

a. In regard to conforming to international rules, particularly the rules of land warfare, there are no specially compiled personnel rules for information containing the responsibility of officers and enlisted men other than Rules of Naval Warfare (Art. 1, Art. 8, Art. 16 and Art. 17), Rules Concerning Treatment of POWs, Regulations Concerning Supplies for POWs and others.

b. To cope with the circumstances where occasion might necessitate the treatment of POWs on the spot or referring to international rules was deemed necessary from the operational point of view, it is most likely that the commanding officers of various classes issued instructions or distributed instruments to their appropriate subordinates giving the guiding principle or concrete particulars as to application of international rules within the scope of their authority under naval rules either in advance or in each case of necessity. But we in the central office can not make clear what the actual practice was on the spot.

2. Books requested in para. 1 k of the above memorandum.

The following are the books compiling together Rules of Naval Warfare and Land Warfare:

- (1) Outline of Wartime International Law (Senji Kokusaihocki Kōyō).
- (2) Supplement to the above (Prisoner of War Convention of 1929).
- (3) Annexed Tables to the above (Pocket Edition).

A copy each of the above is attached hereto. These books are the naval official annotation of Rules of Naval Warfare which is incorporated in Naval Regulations, rules and customs of warfare (inclusive of land warfare) and were distributed to each naval unit and also to any person who might desire to have them.

To the Outline of Wartime International Law are appended the necessary treaties and national rules and regulations.

EXHIBIT 30 (2)

Besides the above the following were distributed as reference books:

Rules relating to Naval Warfare of Each Nation.

12 Vols. complete attached hereto.

These books were compiled by the Japanese Navy covering rules and regulations of various nations in the last world war and the features as to their applications, and distributed to each naval vessel and unit for reference to carry on their duties.

CERTIFIED TO A TRUE COPY OF ANNEX II FROM
C.L.O. DOCUMENT NUMBER 7376 (P.D.) dated
19 SEPTEMBER 1947.



H. L. OGDEN,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

EXHIBIT 30 (3)

0298

INTERROGATORIES SUBMITTED BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE

UNITED STATES

29 July 1948.

v.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to SAKAGAMI, Shinji, presently interned at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, a witness for the defense in the above entitled case now pending and to be tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianas by precept dated 8 November 1947, as modified, agreed upon by both parties in advance of the assembling of the court and subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 5 of said precept, and the authority contained therein and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP ltr. A.G. 000.5 (5 December 45) LS, Subject "Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers via Commander Marianas Liaison Officer, Tokyo, Japan, with the request that suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition of the said witness therein.

- First Interrogatory: State your name and former rank.
- Second Interrogatory: When did you first enter the Navy?
- Third Interrogatory: When were you made a warrant officer?
- Fourth Interrogatory: In February 1944 what was your rank?
- Fifth Interrogatory: Were you ever stationed at Fourth Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll? If so during what period?
- Sixth Interrogatory: What was your status and duty in February 1944?
- Seventh Interrogatory: Do you remember seeing Surgeon Commander Okuyama, Tokikazu and Surgeon Lieutenant Nakamura on February 1, 1944?
- Eighth Interrogatory: What were these two doctors doing when you saw them?
- Ninth Interrogatory: Did you also see two foreigners with the two doctors?
- Tenth Interrogatory: Were the two foreigners alive when you saw them with the doctors?
- Eleventh Interrogatory: For how long a period of time did you see these two foreigners with the doctors?
- Twelfth Interrogatory: Describe the two foreigners you saw on February 1, 1944 with the two doctors.
- Thirteenth Interrogatory: Did you kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by strangulation?

Fourteenth Interrogatory: Did you kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by explosions of dynamite?

Fifteenth Interrogatory: Did you ever kill two American prisoners of war while stationed at and attached to the Fourth Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands?

Sixteenth Interrogatory: Did you ever mistreat two American prisoners of war while stationed and attached to the Fourth Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, C Caroline Islands?

Seventeenth Interrogatory: Were you present and did you actually see Surgeon Commander Okuyama, Tokikazu kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by strangulation?

Eighteenth Interrogatory: Were you present and did you see Surgeon Commander Okuyama, Tokikazu, kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by explosions of dynamite?

Martin E. Carlson
MARTIN E. CARLSON, SER, USNR,
Defense Counsel.

David Bolton
DAVID BOLTON, LT, USN,
Judge Advocate.

マートン キー カルソン 辯護士
グレイグイド ボルトン 検事

の質問より十八日の答
表紙共に十二葉

以下記載する事は眞実なる事を誓ひます

昭和三年七月二十八日

坂上信次

陳述書

質問一 名前及び元階級を言つて下さい。

答 坂上啓次 元海軍衛生中尉。

質問二 初めて海軍に入つたのは何時でしたか。

答 昭和五年六月一日です。

質問三 兵曹長になつたのは何時でしたか。

答 昭和十七年四月一日です。

質問四 昭和十九年一月には階級は何でしたか。

答 海軍衛生兵曹長です。

質問五 トラツク島の夏島にあつた第四海軍病院に配属さ

れた事がありますか。其の期間はどの位ですか。

答 配属された事があります。期間は昭和十八年六月から

同十九年六月から七月始め頃迄と記憶します。其の後、水

曜島分院に勤務しました。

質問六 十九年二月にはあなただけ設置及任勢は何でしたか。

答 其の時私は内係でありました。任勢は病院構内の掃除整頓、寢室掃除、建物の修理等も上官の命令に従うて致して居りました。

質問七 十九年二月一日奥山辰一軍医中佐及中村軍医大尉

を見た事を知つてゐますか。

答 十九年二月一日であつたかどうかも明瞭ではありません。

人か同年一月十四日頃米國軍復讐校が一機トラス島に

来た日や、同年二月十七日同島最初上空警を受ける日

近き間に見た事があります。伯中村の顔だけ、名前が不明でした。

質問八 その二人の軍医を見た時二人は何をやつてゐましたか。

答 その二人の軍医は二名の外國人に毒藥を注射して居

りました。

質問九 二人の軍医と一諸に二人の外国人を見ましたか。

答 奥山軍医中佐と中村軍医大尉と二人の外国人を見ました。但し中村軍医の名前はもう時分知りませんでしたが、顔は記憶して居りました。

質問十 二人の外国人が軍医達と一諸に居たのを見た時、その外国人は生きてゐましたか。

答 私はその外国人は離れて見ないで生きてゐたか又は死んでゐたのか知りませんが、軍医達や赤葉を注射しましたので此の外国人は生きてゐると想像出来ました。

質問十一 二人の外国人が軍医達と一諸に居たのを見た期間、はどの位の間の間でしたか。

答 私は時計を見なかつたので、確實には記憶ありませんが、極めて短時間でした。三分間、四分間以内と思ふ。

質問士 昭和十九年二月一日あなたが見た二人の軍医と一
緒に居た二人の外国人の様子を説明して下さい。

答 期日に別しては質問士に於て申しした通りであります。
一名の外国人は第四海軍病院士官宿舎裏の平らな立
の軍医の上に足を前方へ出して坐り、手は明瞭には見
へませんでしたが、後へ廻して縛つてあつた様な印象
を受けました。被服も着て居らず眼やくし加してあつ
た様な記憶があります。皮膚は二人共に陽に焼けた赤
な色であつたと記憶します。身体に剣は見当りません
が、而もその附近は極めて熱めで二人の軍医が注射
を準備する音以外は何か聞へないやうな記憶して
居ります。最初に奥山軍医中佐が一人の外国人の胸の
右脇のところに毒薬を注射しました。その薬は阿片塊
現スゴボラミンで量はアングレ一五、六個分を一度に

注射しました。其の間中村軍医大尉が硝酸ストリキ
ニ―ネと称する毒薬をアンブレ―五、六何分を箱から
取出して居りました。が奥山医中佐が注射を終ると同
時に中村軍医大尉が注射器へ硝酸ストリキニ―ネを
五、六何分入れて別の外国人に心臓に向けて注射を突
施しました。此の硝酸ストリキニ―ネを注射された外
国人は震へて倒れました。私は一人の身体に一回に
此の程大量の毒薬を注射したりは初めて見たので、軍
医連は此の外国人を殺してゐるのだらうと思ひ、私は
驚いて自分の室へ歸りました。以上の様に記憶して居
ります。

質問五 十九年二月一日にあなた等が二人の米軍捕虜の首を

締め殺したんですか。

答 私は捕虜を殺すことも考へた事もあり、斬った事も絶対

ありません。又私は人間を殺さねばならぬ必要も有りませんでした。

質問十四 あなたが十九年二月一日に二人の米軍捕虜をダイナマイトの爆発によつて殺したんですか。

答 私は捕虜に対してダイナマイトを用ひた事は全く有りません。又私にはそんな必要も有りませんでした。

質問十五 あなたがカロリン群島のトラック諸島夏島にあつた第四海軍病院に配属して居つた間、二人の米軍捕虜を殺した事がありますか。

答 私は捕虜又は人間を殺した事は一毫も有りません。人を殺さうと考へたり、又手伝つたりした事もありません。私には人を殺さねばならぬ必要も有りませんでした。

質問十六 あなたがカロリン群島のトラック諸島の夏島にあつた第四海軍病院に配属してゐる間に、二人の米軍捕虜

を虐待した事がありますか

答 私は捕虜を虐待したことは全く有りません。又捕虜を
取扱つたこともなく触れて見たこともありません。

質問十七 昭和十九年二月一日奥山辰一軍医中佐が二人の米
軍捕虜の首を締め殺したのをあなたが事実其処に見
て見た人ですか。

答 奥山軍医中佐が中村軍医大尉と共に二名の外国人に
對して毒藥の多量を注射した以外は全く見て居りま
せん。其の外国人達は死んだのか、又何処へ誰によつて
連れ去られたか、全く私には解りません。

質問十八 昭和十九年二月一日奥山辰一軍医中佐がイナマ
イトの爆薬によつて米軍捕虜を二人殺したのをあなた
が其処にゐて見た人ですか。

答 私は奥山の中佐がイナマイトを使つたかどうかが全く

見て長らぬ為解りません。若し使つてゐたならば身体
全体が傷だらけでありませう。殊に上半身に甚だしい
創が出来たであります。私が二名の外国人を見た
時は奥山中村の両軍医が注射を実施してゐた時に短
時間見たわけでありその結果二名の外国人が何如に
なつたのかも解りません。短時間しか見た時は其の外国
人達には創らしいものは私には気がつかず見当りま
せんでした。此の事件は軍医官の一部の人達が極めて
秘密裡に実行したものであります。私には事件の原因
も結果も全く解りません。又その目的も私には解りま
せん。又何の為に毒薬を注射したのか私には理解出来ま
せん。唯毒薬の大量を普通には実施せぬ心算に注射し
ましたから奥山中村両軍医が二名の外国人を殺害し
たと考へられるのであります。私は衛生兵から中尉に

なりましたので軍医では有りません故に人佐に属し
て実験したり検査をしたりする研究にも有りません
又そんな必要もありませんでした。私は本事件に關し
て殺人罪として起訴されたが中村軍医大尉が奥
山軍医中佐が居て眞實を言つて呉れたならば私に対
する疑は晴れると思つて両軍医の捜索を再三再四御
願ひて色々私の想像やら事實やら申上げまして調査
の資料ともなる板にと來へて待つて居りましたが奥
山軍医中佐は死亡し最後の命の綱と思つて期待して
ゐた中村軍医大尉は私が考へたやうなやうな又想像もし
ない夢の板を証言をして自殺しました。其の爲め私は夢
想をにじまかつた恐るべき殺人犯となつて生ける屍
の如く其の日其の目を過して居ります。過玉を振返つ
て見まするに本事件の詳細に關しては私が裁判され

No. 10

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July 1948.

Fredrick F. Trueman
FREDERICK F. TRUAMAN
Lieutenant (junior grade)
United States Naval Reserve

昭和二十三年七月二十八日

坂上信次

(終)

ました時私が知つてゐる事は事實を申し上げました。
本事件以来既に四年半を経過しますりで記憶が衰へ
つゝあります。以上申上しました事は間違ひはありま
せん。又奥山及中村の使用した毒薬の処に就ては私
の裁判されました時に詳細申上てあります。

0321

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lieutenant (junior grade) Frederick F. Tremayne, United States Naval Reserve, certify that the attached eleven (11) pages written in the Japanese language were handed to me in Sugamo Prison on this day, 30 July 1948, by SAKAGAMI, Shinji to serve as his answers to the interrogatories submitted by counsel for the defense in the case of the United States vs. WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku dated 20 July 1948. SAKAGAMI, Shinji, being unfamiliar with the English language, refused to sign the English translation of his answers, but upon submission of the questions written in Japanese, agreed to write out the answers in Japanese and signed his name thereto. The questions were translated and written in the Japanese language by me and submitted to SAKAGAMI on 28 July 1948.

Frederick F. Tremayne
FREDERICK F. TREMAYNE,
Lieutenant (junior grade),
United States Naval Reserve,
Commander Marianas Liaison
Officer to Legal Section,
GHQ, SCAP.

Exhibit 31 (14)

0323

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES ONE TO EIGHTEEN SUBMITTED TO ME BY
DEFENSE COUNSEL MARTIN E. CARLSON AND PROSECUTION COUNSEL DAVID BOLTON,
CONSISTING OF ELEVEN (11) PAGES, INCLUDING THE COVER.

I SWEAR THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE TRUTH.

28 July 1948

SAKAGAMI, Shinji.

S T A T E M E N T

Interrogatory 1: Answer:	State your name and former rank. SAKAGAMI, Shinji, former Surgeon Lieutenant (JG), I.J.N.
Interrogatory 2: Answer:	When did you first enter the Navy? 1 June 1930.
Interrogatory 3: Answer:	When were you made a warrant officer? 1 April 1942.
Interrogatory 4: Answer:	In February 1944 what was your rank? I was a corpsman warrant officer.
Interrogatory 5: Answer:	Were you ever stationed at Fourth Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll? If so, during what period? Yes, I was stationed there. As I recall I was there during the period from June 1943 until June or July of 1944. Later I served with the Branch Hospital on Tol Island (Truk Atoll).
Interrogatory 6: Answer:	What was your status and duty in February 1944? I was "Kampanshikan" or deck officer at the hospital at that time. My duty was to see to the cleaning, and policing of the hospital compound, the sweeping of the wards, and the repairing of the buildings, under orders from superiors.
Interrogatory 7: Answer:	Do you remember seeing Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA, Tokikazu and Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA on February 1, 1944? I do not know for certain whether it was on the first of February 1944, but between the time when an American scouting plane visited Truk on the fourteenth of January of that year and February seventeenth of the same year when Truk received its first air raid, I remember seeing them. However, I remembered only the face of NAKAMURA, and did not know his name.
Interrogatory 8: Answer:	What were these two doctors doing when you saw them? The two medical officers were injecting poison into two foreigners.

Exhibit 31 (15)

0324

Interrogatory 9:

Did you also see two foreigners with the two doctors?

Answer:

I saw Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA and Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA with two foreigners. However, I did not know the name of Surgeon NAKAMURA at the time, though I remembered his face.

Interrogatory 10:

Were the two foreigners alive when you saw them with the doctors?

Answer:

I could not tell whether the foreigners were dead or alive as I did not touch them. However, as the surgeons were injecting poison into them, I surmised that they were alive.

Interrogatory 11:

For how long a period of time did you see these two foreigners with the doctors?

Answer:

As I did not look at my watch, I have no accurate recollection, but it was for an extremely short period of time. I think it was within three or four minutes.

Interrogatory 12:

Describe the two foreigners you saw on February 1, 1944, with the two doctors.

Answer:

As to the date it is as I have stated in answer to interrogatory seven. The two foreigners were seated with their feet thrust forward on a grass plain located on a flag hill to the rear of the officers' quarters of the Fourth Naval Hospital. I could not see their hands well but I received the impression that they were placed behind their backs and bound. I seem to have the recollection that they were without clothes and that they were blindfolded. As I recall the color of their skin was that of sun tan. I did not notice any wounds on their bodies and as I recall the place round about was extremely quiet, no other sound other than the sound of the surgeons preparing for injections being audible. First Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA injected some poison into the chest of one of prisoners around the heart. The medicine was scopolamine (opium extract) and the dose equivalent to five or six ampules given at one time. At that time Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA was taking five or six pieces strength of a poison known as strychnine nitrate from a box. As Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA concluded his injections, Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA loaded his needles with five or six ampules of strychnine nitrate and aiming the needle at the heart of the other foreigner injected the same strychnine. The foreigner who was injected this strychnine nitrate, shivering fell over. As this was the first time that I saw such large doses of poison being given a person at one time, I surmised that the surgeons were murdering the foreigners. And shocked, I returned to my room. The above is as I recall it.

Interrogatory 13:

Did you kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by strangulation?

Answer:

I absolutely never thought of killing prisoners of war nor did I ever touch one. Furthermore, I was never faced with the necessity of killing a man.

Exhibit 31 (16)

0325

Interrogatory 14:

Answer:

Did you kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by explosions of dynamite? I never used dynamite on a prisoner of war. Moreover, no such demand was made on me.

Interrogatory 15:

Answer:

Did you ever kill two American prisoners of war while stationed at and attached to the Fourth Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands?

I never once killed a prisoner of war or a human being. I never thought of killing a person or did I help in killing a person. There was no demand made on me to kill a person.

Interrogatory 16:

Answer:

Did you ever mistreat two American prisoners of war while stationed at and attached to the Fourth Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands?

I absolutely never mistreated prisoners of war. Further, I never handled prisoners of war nor did I touch a prisoner of war.

Interrogatory 17:

Answer:

Were you present and did you actually see Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA, Tokikazu kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by strangulation?

I saw nothing whatsoever besides Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA and Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA inject heavy doses of poison into two foreigners. I have no knowledge whatsoever on whether these foreigners died or where they were taken by whom.

Interrogatory 18:

Answer:

Were you present and did you see Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA, Tokikazu kill two American prisoners of war on February 1, 1944 by explosions of dynamite?

I absolutely do not know whether Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA used dynamite or not because I did not see it. If he did use it the bodies must have had been covered with wounds. Especially in the upper torso there must have had been terrible wounds. When I saw the two foreigners they were being injected upon by Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA and Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA and it was only for a short period of time, and I do not even know what happened to them as a result. When I saw them for a short time, I did not notice nor observe anything which seemed like wounds. This incident doubtless was conducted in greatest secrecy by a group of medical officers. I do not know of the motivation or the results of these experiments. (This experiment.) Again I cannot understand why they injected poison. Only, because Surgeons OKUYAMA and NAKAMURA injected large doses of poison into the heart, where ordinarily no injections are made, can it be surmised that they desired to murder the two foreigners. I rose from a corpsman to become a lieutenant, junior grade. Therefore, I am not a doctor. Consequently I have no desire for experiments such as experiments or studies with the human body. And further, I had no such need. I was charged with

Exhibit 31 (17)

0326

murder in connection with this incident. Believing that if Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA and Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA would tell the truth I would be cleared of all suspicion. I requested the investigation of both these surgeons time and again, in the meantime submitting my surmises and facts believing them to be of use as data for the investigation. However, Surgeon Commander OKUYAMA died, and my last hope for life or the one who I believed would be that for me, Surgeon Lieutenant NAKAMURA testified to matters which I had never thought of or even dreamed of and committed suicide. As the result of this I am now a fearful murderer I had not even dreamed of becoming and am passing my days in a trance like a living corpse. In retrospection what I stated as having been the details of the incident are fact. Four and a half years have passed since that incident and my memory is beginning to fade, but there is no mistake in what I have heretofore stated. Moreover, as to where the poison came from, which was used by Surgeons OKUYAMA and NAKAMURA, I testified in detail at my trial.

(End.)

28 July 1948

SAKAGAMI, Shinji.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July 1948.

/s/ Frederick F. Tremayne
/t/ FREDERICK F. TREMAYNE,
Lieutenant (junior grade),
United States Naval Reserve.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and complete translation of the original document written in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

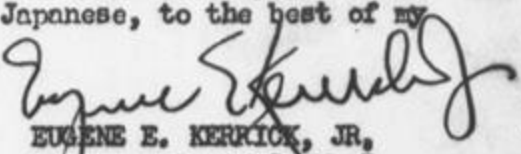

EUGENE E. KERRICK, JR.,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.
Interpreter.

Exhibit 31 (18)

0327

INTERROGATORIES

2 Aug 48

UNITED STATES

v.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to MINEMATSU, Yasuo, former captain, Imperial Japanese Navy, a witness for the defense in the above entitled case now being tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianne (by precept dated 27 July 1948) in accordance with authorization of the Military Commission, subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 6 of said precept, and the authority contained therein

and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP Ltr. A. G. 000.5 (5 December 1945) IS, Subject: "Regulations Governing the trial of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5 d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, Tokyo, with the request that suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition of the said witness therein.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| First Interrogatory: | Will you state your name and your former rank in the Imperial Japanese Navy? |
| Second Interrogatory: | During your service in the Japanese Navy, were you ever on duty in Truk; if so, state the length of your tenure? |
| Third Interrogatory: | During your duties on Truk, what was your post? |
| Fourth Interrogatory: | Who was your immediate superior officer during your duties at Truk? |
| Fifth Interrogatory: | Do you remember whether the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit received some prisoners of war around November, 1943? |
| Sixth Interrogatory: | Do you know around what date these prisoners of war were interned at the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit? |
| Seventh Interrogatory: | From where did you receive these prisoners of war and how many were there? |
| Eighth Interrogatory: | By whose orders did you intern these prisoners of war? |
| Ninth Interrogatory: | Did you ever make a report to the Commandant of the Fourth Base Force, Vice Admiral WAKABAYASHI, regarding these prisoners of war? |
| Tenth Interrogatory: | What did you report to Vice Admiral WAKABAYASHI? |

(1)
Exhibit 32(1)

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Eleventh Interrogatory:

Did WAKABAYASHI instruct you regarding the treatment of these prisoners of war when you made this report? If so, state what instructions he gave you?

Twelfth Interrogatory:

Were there any wounded among these prisoners of war?

Thirteenth Interrogatory:

What steps did you take, if any, to provide medical treatment for them?

Fourteenth Interrogatory:

Did any investigating officer come to the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit to carry out the interrogations of these prisoners?

Fifteenth Interrogatory:

If so, who were they and what unit did they come from?

Sixteenth Interrogatory:

Was the Commandant of the Fourth Base Force or his staff officers present at this interrogation?

Seventeenth Interrogatory:

Did you see the prisoners of war being beaten by anyone? If so, state the circumstances?

Eighteenth Interrogatory:

Did you permit your subordinates to beat the prisoners of war?

Nineteenth Interrogatory:


State what your policy was in handling prisoners of war?

Twentieth Interrogatory:

Did you implement your policy of treatment of prisoners of war by issuing instructions to and making an officer responsible for the custody and care of these prisoners of war while they were at the guard unit?

Twenty-first Interrogatory:

Did WAKABAYASHI ever issue any instruction to you regarding treatment of American prisoners of war? If so, what instruction?


MARTIN E. CARLSON,
COMMANDER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE,
COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED.

(2)

Exhibit 32(2)

0329

Deposition

Yasuo Minematsu, the witness above named, having been first duly sworn by me, Commander Maurice E. Currie, United States Naval Reserve, the Commander Marianas Liaison Officer for War Crimes, Tokyo, Japan, doth depose and say for full answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

To the first interrogatory:	Minematsu, Yasuo, captain, Imperial Japanese Navy.
To the second interrogatory:	Yes, I was on Truk for about three months, from September to December, 1943.
To the third interrogatory:	I was commanding officer of the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit.
To the fourth interrogatory:	Vice Admiral Wakabayashi, Seisaki, Imperial Japanese Navy.
To the fifth interrogatory:	Yes, we received some prisoners from the submarine Sculpin.
To the sixth interrogatory:	I cannot remember the exact date, but it was around the middle of November, 1943.
To the seventh interrogatory:	The prisoners came from the sunken American submarine Sculpin. There were forty-one prisoners.
To the eighth interrogatory:	The prisoners were interned on the orders of the Combined Fleet Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Koga, Mineichi, to the Commander of the Fourth Base Force, through channels, to me.
To the ninth interrogatory:	Yes.
To the tenth interrogatory:	I merely reported that I had interned these prisoners.
To the eleventh interrogatory:	No, Vice Admiral Wakabayashi did not give any specific instructions as to the treatment of these prisoners.
To the twelfth interrogatory:	Yes, there were.
To the thirteenth interrogatory:	One of the prisoners was wounded in the arm (I do not remember which arm), but an amputation was performed which consequently saved his life.

Yasuo Minematsu
峰松 寧夫

To the fourteenth interrogatory:	Yes.
To the fifteenth interrogatory:	The investigating officers who came to my unit were the senior staff officer and several other staff officers of the Eighth Submarine Fleet. I do not recall their names.
To the sixteenth interrogatory:	The senior staff officer of the Fourth Base Force, Commander Higuchi, was present at some of the interrogations. Vice Admiral Wakabayashi was never there during the interrogations.
To the seventeenth interrogatory:	I have not seen any prisoners beaten or mistreated.
To the eighteenth interrogatory:	No, I did not. I watched this very carefully.
To the nineteenth interrogatory:	I would treat them as humanely as possible. Their food was the same as I had. Since they were naked, we provided them with adequate clothing. The prisoners seemed to be very happy.
To the twentieth interrogatory:	Yes, there was an officer in charge of the guards to whom I gave specific instructions; and to the men at large, whenever opportunities presented themselves, I would give the same instructions. The reason for this was that it was the desire of the higher officers, Admiral Koga and Vice Admiral Wakabayashi, that prisoners be treated humanely.
To the twenty-first interrogatory:	I do not recall any written instructions from Vice Admiral Wakabayashi, but Vice Admiral Wakabayashi many times called me and other staff officers together and relayed to us the following instructions which had been received from a naval captain, Yano, Hideo, later killed in Saipan, who was a section chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Naval Ministry in Tokyo: Since the prisoners are to be used to obtain American intelligence and information, they should be treated humanely; otherwise, if they are mistreated, it would be difficult to obtain this intelligence.

Yasuo Minematsu
 山本 松平夫

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
TOKYO, JAPAN

I, Yasuo Minematsu, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understand the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of two (2) pages, and that the foregoing testimony is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

峰松 寧夫

Yasuo Minematsu.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this tenth day of August, 1948.

Maurice E. Currie

Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

I, Hitoshi Kanemitsu, Department of the Army Civilian, being thoroughly conversant with the English and Japanese languages, certify that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively; that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition consisting of two (2) pages to the witness; and that the witness thereupon, in my presence, affixed his signature thereto.

Hitoshi Kanemitsu

Hitoshi Kanemitsu,
Civilian,
Department of the Army.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

We, Maurice E. Currie, commander, United States Naval Reserve, and Joseph Kase, junior, yeoman second class, United States Navy, certify that on the tenth day of August, 1948, Yasuo Minematsu personally appeared before us, and according to Hitoshi Kanemitsu, Department of the Army Civilian, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Yasuo Minematsu again appeared before us on the tenth day of August, 1948, and had read to him the same by Hitoshi Kanemitsu, Department of the Army Civilian; and the said Yasuo Minematsu affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Maurice E. Currie

Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

Joseph Kase Jr.

Joseph Kase, jr.,
Yeoman Second Class,
United States Navy.

INTERROGATORIES

UNITED STATES

v.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

2 Aug 48

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to the Chief of the Liaison Section, Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Japanese Government, a witness for the prosecution in the above entitled case now being tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianas (by precept dated 27 July 1948) in accordance with authorization of the Military Commission, subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 6 of said precept, and the authority contained therein and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP ltr. A.G. 000.5 (5 December 45) IS, Subject: "Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5 d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, Tokyo with the request that suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition of the said witness therein.

INTERROGATORIES WITH REGARD TO CLO #7376 (PD) dtd 19 September 1947.

First Interrogatory:

Annex Table No. 3 bears the legend "as of 1 April 1943." The table contains dates which are apparently subsequent to 1 April 1943. What period of time does Table No. 3 actually cover?

Second Interrogatory:

Annex Table No. 4 bears the legend "as of 1 January 1944." The table contains dates which are apparently subsequent to 1 January 1944. What period of time does Table No. 4 actually cover?

Third Interrogatory:

What was the organization of the Fourth Base Force during the period from July 26, 1943 to February 22, 1944?

Fourth Interrogatory:

What was the organization of the Fourth Base Force from November 20, 1943 to November 28, 1943, on February 17, 1944, January 20, 1944 and on February 1, 1944?

Fifth Interrogatory:

How was the information contained in Annex Table No. 3 and in Annex Table No. 4 compiled? How did you verify the correctness of such information?

(1)

Exhibit 33(1)

0333

Sixth Interrogatory:

To the best of your knowledge are there any errors in Annex Table No. 3, or Annex Table No. 4?

Seventh Interrogatory:

What is meant by the term "geographical jurisdiction"?

INTERROGATORIES WITH REGARD TO CIGCO NO.581 (3.1) dtd 5 March 1948.

First Interrogatory:

How did you compile the data for the roster of officers Fourth Naval Base Force?

Second Interrogatory:

How was the information verified?

Third Interrogatory:

Who were the persons who provided the information from which the roster of officers was made up?

Fourth Interrogatory:

Were the persons or the person sworn?

Fifth Interrogatory:

Does the tenure of office of WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku, 15 July 1943, - 19 February 1944 show the date WAKABAYASHI actually assumed the duty as Commandant of the Fourth Base Force?

Sixth Interrogatory:

Is the date 15 July 1943 only a presumption which may be incorrect?

Martin E. Carlson
MARTIN E. CARLSON,
COMMANDER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE,
COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED.

(2)
Exhibit 33(2)

0334

Deposition

Kenichiro Yoshida, the Chief of the Liaison Section, Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Japanese Government, the witness above named, having been first duly sworn by me, Commander Maurice E. Currie, United States Naval Reserve, the Commander Marianas Liaison Officer for War Crimes, Tokyo, Japan, doth depose and say for full answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

Exhibit 33(3)

0335

Answers With Regard to C.L.O. No. 7376(PD)
dated 19 September 1947.

Answer to the First Interrogatory:

The date, 1 April 1943 set forth as a legend in the Annex Table No. 3 means that the Table shows the organization as of 1 April 1943 but as to the period the Table covers, it is from 1 April 1943 to 1 January 1944, the date set forth in the next Table, viz., Annex Table No. 4, changes of the organization during the period being mentioned in the column of "Remarks" of the Table.

Answer to the Second Interrogatory:

The date, 1 January 1944 set forth as a legend in the Annex Table No. 4 means that the Table shows the organization as of 1 January 1944 but as to the period the Table covers, it is from 1 January 1944 to 4 March 1944, the date set forth in the next Table, viz., Annex Table No. 5, changes of the organization during the period being mentioned in the column of "Remarks" of the Table.

Answer to the Third Interrogatory:

It is the same as the Separate Table No. 1 attached hereto.

Answer to the Fourth Interrogatory:

It is the same as the Separate Tables No.2, No.3 and No.4 attached hereto.

Answer to the Fifth Interrogatory:

DOHI Kazuo, Official of S.D.B. (ex-Commander, I.J.N.), provided the data for information concerning organization and

Exhibit 33(4)

0336

Key and relevant matters contained in the Annex Table No. 3 and in the Annex Table No. 4, investigating various documents concerning organization kept in custody of S.D.B. as a basic material and drawing upon his own memory. During the war he was a staff officer of the Fourth Fleet and later a member of the Naval General Staff in charge of affairs concerning wartime organization of the Imperial Japanese Navy. To these data, the names of the commanding officers and relevant information were added and thus the Annex Tables Nos. 3 and 4 were compiled. Accordingly, these tables as a whole were the best that the then competent authority could furnish within the prescribed time limit.

Answer to the Sixth Interrogatory:

The best efforts possible at that time were concentrated on compiling these two tables. To be sure, all in all there were minor errors in spelling, some uncertainties in some of the names of the commanding officers and errors in the reading thereof. But besides the above, we believe there was no grave error in the main points of the organization in question.

There were, however, attached units (inclusive of vessels) of the Fleet, which, though omitted in the table³, we now deem, Key should have been included in it. Furthermore, as regards such details as locations of units (vessels), nominal units and slight changes of units, it cannot be helped, the tables may appear different a little at first glance, though of same substance, depending on the dates as of which these tables were compiled, on the standard in selecting the data therefor, or on the mode of description thereof.

Answer to the Seventh Interrogatory:

As the Japanese Navy did not use any term rightly corresponding to the term "Geographical Jurisdiction", our answer was made in form of the diagrams showing the organization of forces (Heiryoku Busho) and of the charts showing the operational area in charge (Sakusen Tanninkuiki), in compliance with the oral direction of the competent member of the Legal Section who demanded the information.

To add here further explanation on the above matter, by means of the above diagrams and charts, the meaning almost near to that of the said term, "Geographical Jurisdiction" can be understood -- by the organization of forces is meant the organization of forces decided with the chain of command within it established and respective duties assigned thereto in accordance with the object and policy of the operation, and by the operational area in charge is meant the defence area in charge of each force decided in accordance with the organization of forces.

Consequently, the Commandant of the Fourth Naval Base Force, for example, was not responsible for every thing whatever within the operational area in his charge, needless to say, he was never concerned with the civil administration within the said area. The Commandant only took the responsibility of defending the operational area in his charge, taking command over his subordinate forces allocated in accordance with the organization of forces. He had no authority of command over such forces that were not under his command in accordance with the organization of forces, although the said forces were stationed within the operational area in his charge.

Exhibit 33(6)

Separate Table No. 1.

Organization of Fourth Base Force from 26 July 1943
to 22 February 1944.

Fourth Base Force (Truk)	41st Naval Guards (Truk)	
	42nd Naval Guards (Ponape)	
	43rd Naval Guards (Palau).....	Reorganized into 30th Special Base Force on 10 Jan. 1944.
	(67th Naval Guards)(Nauru)....	Incorporated from 3rd Special Base Force on 5 Jan. 1944.
	902nd Naval Flying Corps (Truk)	
	85th Submarine Base Corps (Truk)	
	3rd Communication Corps (Palau)...	Reorganized into 30th Special Base Force on 10 Jan. 1944.
	4th Communication Corps (Truk)	
	4th Harbor Office (Truk)	
	KOEI-MARU.....	Excluded from 4th Base Force on 20 Jan. 1944.
	No. 2 CHŌAN-MARU.....	Excluded from 4th Base Force on 1 Oct. 1943.
	No. 2 CHŌKŌ-MARU.....	Excluded from 4th Base Force on 1 Oct. 1943.
	HEIJŌ-MARU.....	Excluded from 4th Base Force on 15 Oct. 1943.
	32nd Sub-chaser Division (Sub-chasers Nos. 28, 29 and 30)	
	Sub-chaser No. 31	
	Sub-chaser No. 32	
	Sub-chaser No. 33	
57th Sub-chaser Division		
IKUTA-MARU.....	Included in 4th Base Force on 5 Jan. 1944.	

Exhibit 33(7)

0339

Separate Table No. 2.

Organization of Fourth Base Force from 20 November
1943 to 28 November 1943.

Fourth Base Force (Truk)	—	41st Naval Guards (Truk)
	—	42nd Naval Guards (Ponape)
	—	43rd Naval Guards (Palau)
	—	902nd Naval Flying Corps (Truk)
	—	85th Submarine Base Corps (Truk)
	—	3rd Communication Corps (Palau)
	—	4th Communication Corps (Truk)
	—	4th Harbor Office (Truk)
	—	32nd Sub-chaser Division (Sub-chasers Nos. 28, 29 <i>Ky</i> and 30)
	—	Sub-chaser No. 31
	—	Sub-chaser No. 32
	—	Sub-chaser No. 33
	—	KOEI-MARU
	—	57th Sub-chaser Division

Exhibit 33(8)

0340

Separate Table No. 3.

Organization of Fourth Base Force as of 20
January 1944.

Fourth Base Force (Truk)	— 41st Naval Guards (Truk)
	— 42nd Naval Guards (Ponape)
	— 67th Naval Guards (Nauru)
	— 902nd Naval Flying Corps (Truk)
	— 85th Submarine Base Corps (Truk)
	— 4th Communication Corps (Truk)
	— 4th Harbor Office (Truk)
	— IKUTA-MARU
	— 32nd Sub-chaser Division (Sub-chasers Nos. 28, 29 and 30)
	— Sub-chaser No. 31
	— Sub-chaser No. 32
	— Sub-chaser No. 33
— 57th Sub-chaser Division	

Exhibit 33(9)

0341

Separate Table No. 4.

Organization of Fourth Base Force as of 1 February 1944.

Fourth Base Force (Truk)	41st Naval Guards (Truk)
	42nd Naval Guards (Ponape)
	67th Naval Guards (Nauru)
	902nd Naval Flying Corps (Truk)
	85th Submarine Base Corps (Truk)
	4th Communication Corps (Truk)
	4th Harbor Office (Truk)
	IKUTA-MARU
	32nd Sub-chaser Division (Sub-chasers Nos. 28, 29 and 30)
	Sub-chaser No. 31
	Sub-chaser No. 32
	Sub-chaser No. 33
	57th Sub-chaser Division

The organization of the Fourth Base Force as of 17 February 1944 is the same as that as of 1 February 1944 as shown in the above Separate Table No. 4.

Exhibit 33(10)

0342

Answers With Regard to C.L.C.O. No.581
(3.1) dated 5 March 1948.

Answer to the First Interrogatory:

As for the data for the roster of staff officers of the Fourth Naval Base Force, first, their names were singled out of Navy Ministry Gazettes on Commission and Appointment, based upon, among other sources, the memory of those serving at the S.D.B. Liquidation Division. Next, these names were collated with their original curriculums vitae kept in custody of this Division to make sure that they were staff officers of the Fourth Naval Base Force. And then the said roster was compiled with these data at the Administrative Section of this Division.

In the said original curriculums vitae, shifts in commissions and appointments of officers are entered; but each entry in them does not necessarily agree with the actual shifting of the individual concerned. It was, however, impossible in the limited space of time to summon each of the said officers to this Division for confirmation, unless he was serving at that time in this Division. Accordingly, it can not be said decidedly that there were no cases of staff officers on concurrent post who were omitted from the above-mentioned memory through chance. But the said roster submitted to you was the result of investigation on which our best efforts possible were concentrated in the limited space of time allowed to us.

Answer to the Second Interrogatory:

Every item entered in the original curriculums vitae, the cardinal data in the subject matter, has the authority of official certification.

Exhibit 33(11)

- 2 -

Answer to the Third Interrogatory:

NAGASAWA, Kō, Chief of Administrative Section, S.D.B. Liquidation Division, provided it, investigating relevant written appointments from the original curriculums vitae concerned.

Answer to the Fourth Interrogatory:

No special swearing was made in preparing the roster.

Answer to the Fifth Interrogatory:

The tenure of office of WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku, 15 July 1943 - 19 February 1944, shows the period extending between the day on which he was appointed Commandant, Fourth Naval Base Force, and the day on which he was shifted to other post, by the Navy Minister on both occasions in written appointments. It may not therefore necessarily agree with the period through which he actually held the said office and carried out the duties thereof.

Answer to the Sixth Interrogatory:

The date, 15 July 1943 is correct insofar as it concerns the written appointment. But it does not mean the date under which the authority of command was actually handed down to and taken over by him.

Exhibit 33(12)

0344

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
TOKYO, JAPAN } SS

I, Kenichiro Yoshida, the Chief of the Liaison Section, Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Japanese Government, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understand the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of nine (9) pages, and that the foregoing testimony, obtained from competent authorities of the Japanese Government, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Kenichiro Yoshida
Kenichiro Yoshida

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of August, 1948.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, Maurice E. Currie, commander, United States Naval Reserve, and Joseph Kase, junior, yeoman second class, United States Navy, certify that on the sixteenth day of August, 1948, Kenichiro Yoshida, the Chief of the Liaison Section, Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Japanese Government, appeared before us and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that the said Kenichiro Yoshida, the Chief of the Liaison Section, Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Japanese Government, read his testimony and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

Joseph Kase Jr
Joseph Kase, jr.,
Yeoman Second Class,
United States Navy.

Exhibit 33(13)

0345

UNITED STATES
vs.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

INTERROGATORIES

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to MINEMATSU, Yasuo, former captain, Imperial Japanese Navy, residing in Japan, a witness for the defense in the above entitled case now being tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianas (by precept dated 27 July 1948, as modified) in accordance with authorization of the Military Commission, the judge advocate having been given reasonable opportunity to submit cross-interrogatories, subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 6 of said precept, and the authority contained therein and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP, ltr. AG 000.5 (5 Dec. 1945) IS, Subject "Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5 d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, Tokyo, with the request that some suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken the deposition of the said witness thereon:

- First interrogatory: State your name and former rank in the Imperial Japanese Navy.
- Second interrogatory: In your deposition of 10 August 1948 you stated "One of the prisoners was wounded in the arm (I do not remember which arm) but an amputation was performed which consequently saved his life." Do you know the name of the doctor who ordered and who performed the amputation and where the operation was performed?
- Third interrogatory: By whose orders and by what authority did these officers from the Eighth Submarine Fleet come to the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit and interrogate these submarine prisoners of war?
- Fourth interrogatory: What was the extent of their authority in conducting their interrogations.
- Fifth interrogatory: Did these officers from the Eighth Submarine Fleet report the results of their interrogations of the prisoners to you. To whom did they report?

Sixth interrogatory:

How many times and for how long periods did these officers continue their interrogations of these submarine prisoners.

Seventh interrogatory:

Do you know the rank of the officers from the Eighth Submarine Fleet who conducted the interrogations?

Eighth interrogatory:

Were there also enlisted men or civilians who came with these officers from the Eighth Submarine Fleet and who assisted in the interrogation?

Ninth interrogatory:

Did the interrogations all take place at one spot before the entire group of interrogators?

Tenth interrogatory:

Were the same interrogating officers present throughout the interrogations?

Eleventh interrogatory:

Did these interrogating officers from the Eighth Submarine Fleet report to you when they had completed their interrogation of these prisoners and if so, what did they report and when?

Twelfth interrogatory:

Were all of these submarine prisoners transferred from the Guard Unit at the same time and if so, when and by whose orders?

Dated at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam, Marianas Islands, August 27, 1948.

Arthur G. Robinson
ARTHUR G. ROBINSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
President of the Military Commission.

James P. Kenny
JAMES P. KENNY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy,
Judge Advocate.

Deposition

Yasuo Minematsu, the witness above named, having been first duly sworn by me, Commander Maurice E. Currie, United States Naval Reserve, the Commander Naval Forces Marianas Liaison Officer for War Crimes, Tokyo, Japan, doth depose and say for full answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

To the first interrogatory:	Minematsu, Yasuo, captain, IJN.
To the second interrogatory:	Doctor Iwanami of the Fourth Naval Hospital.
To the third interrogatory:	By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Koga.
To the fourth interrogatory:	To get new information from the prisoners about American submarines and the American navy.
To the fifth interrogatory:	No, this was not reported to me; however, I did get a copy of the report which I placed in my files and which I presume was destroyed during the American bombings of Truk. I believe this report was sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Fleet, who, I suppose, would dispatch copies of it to those activities concerned. A copy should have been sent to the Navy Ministry by the Eighth Fleet.
To the sixth interrogatory:	I do not know exactly. I have no knowledge of this whatsoever. It was in the area under my command, but I had no direct connection with the interrogation.
To the seventh interrogatory:	There was a commander (I do not remember his name). He was the senior staff officer of the Eighth Fleet, and he was in charge of the interrogation. Other staff officers of the Eighth Fleet assisted him.
To the eighth interrogatory:	I do not know. There were interpreters, but I do not remember their status.
To the ninth interrogatory:	I wasn't at the scene of the interrogation, so I do not know.
To the tenth interrogatory:	Yes, I am sure the same officers came to the interrogation each time.
To the eleventh interrogatory:	Upon completion of the interrogation they reported to me saying that they had finished interrogating the prisoner and were ready to have the prisoners reinterned, and this was reported to me right after the interrogation. The completion of the interrogation occurred during the night.

To the twelfth interrogatory:

I do not remember the exact date; however, it was through direct orders of the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Koga. The prisoners were shipped back to Japan by two aircraft carriers. The orders came right after the completion of the interrogation.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
TOKYO, JAPAN) SS.

I, Yasuo Minematsu, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understand the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of one and one-fourth pages, and that the foregoing testimony is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

山本 敏夫

Yasuo Minematsu.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1948.

Maurice E. Currie

Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

I, Yuichi Nakahara, Department of the Army Civilian, being thoroughly conversant with the English and Japanese languages, certify that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively; that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition consisting of one and one-fourth (1 $\frac{1}{4}$) pages to the witness; and that the witness thereupon, in my presence, affixed his signature thereto.

Yuichi Nakahara

Yuichi Nakahara,
Civilian,
Department of the Army.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

We, Maurice E. Currie, commander, United States Naval Reserve, and Joseph Kase, junior, yeoman first class, United States Navy, certify that on the thirtieth day of August, 1948, Yasuo Minematsu personally appeared before us, and according to Yuichi Nakahara, Department of the Army Civilian, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Yasuo Minematsu again appeared before us on the thirtieth day of August, 1948, and had read to him the same by Yuichi Nakahara, Department of the Army Civilian; and the said Yasuo Minematsu affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Maurice E. Currie

Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

Joseph Kase, Jr.

Joseph Kase, jr.,
Yeoman First Class,
United States Navy.

UNITED STATES
vs.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

INTERROGATORIES

20 August 1948

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to Atsushi ISOBE, former captain, IJN, residing in Japan, a witness for the defense in the above entitled case now being tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianas (by precept dated 27 July 1948, as modified) in accordance with authorization of the Military Commission, the prosecution having been given reasonable opportunity to submit cross-interrogatories, subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 6 of said precept, and the authority contained therein and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP, ltr. AG, 000.5 (5 Dec. 1945) LS, Subject "Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5 d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, Tokyo, with the request that some suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition of the said witness thereon:

First Interrogatory:	State your name and former rank.
Second Interrogatory:	Where were you stationed and what were your duties in February 1944?
Third Interrogatory:	Calling your attention to the first big American air raid at Truk on or about 17 February 1944, did you attend a conference to discuss Japanese losses and defensive measures on or about the evening of 17 February 1944 at Fourth Base Force Headquarters.
Fourth Interrogatory:	Do you remember who was at this conference and if so, state the persons present?
Fifth Interrogatory:	Did Captain TANAKA, the commanding officer of the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit, make a report as to the losses sustained by the Guard Unit?
Sixth Interrogatory:	Did you hear Captain TANAKA report he had executed seven (7) prisoners of war at the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit?
Seventh Interrogatory:	What did you hear him report?
Eighth Interrogatory:	When did you leave this conference?
Ninth Interrogatory:	Did the Americans continue their shelling and bombing of Truk the next day?

Martin E. Carlson
MARTIN E. CARLSON,
Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve,
Defense Counsel.

ENCLOSURE (A)
Exhibit 35 (1)

0351

Dated at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam,
Marianas Islands, August 21, 1948.

Arthur G. Robinson

ARTHUR G. ROBINSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
President of the Military Commission.

James P. Kenny

JAMES P. KENNY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy,
Judge Advocate.

Deposition

Jun Isobe, the witness above named, having been first duly sworn by me, Commander M. E. Currie, United States Naval Reserve, the Commander Naval Forces Marianas Liaison Officer for War Crimes, Tokyo, Japan, doth depose and say for full answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

- To the first interrogatory: My name is Isobe, Jun. The Japanese characters of my name can also be read Isobe, Atsushi. My rank at the time of demobilization in November, 1945, was rear admiral.
- To the second interrogatory: I was stationed on Truk Island. I was a captain at that time and was the commanding officer of the Fourth Communication Unit.
- To the third interrogatory: I cannot recall attending this conference of February 17. Due to the fact that I was the communications commanding officer, most of the conferences of defense measures were not attended by me. Mostly this type of conference was attended by the members of the defense unit and the base headquarters. My communications unit mostly communicated with islands outside the Truk Atoll. Usually when there was anything big happening, they had a conference, but off hand I do not recall attending this one.
- To the fourth interrogatory: As I stated above, I do not remember attending this conference.
- To the fifth interrogatory: As I stated above, I do not remember attending this conference.
- To the sixth interrogatory: As I stated above, I do not remember attending this conference.
- To the seventh interrogatory: As I stated above, I do not remember attending this conference.
- To the eighth interrogatory: As I stated above, I do not remember attending this conference.
- To the ninth interrogatory: Yes.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES }
TOKYO, JAPAN } SS.

I, Jun Isobe, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understand the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of one (1) page, and that the foregoing testimony is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

磯部 淳
Jun Isobe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-eighth day of August, 1948.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

I, Masahide Yamada, Department of the Army Civilian, being thoroughly conversant with the English and Japanese languages, certify that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively; that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition consisting of one (1) page to the witness; and that the witness thereupon, in my presence, affixed his signature thereto.

Masahide Yamada
Masahide Yamada,
Civilian,
Department of the Army.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

We, Maurice E. Currie, commander, United States Naval Reserve, and Joseph Kase, junior, yeoman first class, United States Navy, certify that on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1948, Jun Isobe personally appeared before us, and according to Masahide Yamada, Department of the Army Civilian, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Jun Isobe again appeared before us on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1948, and had read to him the same by Masahide Yamada, Department of the Army Civilian; and the said Jun Isobe affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

Joseph Kase, Jr.
Joseph Kase, Jr.,
Yeoman First Class,
United States Navy.

UNITED STATES
vs.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

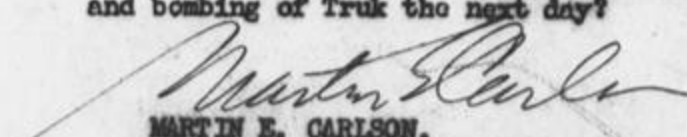
INTERROGATORIES

20 August 1948

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to Tomosaburo MIURA, former captain, IJN, residing in Japan, a witness for the defense in the above entitled case now being tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianas (by precept dated 27 July 1948, as modified) in accordance with authorization of the Military Commission, the prosecution having been given reasonable opportunity to submit cross-interrogatories, subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 6 of said precept, and the authority contained therein and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP, ltr. AG. 000.5 (5 Dec. 1945) LS, Subject "Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5 d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, Tokyo, with the request that some suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition of the said witness thereon:

First Interrogatory:	State your name and former rank.
Second Interrogatory:	Where were you stationed and what were your duties in February 1944?
Third Interrogatory:	Calling your attention to the first big American air raid at Truk on or about 17 February 1944, did you attend a conference to discuss Japanese losses and defensive measures on or about the evening of 17 February 1944 at Fourth Base Force Headquarters.
Fourth Interrogatory:	Do you remember who was at this conference and if so, state the persons present?
Fifth Interrogatory:	Did Captain TANAKA, the commanding officer of the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit, make a report as to the losses sustained by the Guard Unit?
Sixth Interrogatory:	Did you hear Captain TANAKA report he had executed seven (7) prisoners of war at the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit?
Seventh Interrogatory:	What did you hear him report?
Eighth Interrogatory:	When did you leave this conference?
Ninth Interrogatory:	Did the Americans continue their shelling and bombing of Truk the next day?


MARTIN E. CARLSON,
Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve,
Defense Counsel.

ENCLOSURE (B)
Exhibit 36(1)

0355

Dated at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam,
Marianas Islands, August 21, 1948.

Arthur G. Robinson
ARTHUR G. ROBINSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
President of the Military Commission.

James P. Kenny
JAMES P. KENNY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy,
Judge Advocate.

Deposition

Tomosaburo Miura, the witness above named, having been first duly sworn by me, Commander Maurice E. Currie, United States Naval Reserve, the Commander Naval Forces Marianas Liaison Officer for War Crimes, Tokyo, Japan, doth depose and say for full answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

To the first interrogatory: My name is Miura, Tomosaburo. I was demobilized from the Japanese navy as a rear admiral.

To the second interrogatory: I was stationed on Truk, and my duty was as harbormaster. I was a captain at that time.

To the third interrogatory: To the best of my recollection, there was no conference in the evening of February 17, 1944, the first day of the air raids, relative to Japanese losses and defense measures. As I remember, the extent of damages was reported to headquarters by telephone.

To the fourth interrogatory: Since I do not know of the conference, I cannot state who was present.

To the fifth interrogatory: I do not know.

To the sixth interrogatory: I did not hear anything about the execution of seven prisoners of war.

To the seventh interrogatory: I do not know of any report.

To the eighth interrogatory: Since I denied the existence of such a conference in Question Number Three, I do not know.

To the ninth interrogatory: Yes, the American bombs started falling early in the morning on the next day. The first air raid was against Japanese planes and about thirty ships, and that bombing was stopped during the night. Early the following morning they bombed the remainder of the ships and the oil tanks.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
TOKYO, JAPAN) SS.

I, Tomosaburo Miura, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understand the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of three-fourths of a page, and that the foregoing testimony is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

三浦友三郎

Tomosaburo Miura.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirty-first day of August, 1948.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

I, Hoshio Yokoi, sergeant, United States Army, being thoroughly conversant with the English and Japanese languages, certify that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively; that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition consisting of three-fourths of a page to the witness; and that the witness thereupon, in my presence, affixed his signature thereto.

Hoshio Yokoi
Hoshio Yokoi,
Sergeant,
United States Army.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

We, Maurice E. Currie, commander, United States Naval Reserve, and Joseph Kase, junior, yeoman first class, United States Navy, certify that on the thirty-first day of August, 1948, Tomosaburo Miura personally appeared before us and according to Hoshio Yokoi, sergeant, United States Army, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Tomosaburo Miura again appeared before us on the thirty-first day of August, 1948, and had read to him the same by Hoshio Yokoi, sergeant, United States Army; and the said Tomosaburo Miura affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

Joseph Kase Jr
Joseph Kase, junior,
Yeoman First Class,
United States Navy.

UNITED STATES
vs.
WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku

INTERROGATORIES

The following interrogatories are requested to be propounded to MINEMATSU, Yasuo, former captain, Imperial Japanese Navy, residing in Japan, a witness for the prosecution in the above entitled case now being tried before the Military Commission convened by authority of Commander Marianas (by precept dated 27 July 1948, as modified) in accordance with authorization of the Military Commission, the defense having been given reasonable opportunity to submit cross-interrogatories, subject to objections and exceptions, in accordance with the authority of Paragraph 6 of said precept, and the authority contained therein and the rules of evidence promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, SCAP, ltr. AG 000.5 (5 Dec. 1945) LS, Subject "Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals," especially Section 5 d (1) (c) thereof, which authorizes the use in evidence of affidavits, depositions or other signed statements.

These interrogatories are respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, Tokyo, with the request that some suitable officer may be assigned to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition of the said witness thereon:

First interrogatory:	State your name and former rank in the Imperial Japanese Navy.
Second interrogatory:	When the prisoners of war from the American submarine SCULPIN arrived at the Forty-first Naval Guard Unit, where were they confined?
Third interrogatory:	Describe the interior of this place of confinement.
Fourth interrogatory:	How many cells were there in this building?
Fifth interrogatory:	Were the POW's confined in this building all during their stay at the Guard Unit?
Sixth interrogatory:	In your deposition of 10 August 1948 you stated that you merely reported to Wakabayashi that you had interned prisoners of war. Are you certain that is all you reported to him?
Seventh interrogatory:	When and where was this report made to Wakabayashi?
Eighth interrogatory:	Did you report to Wakabayashi concerning the place and conditions of the confinement of these submarine POW's?
Ninth interrogatory:	If so, what did you report to him?

Tenth interrogatory:

In your deposition of 10 August 1948 you state that the senior staff officer of the Fourth Base Force, Commander Higuchi, was present at some of the interrogations of the submarine POW's. Approximately how many times was he present?

Eleventh interrogatory:

What part did Commander Higuchi take in these interrogations of the submarine POW's?

First cross-interrogatory:

If all the prisoners were not confined to this one building, in what other building were they interned? State the number of persons, the period, the name of the other building and its approximate size.

Second cross-interrogatory:

Were there any sick persons in this group (including the person who received surgical operation)? If so, were those sick persons also confined in this building (mentioned in third interrogatory) together with the rest?

Dated at the Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam, Marianas Islands, August 26, 1948.

Arthur G. Robinson
ARTHUR G. ROBINSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
President of the Military Commission.

James P. Kenny
JAMES P. KENNY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy,
Judge Advocate.

Deposition

Yasuo Minematsu, the witness above named, having been first duly sworn by me, Commander Maurice E. Currie, United States Naval Reserve, the Commander Naval Forces Marianas Liaison Officer for War Crimes, Tokyo, Japan, doth depose and say for full answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

To the first interrogatory:	Minematsu, Yasuo, captain, IJN.
To the second interrogatory:	They were confined in a small house.
To the third interrogatory:	The place where they were confined had about three or four rooms. This building was used as a jail for confining bad Japanese soldiers. Each room was constructed to accommodate one prisoner. Since there were about forty-one prisoners of war that came in, we put about fourteen or fifteen in each room. There was no place for them to lie down; they had to sit. I think there were two windows in each cell.
To the fourth interrogatory:	There were about three or four cells.
To the fifth interrogatory:	Yes. They were kept in this building except when they were interrogated when they were taken outside.
To the sixth interrogatory:	Wakabayashi asked me to intern these prisoners; so when the chief of staff came to our place, I told him that I interned the prisoners of war. I did not go to Wakabayashi. The chief of staff came to me. Wakabayashi told me to intern the prisoners.
To the seventh interrogatory:	I made this report to Chief of Staff Higuchi. He came to me. I did not make this report to Wakabayashi direct.
To the eighth interrogatory:	I reported this matter to Higuchi, and it was his duty to report it to Wakabayashi.
To the ninth interrogatory:	I believe I reported to Higuchi the health of the prisoners, the number of men, and their ranks. That is all I can remember.
To the tenth interrogatory:	About two times.
To the eleventh interrogatory:	He just listened to the interrogations.

峰松寧夫

To the first cross-interrogatory: All the prisoners were confined in this one building that I have been talking about.

To the second cross-interrogatory: No one was sick, but there was one injured person. He was kept at the Fourth Naval Hospital.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES } SS.
TOKYO, JAPAN

I, Yasuo Minematsu, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understand the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of one and one-fourth pages, and that the foregoing testimony is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yasuo Minematsu
Yasuo Minematsu.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-eighth day of August, 1948.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

I, Rosario Abarques, civilian interpreter, Legal Section, SCAP, being thoroughly conversant with the English and Japanese languages, certify that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively; that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition consisting of one and one-four (1 1/4) pages to the witness; and that the witness thereupon, in my presence, affixed his signature thereto.

Rosario Abarques
Rosario Abarques,
Civilian Interpreter,
Legal Section, SCAP.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

We, Maurice E. Currie, commander, United States Naval Reserve, and Joseph Kase, junior, yeoman first class, United States Navy, certify that on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1948, Yasuo Minematsu personally appeared before us, and according to Rosario Abarques, civilian interpreter, Legal Section, SCAP, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Yasuo Minematsu again appeared before us on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1948, and had read to him the same by Rosario Abarques, civilian interpreter, Legal Section, SCAP; and the said Yasuo Minematsu affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Maurice E. Currie
Maurice E. Currie,
Commander,
United States Naval Reserve.

Joseph Kase, Jr.
Joseph Kase, Jr.,
Yeoman First Class,
United States Navy.

PETITION

To His Excellency,
The Supreme Commander Marianas
of the United States Pacific Fleet

November 12, 1946
486 Taishido-cho,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to
Japan.

Esteemed Sir:

Representing the whole member of the family, I have taken liberty of writing to Your Excellency, the Supreme Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, begging for your esteemed sympathy and kind consideration for the trial of my father, former Vice-admiral WAKABAYASHI Seisak^a_u of the former Imperial Japanese Navy, who was taken to the Sugamo Detention House on May 15 this year.

A month later as we had been informed that we could visit our father, mother and I hurried to the Sugamo prison with the things that father wanted to have, hoping to see him even for a short time and to talk with him. But when we arrived there, we were told by a person in charge, "Sorry, but Mr. Seisake

EXHIBIT 30

0363

(2)

WAKABAYASHI was taken to Guam early this morning." Your Excellency will very well imagine how we felt then. Mother and I kept vacantly standing there for a while, but finally we staggered out of the gate and started homeward. As we came back near our home, my younger brothers and sisters came running out of the gate, and asked mother, "Was daddy in high spirit? Did he ask you about us? etc." Hoping not to grieve the little people, mother replied, "Yes, he was; yes, he did ----", but it required great efforts for her to answer them, I knew.

Six months have already elapsed since that time. Moreover, it has just been three years since my elder brother, Hajime, was drafted and left for the front; but nothing has been heard from him since. I wonder whether he is dead or alive? Mother is worrying to death how to support seven children of whom six are younger than myself. Our future is all dark; I am so sorry to see mother suffering like this.

As I am sitting writing this, I see the visions of my father vividly before

Exhibit 38

0364

(3)

my eyes:- his smiling face nodding, and watching me write, for I have never seen father's angry face; and ^{that} father cleverly mending his own socks. Father was very clever with needles and tools as most men in the navy, are. I often found him, bending his gray head down, intently engaged in mending his own socks or shirt, in the sunny living room in winter days; sometimes he worked on my little brothers' things.

In summer evenings, we have raids of mosquitoes as we have no screen doors in our house. Any ordinary people, when bitten by a mosquito, would unconsciously slap and kill the ~~mos~~ insect, but my father would not. He would lightly catch it with the right hand, put it slowly on the palm of the left hand, ^{then} ~~and~~ blow it away into the air, saying, "You can have my blood whenever you want ~~to~~, but never sting other people". This may sound funny to you, but, as my father has been a devoted buddhist, he hated to kill even an insect.

Exhibit 38

0365

(4)

Therefore, I can never dream that he would ever be able to take man's life away. Thinking of father's loving face, mother, brothers, sisters, and I are praying for the day, when the innocence of our father be proved, will come soon.

Your Excellency, I beg you will please take these circumstances into your kind consideration, and please be merciful and tolerant for the trial of our father.

We have, Sir, the honor to remain your obedient servant

WAKABAYASHI Ioko

(eldest daughter of
WAKABAYASHI Seisaku).

Exhibit 38

0366


嘆願書

ツツシニテ ガム島米軍最高司令官閣下
 ニ申上げマス。 ボク、父元トマジ島
 海軍コシキヨチニレイカン 海軍中將若林清作
 ノサイバシラハヤク 終ヘテ 解放シテ
 下サイ。 オ父サマニ ヤサシイ、オトナシイ、
 性シツノ人デ 秋タチ兄弟ヲカハイガチ
 クレマシタ。 ムゴタラシイ行ノトスルノ
 デハ ゼツタイ ナイト 思ヒマス。
 ダタイマ ルスヲ 守ツテキル 家ハ東京ニ
 アリマスガ タミトスル 兄サニハ戦死シ
 三番目ノ姉サニモ オ父サニールス中ニ 去年
 亡クナリマシタノデ 上ノネヘサニタチ二人ガ
 ハタライテボクト 小サイ姉サニハ 学校ヘ
 イツテキマス。 オ母サニハ 悲シイコトガ

ツツキマスノテ 弱^ヨツテミ^セハサイ^セ弟^{ナニ}ヲ
 ツレテ^{ナニ}田舎^{ナニ}テク^{ナニ}ニ^{ナニ}ナマス。親^{ナニ}子^{ナニ}兄弟^{ナニ}
 ガカヤニテハナレテナ^{ナニ}コトハトテモナ^{ナニ}ニ
 ク辛^{ナニ}イコトナマス。オ^{ナニ}父^{ナニ}サ^{ナニ}ナ^{ナニ}家^{ナニ}ニ
 カヘニテイタダナレ^{ナニ}ボクハトテモ^{ナニ}辛^{ナニ}セ
 ダト^{ナニ}思^{ナニ}ナマス。ト^{ナニ}ダ^{ナニ}一^{ナニ}日^{ナニ}モ^{ナニ}イ^{ナニ}ヤ^{ナニ}
 ボクタナ^{ナニ}オ^{ナニ}父^{ナニ}サ^{ナニ}ヲカヘニテクダ^{ナニ}ナ
 オネガヒイタ^{ナニ}ナマス。

若林清作二男

若林

攻^{ナニ}ナ^{ナニ}


ガハ島駐米國軍最高司令官

殿

PETITION

Petition from Osamu Wakabayashi, aged 10, 2nd son of
Seisaku Wakabayashi, former Vice Admiral.

Dear Commander of American Forces on Guam Island,

Please send my daddy home as quickly as possible after your judgment
is over.


My daddy was very kind and gentle, and loved us brothers and sisters.
I don't think daddy would do any cruel thing. I am living in Tokyo. My
elder brother whom we used to depend upon, died in the war and another
sister died last year when daddy was away. Two of my elder sisters are
sending us, small sister and me, to school doing their hard work at home
making small things.

My mama is very weak as she suffered because of a lot of sad matters.
My small brother is living in the country. It is very lonely and sad
for we all are now separated. I am very happy if you can send my daddy
home. Please send daddy home even one day earlier.

Yours respectfully,

/s/ Osamu Wakabayashi

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of
the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.


Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

39(a)

0371

Testimonial Statement
On The Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi

Seisaku Wakabayashi is a former subordinate of mine who served under me. He is a man of upright character and possesses good qualities. When performing his assigned duties, he was faithful as well as being impartial. His sense of toleration was especially strong and he was also compassionate and modest.

I wish to depose that judging from his disposition, he could not have given out orders to commit any act of brutality nor would he have tolerated it.

Signed;

Kichisaburo Nomura

ex- Admiral

former Ambassador to U. S. A.

元海軍中將若林清作討死を格別明告

東京即誌を以て代へ木下町一〇三二

元海軍中將 長谷川 清

昭和四年十二月より四年間若林君(当時中將)に余が第一艦隊第二艦隊に就いて司令官を兼ねる中、先任を謀りてテ勤務に一年間生れ共し其人振りを

同君は温厚篤実、其面目を紳士にシテ情義に富み

上下、同僚、同僚の間、始終に又思慮周密に

テ軽重を度し、動なり、爲り、考へテ後ニ著手するガシテ

鋭利俊敏、ガニマス

同君、人振りを知らず、同君が捕虜虚偽、如キ

非人道的な事ヲナシ人物に到底考へられ、寧ろ愛

撫さるべき人なりト認め

No.

昭和三十三年八月十八日 於東京
天海軍大將 長谷川 清

Exhibit 41

0374

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku
Wakabayashi, Ex-Vice Admiral of the
Defunct Imperial Japanese Navy.

While I was Commandant of the 2nd Submarine Squadron of the 2nd Fleet, Mr. Wakabayashi (then Commander) served as Senior Officer in my Staff for one year from December 1929, -- one year during which we lived together. So I know his person well.

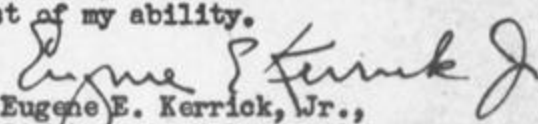
He was a gentleman; moderate, sincere and serious-minded. He was kind and warm-hearted, and associated with his superiors and colleagues always on amicable terms. He was also a man of good sense and discretion abstaining from rashness, who carefully weighed matters before going ahead.

I, who know him well, cannot at all imagine him to be capable of committing such inhuman conduct as maltreating POW's. He was more likely, I thought, to err on the side of kindness.

Signed in Tokyo, on this 18th day of August, 1948.

Kiyoshi Hasegawa
1032, Oyama-cho, Yoyogi,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.


Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

41(a)

0375

元海軍中將若林清作「討ま」人格証明書

東京都世田谷区深澤町四丁目

千七百四十二番地

小林 輝造

若林元海軍中將は、私一九二三年末、一九二七年春、元海軍省軍務局長
に一時代に中佐の官階に在り、軍務司員として、私の配下に在り人物として、当
時全員の主務として扱ひ、居た事は、軍務、通信及儀禮にあらう記憶して
居る事、之等の事務は海軍部内及他、方面と交渉する、その事柄が若
林君の資性況着、冷静、常に公正の態度を有し、事に當りまづ、相
互、諒合、円満に終始した、若林君の頭腦明晰、為り、その事柄が私
其人格の力、と信じて居る事

其後私の海軍艦政本部長、兵隊司令官等、職に在り、その時、其の
大佐に進級した居る若林君に會ひ、其の性格は態度に些の變化はな

無口、大方、偏、然るが部下の待遇改善、福祉増進、之は
折衝する者の全情をあらう記憶して居る事

要するに私の所見は、若林君は敬愛する人、全然、その人、海軍、兵隊、
殊に、折、者の全情を有し居る人、と信じて居る事

以上、私の良心に照らし、真実と確信を証言する事

昭和二十三年八月十三日於東京

小林 輝造



Exhibit 42

0377

Character Testimony for Former Vice-
Admiral WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku.

Name: KOBAYASHI, Seizo.
Address: No. 1741, 4-Chome,
Fukazawa-Machi,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Former Vice-Admiral WAKABAYASHI was under my command as a member of the Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry, as a Commander, when I was the Chief of the Bureau from the end of 1923 to the spring of 1927. I remember that the matters in his charge at that time were mainly transportation, communication and ceremonial matters. With such duties in charge, he had frequent connection not only with naval circles, but also with other quarters. Being a self-possessed and cool-headed man and always having engaged in his duties in an impartial attitude, his contacts and negotiations with them had peacefully proceeded all along. This comes, I believe, of integrity of his character more than anything else, although I admit it would be attributable to his clear head also.

Later, when I was the Chief of Naval Technical Department or Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet, I met him occasionally; his rank was Captain then. There had not been even a slight change in either his character or attitude; modest and taciturn as he had been as before, and when he had spoken, I remember, his sympathy toward the weak such as improvement of the treatment of his men or promotion of their welfare had always become the subject of his conversation.

In short, WAKABAYASHI is not an arrogant man in any sense, but an affable man of integrity, so far as my views and belief are concerned.

I hereby testify the above according to my conscience, firmly believing it is true and correct.

August 13th, 1948, at Tokyo.

/s/ KOBAYASHI, Seizo.
Kobayashi, Seizo.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

42(a)

0378

元海軍中將若林清作に対する人格證明書

東京都新宿区下落合一丁目 四七三

元海軍大將 豊田貞次郎

若林清作君は私が海軍在職中、二回私の下に勤務を致して居りました。

第一回は昭和六年私が横須賀鎮守府参謀長時代に同鎮守府首席参謀として、又第二回は昭和十一年私が呉海軍工廠長時代に同廠總務部長代理(工員總務部長になられた記憶)としてあります。若林君の任命されたこの二つの職務は何か非常に重要且繁忙な配置でありまして非常なる勉強努力と精緻な判断を要するものであります。更に又廣く常識と調和綜合の才を必要とし且優に上司に代つて各方面と折衝し種々異を要求、意見を収斂める爲に時には毅然たる態度をとらなければならぬ事相当強力性がなければ勤まりない様な極めて重要にして「タクト」を必要とする職務であります。

若林君は此の二つの職務を極めて優秀なる成績を以てまことに終始せしめ、事は今尚私の記憶に新なる処であります。右の様には非常に困難なる仕事に何か美事に成り遂げられたことは同君の有する行政的手腕、識見の披露なるに因りては勿論であります。夫れ以上に其の成功と満ち得た重要な原因の存在を因却しはなりません。夫れは同君の人格であります。私は同君の人格を、同君の人格は、極めて重厚、謹厳、公正、真摯であります。

一言一行と雖も高しきものと云ふことが大なる特徴であります。そして正義觀念に強い人である事、即ち、事は絶対の條であり如何なる場合に於てもそんな事の出来ぬ、崇高なる人格者でありました。

この強い信念の下に如何なる困難も黙して打倒を行つた人でありました。何れかと云へば無口な人で、あまり無口な人でありました。事務職務に關係ある場合には自己の信念を淳々と陳述し、上司と

雖も尤も説得しなれば己の強靱性を持つた人でありました。然し其反面は非常に人にやさしく特に子供が好む自分の子供を連れて海水浴に行き、又散歩に行くことを見掛けた事も屡々ありました。

又官舎で附近の子供達を集めて懐柔して運動遊戯なども一緒に行い、いかにも子供嫌な好を節振も遺憾なく發揮して兵卒有様を見て私と思ひます。敬愛したことがあります。

若林君は軍政軍令行々として可なりなる人物でありました。私の知る所では何れかと云へば軍令方面よりし軍政行政方面に属する人でありました。昔年、軍時代には軍紀風紀の維持には中々

厳格であり、又昔年、軍時代の維持を善くすべきこと、及海軍士官の本質上、〇陸公法を勉め、心算あることを説いて居るのを聞いたことがあります。

之を以て私の若林君に対する人格証明を終ります。此の機會に一言附加することを許さ小ます。小は如くして望外のは合であります。それは余の儀であります。右の様な性格が持主で

ある若林清作君でありますから、向う〇陸公法に背教したり、規律を破るや又許さ

正義の道に下つた事、觀念が如何なるにせよ、私に接する事、即ち、私に接する事は、今に至るまで、

ありまして、本としてどうも想像だけに出来た所がありますか之は私のみならず彼を識る
人は誰でも此の觀察に全く同意であることを、確信致す次第であります

昭和二十三年八月十六日

於東京

豊田貞次郎

豊田貞次郎
人

Exhibit 43

0382

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
Ex-Admiral of the Defunct Imperial Japanese Navy.

Mr. Seisaku Wakabayashi served twice as my subordinate during my Naval service; first, in 1931 as Senior Staff Officer, Yokosuka Naval Station, while I was Chief of Staff of the said Station; and second, in 1937 as Acting Chief of Administrative Division, Kure Navy Yard (I remember he was promoted to Full Chief of that Division in December), while I was Chief of the said Navy Yard. Both of the above posts were very important and busy posts calling for unusual diligence and effort coupled with delicate judgment. Moreover, they required wide range of common sense and talent for harmonious coordination. And on numerous occasions it was necessary to negotiate with people in diverse fields and to bring various opinions or requests into harmony, -- circumstances which at times called for taking a firm stand. In short, adequate fulfillment of these posts called for tact of the highest order.

Mr. Wakabayashi carried out these two assignments with consummate skill and obtained fine results, -- an impression which even today remains vividly in my recollections. That he accomplished such hard tasks so superbly amply testifies to his administrative ability and outstanding insight. But we must not lose sight of another factor even more important than the foregoing, which contributed to his success, -- that was his noble character. Even today I look upon him with deep respect and trust and hold his character in highest esteem.

He was a man sedate, stern, equitable, and sincere, and exercised most meticulous care in every speech and action. He was a man keenly alive to his ideal of justice, and had a strong aversion to anything tinged with injustice. With such firm conviction he surmounted difficulties however hard. He was rather taciturn and seldom indulged in idle talk. But once in the domain of his duty, he was so insistent and expressed his opinion with such vehemence that he would not stop short until he had convinced the other party, even if that party be his superior. On the other hand, however, he was gentle-hearted and particularly fond of children. He was often seen going out for sea-bathing or for a walk with his own children. On other occasions I often saw him calling forth children out of the neighboring official residences to play games with them with almost childish glee, -- scenes which made me smile in spite of myself. Such acts revealed him fully as the good-natured old gentleman that he was.

Although Mr. Wakabayashi was a versatile officer with talents for both military administration and military command, he was perhaps best qualified in the administrative field. In his Senior Staff Officer days he was very stern in upholding military discipline and morale. Time and again I heard him preach to younger officers that regulations must be strictly observed, and that it was necessary for Naval Officers to study international law by reason of the very nature of their profession.

With the above statements ends my attestation to Mr. Wakabayashi's personal character. But with your leave I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to add one thing more. It is none other than this:

Mr. Seisaku Wakabayashi being a man of such character as I have stated above, it is quite inconceivable to me that he could have violated international law, broken regulations or slackened his effort in upholding the ideal of justice and humanity.

This belief, I am firmly convinced, is not mine alone, but is shared by everyone who know him well.

Signed in Tokyo, on this 16th day of August.

_____(sealed)
Teijiro Toyoda
473, 1-Chome, Shimo Ochiai,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

其の第一は、教育の普及である。教育は、国家の発展の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。教育の普及により、国民の知識と技能が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。教育の普及は、国家の発展の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。教育の普及により、国民の知識と技能が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。

其の第二は、経済の発展である。経済の発展は、国家の富強の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。経済の発展により、国民の生活水準が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。経済の発展は、国家の富強の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。経済の発展により、国民の生活水準が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。

其の第三は、政治の安定である。政治の安定は、国家の発展の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。政治の安定により、国民の生活水準が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。政治の安定は、国家の発展の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。政治の安定により、国民の生活水準が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。

其の第四は、文化の発展である。文化の発展は、国家の富強の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。文化の発展により、国民の生活水準が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。文化の発展は、国家の富強の基盤であり、国民の生活向上の鍵である。文化の発展により、国民の生活水準が向上し、国家の競争力が向上する。

女は其の外貌に似ず内心は極めて小心眼な事為物事に多くし難く、
病を發するより重人でありますので一時の暴言に屈されず常態を維持する
より重くはなれども私に未だそんな例を彼に就いて見聞した事とは一度も
ありません。

八坂上の諸國を考察し私は彼が其の職務を遂行するに當りては極めて慎重
にしず苟もせず事に事、國際法に關するよりなげりやトのことには就て
は悉くは是非善惡の判斷に斷不迷ふが如きことを、又彼が諸國の勇國
氣に備られず無様不正の舉に出づるが如き其の感情と勇氣とを持合せ
ず居なかつたことを、又其三十有餘年の長き眼で見た彼の人物上私は絶對
になかつたことを斷言するに憚らぬものであります。

昭和二十五年八月十日

於 於
東 東
京 京

三輪茂義



Exhibit 44

0389

C H A R A C T E R

relating to Seisaku Wakabayashi, formerly
Vice Admiral in the Japanese navy by Shigeyoshi
Miwa 56 Kami-iwabashi, Shizuicho, Imbagun,
Chiba Prefecture.

I was formerly a Vice-Admiral in the Japanese navy and was on duty relating to submarine from 1920 when I was made sub-lieutenant until May, 1945.

Seisaku Wakabayashi, formerly Vice-Admiral is a graduate of the 39th class of the Naval College and my classmate, and just like me, he has been also chiefly connected with submarine since his sub-lieutenant days. Being on the same duty, we continued to have a very close relationship both in our official and private life. Such being the case, I have a thorough knowledge concerning his ideas and judgment as well as his character. Therefore, I shall present as follows my interpretation of his character most conscientiously.

(1) Wakabayashi was scrupulous and cautious in everything he undertook, and others thought him over-scrupulous. He was honest and had a strong sense of righteousness, and I myself never found him otherwise or dishonest either in official or in private life. Nor have I ever heard any such rumour. Some of our classmates used to say that he was rather too honest.

Again, he is full of sympathy and compassion. I well remember that his subordinates spoke very well of him and respected him when he was the captain of a submarine and the commander of a submarine squadron. He was also straightforward and very conscientious. This must have been one of the reasons why he was trusted by his superior and was placed in responsible posts throughout his official life.

(2) When I was a commander, I taught at the Naval Submarine School. At that time, I gave my students questions on International Conventions which as a captain of a submarine they ought to know and let them study. I handed the findings over to Wakabayashi, my successor. Afterwards, he told me, I remember, that those materials were very useful and that he wished his students to use them for their study.

(3) Wakabayashi entered the Naval Academy a year ahead of me and he must have heard lectures on the International Conventions from Professor Dr. Genroku Endo. It seems that he had a talent for legal matters and had interest in them. I also remember that I had discussions with him on international questions several times and I am certain that his knowledge of International Conventions as a naval officer is above the common level.

(4) In the autumn of 1940, during the naval manoeuvre, he was the commander of the Fourth Submarine Squadron and I was the commander of the Third Submarine Squadron concurrently in command of the hypothetical enemy fleet and for the time being he was under my command. During the manoeuvre, it so happened that one of his squadron, E 67 submarine, went down. It is still fresh in my memory how keenly he felt his responsibility and how sympathetic he was with the families of those who had lost their lives in this accident.

(5) Wakabayashi was not only gentle, kind, and obliging to his family and his colleagues but also often took care of his subordinates, finding work for them upon their dismissal.

This I heard from him directly or from others.

(6) Further more, I remember that while we were talking together he said that we should stress "knightly fellow-feeling," that is, we must help the weak; otherwise, our armed forces would deteriorate and I agreed with him.

(7) Unlike his outward appearance, he is very scrupulous and had many complaints, and he is not such a man as to forget himself under a momentary excitement, and I have never seen or heard him excited.

(8) Taking into consideration of the above points, he would be very careful in performing his duty and especially, he would not go astray in dealing with such delicate question as the International Conventions and I can safely assert from his personality known to me through our friendship of more than thirty year's standing that he has no such sentiment and boldness as to perpetrate rash and unjust undertaking even if he were stirred up by existing circumstances.

August 10, 1948.

Shigeyoshi Miwa.
Tokyo.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

一九四八年八月十七日

山口縣志國市横山 二四四

金澤正夫

(元海軍中尉)

右領軍中尉殿

元海軍中尉 若林清作君ニ対スル 人格証明及請願

私、若林君ト、明治四十二年海軍兵学校入校以来、同学校ニ在学同勉勵は起居ヲ共ニシ、又公的勤務ヲ同席シ、私生活ニ於テモ極メテ親懇ノ関係ニ在リマス、従フテ同名ノ人格技術就テハ、彼ヨリモ甚ク承認スル者デアルマス。

若林君、人格技術共ニ優秀、人デアルマスガ、中デモ飽ク迄正義観ニ強ク、温厚ニシテ人情ニ厚ク「渡モロイ」性格ガ特徴デアルマス、トラス「島海軍根拠地隊司令官在任中、戦事犯罪ニ関ハル居ル由デスガ、本人ノ前記セル個體ハ、アヤ環境ニ依テ決メテ在セラルルモノト信ジマス。即チ如何ナルコトアルモ、正義ヲ國際法ニ及ビテ非人道的、コトヲ命令シ又、許可スルガ如キコトハ、絶対ニ在リ得ナイト確信致シマス。

右本人ノ基本人格ヲ保証スルニシマスガ、必要アル何時モ私自ラ、立証ノ為出テ来セテマス。

公明御判断ト寛大ノ御處置ヲ、切ニ請願致シマス

(終)

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
Ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Japanese Navy.

To the President of the Military Commission in Guam.

I and Mr. Wakabayashi have been on close terms both officially and privately, having spent six years' of school life in the same Colleges and Schools ever since we entered the Naval Academy in 1908 and we served often at the same offices and on the same ships. Accordingly, I am acquainted with his personality better than anybody else.

Mr. Wakabayashi is a splendid man both in character and in ability. Especially he has a strong sense of justice, being gentle, humane and soft-hearted -- these virtues are the characteristics of his personality.

Although I am told that he is now on trial at your Tribunal on a charge of war crimes alleged to have been committed during his service as Commandant of the Naval Base Force on Truk, I firmly believe that his personality as mentioned above would never have been effected by the location where he was then and by the then surrounding circumstances. I believe with my firm conviction that he could never have ordered or permitted such unhumane an act as would violate justice and international law.

I hereby attest his salient character only as mentioned above, but if necessary, I would like to attend your Tribunal in order to depose more minutely concerning his character and others.

I earnestly implore you to judge him with justice and leniency.

Signed on this 17th day
of August, 1948.

Masao Kanazawa, ex-Vice Admiral,
No. 244, Yokoyama, Iwakuni-shi,
Yamaguchi-ken.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

45(a)

0394

された時、彼が海軍中將若林清作に對する人格證明書
の眞實なる研究の結果、東京都世田谷區玉川奥澤町一ノ四四五
に對する敬慕の念は一貫して見、彼

又會て私が海軍中將若林清作に對する人格證明書
浮田秀彦

私は海軍中將であり目下日本の開拓者として知られる加藤完
治氏經營の福島縣所在の白河報徳開拓組合の準組合員として田園に親し
し拓事業に従事して居る者であります。

若林清作氏は私の後輩であり私が海軍在職中三十年近い潜水艦勤務の間に
彼も亦終始潜水艦の關係に居ましたので公私共に接觸の機会多く非常
親交がありまし、この際良心に誓つて彼の人格を證明致し、裁判上の
資料に供し度いと存じます。

若林氏は文字通り温厚篤實且責任感の強い人であり、非常に綿密周到で
どんな些細なことも忽にせず面倒がらずコツコツ處理すると云う性格であ
りました。所謂軍人という型ではなく寧ろ事務家とか學校の先生と云つた

方が彼には似つかはしい様な人柄でありました。

彼が海軍大學校在學中潜水艦用法に關連し國際公法に對する研究課題が出

された時、彼は極めて詳細に亘り研究し其の内容の概略が發表された時彼の眞摯なる研究の態度と其の成果に對しては全學生が驚の目を以て見、彼に對する敬慕の念は一段と深まつたのであります。

又會て私が軍艦妙高艦長當時若林氏の部下たりし某大尉が私の鑑に轉勤して参りましたが彼が職務上の失策から若林氏から非道く難詰されたと聞いて事情を聴取した處輕度のものでありますので私は關係當局に大に辯明してやつた事を覺えています。之等は職務上に關しては苟も非を輕々に看過し得ないといふ彼の強い信念の發露でありまして私の彼に對する信頼感には愈々深くなつたのであります。

若林氏を識りその人格を信頼する私としては若林氏が苟も正義に悖り人道に背馳し國際法規を冒す様な人間でないことを衷心確信致して居る次第であります。

昭和二十三年八月十八日

於 東京

浮田秀彦

Exhibit 46

0396

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
Ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Japanese Navy.

I am an ex-Vice Admiral of the defunct Japanese Navy and now engaged in the works of reclamation of waste land, enjoying the rural life, as a quasi-member of the Shirakawa Hotoku Reclamation Union located in Fukushima Prefecture, under the management of Mr. Kaju Kato, a famous cultivator in Japan.

While I was in the service connected with submarines in the Navy for nearly thirty years, Mr. Wakabayashi, being my junior, was also in the service connected with submarines. Accordingly having many opportunities of associating with each other, we have been inmate friends.

Hence I wish to tender my attestation on my conscience to his character to your Military Court as data for your judging him.

He was quite gentle and sincere, having a strong sense of responsibility. He was also so scrupulous that he transacted every thing, though it might be very trifle, most conscientiously and correctly without felling tired of its trifleness.

His personality was not that of the so-called military-type man but rather a business-type man or a teacher-type man. They would well become most fit as to his personality.

When he was a student officer of the War College, he studied international law so minutely for the subject of usage of submarines connected with the said law, that when the outline of the result of his study was made public, the whole of his fellow students were surprised with his sincere attitude of study and the splendid result thereof and they held more esteem to him.

When I was the Commanding Officer of the Warship Myoko, a lieutenant who had been Mr. Wakabayashi's subordinate was transferred to my ship. As I was told that he had been admonished very hard by Mr. Wakabayashi on account of his misconduct on duty, I heard from his mouth the then circumstances, which were revealed as not so grave. Then I explained the circumstances to the authorities concerned for the sake of the said lieutenant.

This was an instance of his strong conviction that he would never take misconduct lightly, although it might have been very slight. Thus after that I placed the more reliance upon him.

I, who know well his such character and place a great reliance thereupon, firmly believe that Mr. Wakabayashi is not such a person who would have committed any conduct contrary to justice and humanity, breaching the international law.

Signed on this 18th day of August, 1948.

Hidehiko Ukita
445, 1-chome, Okuzawa-cho,
Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo-to.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

46(a)

0398

した。そして乗員の階級身分を全く超越し人命救助の爲め「個人勇
命」を犠牲に尊重し殆ど不可能に近い捜索を行つたのであります。又
以乗員遺家族に對しても深い思ひ遣ひの情を示し内通船着後復讐身命の
の救を願ふ早急に遺家族を見舞はれたのであります。又同年後の乗員の
於に無産作業があつて潜水夫を使ふことがありましたがこの様な作業は別に
神聖な心配する程もない軽い作業であります。司令官若林氏は自ら直接作
業を監督し「南洋の海には鯨が居るから注意せよ」とか「無理をして健
康を損うな」等直接潜水夫に注意を與へて居りました。

これ等些細の事項によつても表はれて居ります様に若林氏は日頃より人
道主義に徹し日常の動作の中にも屢々このことが散見されていたことは
彼を語る者が凡て口を揃へて語る處であります。

三又若林司令官は當時國際情勢に深い關心を示し單獨行動を強行する潜
水艇の乗員は常に國際公法に精通することが大切であることを強調し屢
々戰隊内で研究會が開かれて熱心なる討論を繰返し部下を指導し司令官
自身も率先研究されました。そして一時的の戦況や時に間違つた國際法
觀念は結局日本海軍の爲に極めて悪影響があることを強調されて居りま

したがこのことは當時の若林氏の許に勤務した凡ての人々の強い印象の
一であつたものであります

以上諸項に於て判る通り若林氏は非常に部下に對し思ひ遣り深く正義人道
の觀念の強い人でありまして後第一線部隊に司令官として勤務した場合に
於きましても彼の過去を顧み私としては第一線に於ても曾つての崇高な精
神を以て終始事を處理し苟も國際法に悖り人道に反する様な事は絕對にな
かつたことを深く確信する處であります

昭和二十三年八月一日

於 東 京

近藤敏夫

Exhibit 47

0400

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Imperial Japanese Navy.

I, Toshio Kondo, was a commander of the Japanese Navy. I was a staff officer of the 4th Submarine Squadron some time around May 1940, and our Commandant at that time was ex-Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi. As I was with him constantly throughout my service as a member of his staff in the narrow confines of a submarine, I feel that I am well acquainted with his character and views. I should therefore like to state herewith my frank observation of his personality in the hope of furnishing your Military Commission with some data which will help you in judging him.

1. In summer of 1940 the Submarine Squadron under the command of Commandant Wakabayashi started operations in the South Sea Islands area in order to take part in the minor maneuver of the Japanese Navy. One day in the midst of the maneuvers an accident happened. A submarine under his command suddenly went down with her crew. The moment he received the news, Commandant Wakabayashi showed his grave anxiety for the safety of the crew, saying, "Never mind the boat! Save as many of the crew as possible."

Bringing the maneuvers to a close in spite of its great importance, he did everything in his power to rescue the crew of the sunken vessel. He respected 'individual lives', regardless of their rank and position, from his strong love of mankind, and continued the well nigh hopeless search. He also showed deep sympathy for the bereaved families. He called on them first of all after he returned from his voyage instead of going back to his own home.

Some time in the same year several divers were employed to clear the bottom of his ship. The work was very light one which called for no special anxiety, but commandant Wakabayashi personally looked after those divers, giving them kind warnings, such as "Mind yourselves, for there are sharks in the South Sea" or "Don't ruin your health by overwork."

As such seemingly trifling episodes show, his strong love for his fellow-men was manifested in his daily conduct - a fact which was recognized with admiration by all who knew him.

2. Commandant Wakabayashi also showed deep concern about the international situation at that time and always emphasized that the crew of a submarine which usually operated independently in the sea should be specially well versed in international law. In order to enhance his subordinates' knowledge of these rules, he held meetings for officers and men of the squadron from time to time, at which heated debates took place. The Commandant, himself, took the lead in the study of international law. He always stressed the opinion that a temporarily good war situation or misconception of international law would eventually have an adverse effect upon the Japanese Navy. This was one of the deep impressions made on the minds of those served under him at that time.

As is clear from the foregoing, Mr. Wakabayashi was very thoughtful of his subordinates and ever acted in the interest of humanity. I who know his past full well do firmly believe that Mr. Wakabayashi as a unit commander at the front disposed of the matters in his charge with his ever noble mind, and that he would have been the last man to be guilty of violating international law or of committing any crime contrary to humanity.

Signed in Tokyo in this 1st day of August 1948.

Toshio Kondo
54, 1-Chome, Naito-cho,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene S. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene S. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

47(a)

0401

一、若林氏は元海軍中將若林清作に對する人格證明書

東京都港区芝白金今里町八二

井内 國 郎

私は日本海軍の元海軍中佐でありまして一九三〇年海軍中尉に進級後より潜水艦専門の士官として一九四五年八月終戦迄始終潜水艦及同關係の職務に就いて居りました

元海軍中將若林清作は之亦潜水艦専門の士官として軍令、軍政及び艦政方面の各要職を歴任せられ居り私は潜水艦關係に勤務後先輩として日頃若林氏の人格才幹を敬慕して居たのでありますが一九四〇年私が海軍大學校を卒業し當時第四潜水艦隊司令官でありました若林氏の下にその参謀として勤務することとなり私は日頃敬慕する若林氏のこととして自身の幸運をこの上なく喜びました。斯くて約一年間若林氏の人格に日常接して勤務しその後も引續き愛顧を蒙つたものでありますのでその人格才幹を誰よりもよく承知して居る一人として茲に若林氏の性格體見等に關して良心に誓ひ證明書として神聖なる貴法廷に對して偽りない資料と致したいと存じます

つづありました國府公法被服の欄金は副局に對して納付し、

一、若林氏は外見豪放に見えますが細心緻密、配慮力強く、正攻、同
情心の極めて厚い人であり此の性格を日常の任務遂行上に終始現はして
居たものと確信します

一九四〇年度に於ける第四潜水水戦隊所屬潜水艇の大部は比較的若年で
ありましたので當時の激しい艦隊訓練に参加することは甚だ容易ならぬ
苦心を必要とし周密理論的な訓練計畫、大膽なる猛訓練の實施、訓練成
果の研究等は勿論更に之に附加すべきことは潜水艇乗員に對する思ひ遣
りの心があつて訓練成果を發揮し得る點でありました若林氏はこの思ひ
遣りの心を以て常に部下に接しその心服を受けて居つたのでありま
す。戦隊内の氣分は激しい訓練にも拘らず所謂春風胎動の感がありまし
た。

尚若林氏は日米關係の動向に注意し戦時單獨行動を遂行する潜水艇に
於ては幹部の國際公法に對する理解の必要なことを痛切に認め之が研究
を奨励し當時教育參考資料として配付されて居ました海軍大臣官房發行
の戦時國際法規綱要を基礎として各種の規定を講し之に對する研究討論
會を屢々開催して指導を行ひ一九三〇年頃より陸軍一部人士の間に起り
つつありました國際公法破毀の觀念は窮局に於て國家に重大なる害毒を

流す事を要す。或は此の間に、
一九四〇年夏日本海軍小演習の一部に、
横須賀より「ブライント」の間に於て、
共に進んで旅盤潜水艦伊勢第七潜水艦に
共にしました。此の演習途中偶々伊勢第六
は殉職しました。沈没の原因探索は別問題
に殉職乗員並に其の遺族に對する心痛の有
居る私には一日々々目立つて感ぜられた
演習終了し横須賀に歸着後廣島灣在泊中
大將に情況報告に赴きましたが私は隨行し
め部下を思ふ若林氏と之に對する山本氏の
れたのであります。山本氏の態度には共に
この事件の始末完了後若林氏はこの衝撃
になつたのであります。が若林氏の當時の
の念に堪へなかつたのであります。若林氏
以上の點より考へ私は若林氏は平素所願
の任務にて太平洋方面第一線の勤務に努
めました。が必ず任務を遂行する

に當つては理性的に處理し國際公法の諸原則を遵守し戰國力を失へる人
に對しては敵味方の區別又人種の如何を問はず之を待遇保護した事を
偽・演・大第でありまして又斯くすることこそ同氏の衷心よりの金願であ
り眞情であつたことと確信するものであります内 即

昭和二十三年八月四日

於 東京

井内四郎

平澤水鑑専門の士官として軍に在りし頃、私は平澤水鑑關係に關聯せしめて、且、同若林
君に對しては、一九四〇年、私が東京大學を
卒業し、自官でありました若林氏の下にその秘書として
在り、同秘書を務める若林氏のこととして、自身の経験からこの
一年間、若林氏の人格に日常接して、その
中でありましたので、その人格才幹を概よりよく
知ることが出来た。若林氏の性格、見聞、等に對して、自心に對する
偽りない資料と致したいと存じます。

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Imperial Japanese Navy.

I am an ex-Commander of the defunct Japanese Navy. Ever since I was promoted to Lieutenant (jg) in 1930, I served as a submarine officer on submarine or in the duties related thereto up to the end of the war, August 1945.

Ex-Vice Admiral Wakabayashi was also an expert submarine officer and served successively in various important posts on the Naval General Staff, Naval Administrative and Technical Officers. Since I began the service connected with submarines, I have always held a high esteem for his character and talent. After my graduation from the Naval War College in 1940, I happened to be appointed a staff officer for Mr. Wakabayashi, then Commandant of the 4th Submarine Squadron, and I was much pleased with my lot in that I could serve under him whom I always esteemed so much.

Thus for about a year while I was directly under him, I had the pleasant opportunity of associating daily with this man of high character. As I have enjoyed his continued favors ever since, I do believe that I am one of the best judges of his character and views, so that I wish to swear upon my conscience and thereby to present the true data to your solemn and sacred Military Commission in regard to his character and views.

1. Mr. Wakabayashi apparently looks like a man who does not care for trifles but in fact he is prudent, honest, upright, and in particular exceedingly sympathetic and has an unfailingly good memory.

I firmly believe that these virtues could be discernible in his daily work.

As most of the submarines which belonged to the 4th Submarine Squadron in 1940 were more or less obsolete types, it was not at all easy to join the Fleet in maneuvers which were very severe indeed at that period and necessitated painstaking caution. Not only scrupulous and theoretical planning, bold practices and post-studies of the results of the practices were all indispensable but also the sympathetic feeling towards submarine crews added to the above were required to attain the effective result of the practices. Mr. Wakabayashi treated with this deep compassion his subordinates all the time and he had the devotion of his subordinates.

Thus notwithstanding the fact that the Squadron underwent the severest training practice, the atmosphere in our submarines was always as if a balmy spring breeze prevailed there.

Mr. Wakabayashi was ever watchful about Japanese-American relations. He was keenly cognizant of the necessity of making the key officers of submarines understand international law, as submarines were liable to take independent and individual action in war time, and encouraged them to study it. For this purpose he had meetings of his officers on several occasions and discussed hypothetical questions, using the "Outline of War-time International Law," issued by the Secretariat of the Navy Ministry and distributed as an educational reference book, as a text for a basis upon which he educated the officers under him. I now especially well remember that he earnestly exhorted his officers that the idea of breaking International Law which had been smoldering among some army officers since around 1930 would in the long run result in a grave, baneful influence.

2. In the summer of 1940 the Japanese Navy, had, as/^apart of its minor naval manoeuvres, a chase-and-keep-in-contact manoeuvre of the Submarine Squadrons in the area between Yokosuka and Brown (Eniwetok). Mr. Wakabayashi, with his staff officers, voluntarily shifted his flagship to the Submarine I - 7 and conducted the manoeuvre, sharing the hardship with all the crew members. During the manoeuvres, Submarine I - 67 met with an accident and sank. And all the crew members on board died in performance of their duties. Aside from the studies into the cause of the sinking, how Mr. Wakabayashi severly held himself responsible for the loss and how he deeply sympathised with the dead crew members and their bereaved families, I could not but notice very much, as we partook of rather a limited life within a narrow confines of a submarine, and this feeling of mine grew greater as days went by.

The manoeuvre being over, we returned to Yokosuka and then Mr. Wakabayashi went to report to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet then staying in the Hiroshima Bay, when I accompaigned him and had an opportunity of witnessing the interview of the above two. How Mr. Wakabayashi cared for his subordinates and Admiral Yamamoto's attitude in receiving his report, both impressed me deeply.

When the matter was all settled Mr. Wakabayashi was taken ill from the shock of the distress and had to take a rest to recuperate for a while. All those who were familiar with the circumstances in which Mr. Wakabayashi was in, were exceedingly sorry for him.

3. Although Mr. Wakabayashi was assigned to a post at the front in the Pacific Theatre, not relative to the Submarine warfare in which, I know, he always wished to serve, from what I could gather from my personal experiences as mentioned above, I can safely declare that he must have, most assuredly, attended to his duties conscientiously, observing all the principles of international law. And as to the treatment of those who were disabled or deprived of fighting power, I do believe that he took care of them equally, irrespective either of race or whether they were the enemy or of his own forces.

I firmly believe that this was his very wish and true feeling to behave so.

Signed on this fourth day of August, 1948.

/s/ Shiro Inouchi,
Shiro Inouchi,
82, Shirogane, Imasato-cho,
Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

敬願書

東京都武蔵野区大町十三番地
蘭田 隆

グアム戦争犯罪裁判長殿

裁判長閣下 現在戦争犯罪被告として
グアム島にある 元日本海軍中将若林清作に
ついて敬願するところをお許し下さい

若林清作氏は小生の海軍に於ける先輩であり
又親類でもありますので彼の人物性格に関しては
よく存じております。

彼が従軍中戦争犯罪を構成する様な行爲を
なしたかどうかについては小生は知りませんが
少なくとも彼が健全なる意識を有する間は
平常の彼の人格、道徳心に照し それは

あり得ないと思わざるを得ません

勿論部下の行爲については上官は責任を持たねばなりません

彼の場合はこれに該当するものと想像しますが

この場合上官の責任の程度については彼の置かれた状態によって考慮の余地が多分にあると思います

只彼は責任觀念旺盛な人物でありますから

いさぎよく責任を負ふでせうが彼の高尚な人格と

キリスト的博愛の精神を知る小生としては

裁判長閣下が情状酌量の上寛大なる御處置

を御執り下さることをお願いして止まらぬので

あります

(終)

P E T I T I O N

To the Presiding Judge of Guam Military Court.

Sir,

I beg to take the liberty of tending this petition to Your Excellency in behalf of Seisaku Wakabayashi, ex-Vice Admiral of the defunct Imperial Japanese Navy, who is now detained in Guam for war crimes trial. As he was my senior in naval service and is my relative I am thoroughly acquainted with his disposition and character.

I do not know if any of his acts in War did really constitute a war crime, but judging from his character and moral sentiments, I cannot but believe that that is impossible as long as he possessed healthy sense at least.

It is a matter of course that a superior officer should hold himself responsible for what his subordinate committed. I presume upon some such case as this falls his case. In the event of such being the case, I think there should remain ample room for consideration depending upon the circumstances he was in.

As he is a man of strong sense of responsibility, I presume he will have taken the responsibility of his subordinates upon himself with a good grace.

I, who am well aware of his noble character and philanthropic disposition like the Savior, have but sincerely to ask Your Excellency to take his case into kind consideration and extend extenuation upon him.

_____(sealed)
Hijime Sonoda
13, Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo-to.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

49(a)

0411

これは「元海軍中將若林精作」の「故人格證明書」である。

若林君は右に述べたやうに東京市都立東豊橋町ニルとして
も常に法規に違反する如き命令を請ふ水う辰太

松田達康辰太現任日本武術道場会長事務取締役として
警務省事務に従事しその間は省に属し居ります。

私は若林君と相識は殊に古くは明治時代から存続し思ひます。
私達二人は勤務する部局は違ふがまゝ共に同じ海軍省に務め又

任居も近くであつた關係で個人的に相當親しくしてゐました。又
同じ趣味で弓道にも熱中したこともあります。

それ故職務上より寧ろ個人的に交渉が多し其の人格をよく
知つてゐた次第であります。

若林君は武人として云ふよりも寧ろ技術家として大に
異に温厚篤実人に對して極めて親切なセントルマンでありま
した。自分の職務には極めて熱心で海軍省に於ける諸會議
の席でも常に中庸の意見も述べられ人の反感を買ふ様な

ことはなかつたが一方責任感の強い人でもありました。
若林君は右に述べたやうな人で、たとえ部隊長にあつたとしても常に法規に違反する如き命令を出すやうな人ではなく之に違反する部下があれば嚴野に處することはあつても之を黙認する様な人ではないと信じて居ります。
私は若林君との私的交友生活を顧みて同君の人格者であることを茲に證明する次第であります。

昭和二十三年 八月二十日

清水辰太

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
Ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Imperial Japanese Navy.

I, Tatsuta, Shimizu, am currently engaged in drug manufacturing industry, as the managing director of the Nippon Pure Drug Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

According to my recollection, I probably came to know Mr. Wakabayashi while we were Lieutenant-Commanders. In those days we were serving in the same Navy Ministry together, though my Section and Bureau were not identical with his. Moreover, our homes were within short walking distance from each other. These circumstances brought us pretty close in our private life. We shared a liking for archery, in which we took lively interest for some time. We were thus on intimate terms more personally than officially. It is on these grounds that I knew his person well.

He was a true gentleman, very kind toward others, moderate and sincere, -- more of the type of a technical engineer or an educator than that of a warrior. He was in real earnest in carrying out his assignments. Although he always expressed moderate views on the conference table in the Navy Ministry and never provoked ill-feeling of others, he had a strong sense of responsibility.

Such being the personal character of Mr. Wakabayashi, I believe he could as a unit commander in the front, never have issued orders contrary to laws or regulations. If his subordinates violated his orders, he could have punished them severely, but he would have never connived at such misdeed.

In the light of my knowledge of Mr. Wakabayashi's character acquired during my intimate association with him, I attest herewith to the nobility of his character.

Signed on this 20th day of August, 1948.

_____(sealed)
Tatsuta Shimizu
20, Wakabayashi-cho,
Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo-to.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

50(a)

0414

元海軍中將 若林清作 に対する人格証明

海上保安廳水路局総務課長

間 庭 建 爾

私は昭和十六年三月から約一年位當時海務院船員部長であつた若林（當時少將）の下で服務し課長を勤めていたのでその人柄を知つてゐる。

一口にいへば極めて温厚な好々爺さういふ感じの人で口かずも少なく又音聲も低く態度、言語、全く武官とは思はれぬ人であつた。人情味があつて船員の遺族などについては特に心を配つていた。

船員教育に一番力を注ぎ船員の紀律肅正を唱調し学校教育においては技術よりも人格の陶冶を第一とした。軍事勤務中の彼は知らしめないが其の高邁な人格、其の熾烈な正義感から見て人道に違背するような行為は到底彼のあることではなく又部下に命じ又は部下に許すさういふことは信じられなところである。

昭和二十三年八月七日 於東京

右

間庭建爾

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Japanese Navy.

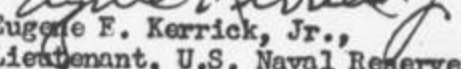
As I was a Section Chief for about a year beginning in March, 1941 under Mr. Wakabayashi, then Rear Admiral and Chief of the Ship Crew Division of the Maritime Board, I know full well his personality. In a word he was a good-natured old gentleman of taciturn and very moderate demeanor; his voice was rather low. From his attitude and speech one would not take him for a naval officer. He was very kind-hearted and specially paid much attention to the bereaved families of the ship crew members who died. Above all he concentrated his energy on the ship crews' education and stressed the necessity of upholding the discipline and behaviour of ship crews. In school education he attached more importance to the character building rather than techniques.

Although I have not known him in the service of the Navy, but from what I do know him, I sincerely believe that his noble character and ardent justness would have never allowed him to dare to commit any act contrary to humanity nor he would have never commanded or allowed his subordinates to do such actions.

Signed on this seventh day of August, 1948, at Tokyo.

Kenji Maniwa
Chief of General Affairs Section,
Hydrographical Bureau, Maritime
Safety Board.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.


Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

51(a)

0416

いだが必勝巴を得の場合、
も軍人たるの、**元海軍中將若林清作**に對する人格證明書
學校生徒に對する關心は非常き
細にわたり特に保護に努むる
東京都江東區深川越中島八
稲垣次郎

私、**稲垣次郎**は現在日本政府海上保安廳海上保安教習所長の職に在る者
であり、
私は若林氏が昭和十九年十一月より約一年間清水高等商船學校長であつ
た當時同氏着任の時より昭和二十年六月迄同校教學第一部航海科長及び
教學第一部航海第一科長として勤務を共にし日夜接觸して居た關係上若
林氏の人格、識見或は性格等については充分に識つて居る積りであります
す。依て同氏裁判上の資料として茲に次の通り證明する次第であります。
若林氏は武官としてよりも文官としての印象強く實に好々爺の感深く、
しかも事務に極めて綿密であり諸會議に於ても日常微細に事置かれた
「オモ」を用意せられ之により終始變らず誠に良心的に事務を處理され
て居りました。
又校長としての身分は文官であつたので彼自身は海軍軍人の身分を持つ

ていたが必要已むを得ぬ場合以外は常に文官服を着用し身分を明にし苟も軍人たるの権力を亂用するといふ様子は全く見られぬ處でありました。學校生徒に對する關心は非常なもので彼等に對する愛情の念は微に入り細にわたり特に保健衛生には充分の意を盡されその情は我子を愛する如く誠に濃なものでありました。

私の若林氏に接して得た強い印象は以上の様でありましたが之を要するに若林氏は誠に良心的愛情的人格の人であつて斯る人が例へ第一線部隊にあつたとしても犯罪を構成する様な命令を直接にせよ間接にせよ下令する等のことは到底あり得ないことと確信する次第であります。

昭和二十三年八月五日

於 東京

稻垣次郎

Attestation to the Character of Seisaku Wakabayashi,
Ex-Vice Admiral of the Defunct Japanese Navy.

I, Jiro Inagaki, am the President of the Maritime Safety Training School of the Maritime Safety Board of the Japanese Government at present. Mr. Wakabayashi was the president of the Shimizu Higher Nautical School for about a year beginning in November 1944. I, as the Dean of the Navigation Department of the 1st Division of the Class-room Curriculum of the School, serving under him associated with him daily since the time when he assumed the post as the President till June, 1945. So I think I know very well his character, views and disposition from our daily meetings. Therefore, I wish to tender hereunder my attestation as to his character as reference data for your judging of him at your Military Commission.

Mr. Wakabayashi's impression on us was rather as a civilian official more than as a naval officer. He looked like a good-natured old gentleman.

Once he attended to the business of the School, he was exceedingly scrupulous. At the various conferences he always managed the matters conscientiously, referring to his memo in which he had noted, in detail, daily observations on various matters.

As the status of the President of the School was a civilian official, he always attired himself in civilian clothes except on unavoidable occasions, although he had the status of a naval officer. In such a way he seemed to be careful to make his status clearly defined and never showed off his military influence.

His concern towards the students was great and his affectionate devotion to them made him ever attentive to minute detail for their well-being. Especially for the sake of their health and sanitary matters, he paid utmost care. He was a considerate and affectionate toward them as if they were a father and sons.

The above is the deep impression I received from my association with him. In a word, Mr. Wakabayashi is a man of very conscientious and affectionate character.

I, therefore, firmly believe that Mr. Wakabayashi of such virtues could have never dared to give such an order directly or indirectly to his subordinates as constituted any crimes at all, though he was among the forces at the front.

Signed on this fifth day of August 1948 at Tokyo.

Jiro Inagaki
8 Eshijima, Fukagawa,
Koto-ku, Tokyo.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

52(a)

0419

謝罪書

東京都世田谷区大塚十三番地
若田 孝(六十五才) (吉田)

グアム戦争犯罪裁判長殿

裁判長阁下 現在戦争犯罪被害者

グアム島にある元日本海軍中將若林清作さん
謝罪させていただきます

若林清作は私の妻の親類である中谷時代さん

の姪で長年、戦犯の罪を悔いておられ、人

びを悔う者として、この戦争を悔いておられ、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、戦争に悔み、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、悔むべき戦争、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、悔むべき戦争、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、悔むべき戦争、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、悔むべき戦争、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、悔むべき戦争、悔

むたうは、悔むべき戦争、悔むべき戦争、悔

P E T I T I O N

To the Presiding Judge of Guam Military Court.

Sir,

Allow me to take the liberty of tending this petition to Your Excellency in behalf of Seisaku Wakabayashi, ex-Vice Admiral of the defunct Imperial Japanese Navy, who is now being detained in Guam for war crimes trial. He is remote relative of mine, so I am well acquainted with him since his middle school boy days. He was a man noble of character and tender of disposition. I do not know on what charge he is currently being accused. But I am told that when the incident in question occurred he was back in homeland on account of his illness. Being a man of strong sense of responsibility, he will have taken the responsibility upon himself with a good grace. The situation of his family back here, however, is so heartbreaking to look at that I am tempted to tender this petition in spite of myself. I sincerely wish that Your Excellency will take the matter into kind consideration and extend clemency upon him.

(aged 65)(sealed).
Harue Terada
13, Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo-to.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

53(a)

0421

元海軍中將若林清作を速かに釋放相成度、嘆願書

敬しみてかゝ島駐劄米國軍最高司令官閣下に申す、吾等郷党一同は元トラック島海軍根拠地司令官たりし海軍中將若林清作に係る戦犯容疑を速かに裁決し、一日も早く當人を釋放せられんことを嘆願する。乃至に其理由を具し連署し、切願する次第御覽察を乞ふ。

理 由

一、元海軍中將若林清作の存籍は東京、都内に現在すれども其出生地は吾等と同じ郷土に、幼時は町立福岡小学校に學び、資性溫厚、恭謙、寡言、實行苟も輕舉せず卒夫並戦、以て同學者間に重きをなし、後進者は悉く彼に私淑し、故郷の的となつて居た。尙眞に彼の存在は吾等郷党の誇り、後進者啓蒙誘掖の爲め絶大なる信頼を蒙り、時々彼の風格に接し、其聲を聞くは吾等の至高なる快事として居た。今に今は海外數千里彼の風貌格する能はず郷土は兼に一泊千秋の思ひ、彼の釋放歸郷を希望するのである。

二、若林中將がトラック島海軍根拠地司令官として在任中捕虜殺戮事件に干與したるか、容疑にて拘禁せられあるやう傳へらるゝが吾等郷党の忤度する所では彼の性格上新る罪科を犯せるものとは信ぜられな。殊に事件生起前彼は用片漬、湯を思ひ、絶對安靜療養中であつた趣きであるから斯る事件に干與し得ないことは想像に難くなく、事件當時に既に後送されて居たと聞くに至つて一層彼が本事件に無関係なりとの確信を深くするものである。加之當時同島に上陸したりと唱ふる復員兵等が在島間に事になりと云ふ土産話の中に當時既に後任の司令長官が病休して居た様に傳へて居る。兎に前彼が後送されし時日と事件發生の當日とを對照すれば、人が眞實者であるかを鑑別することは容易であらうと思はれる。

三、拘禁せられある當人の忍苦は察せられ餘りあるが更に吾等は當人留置先の現況を監視し、傳へいものがある。懷かに父老とき時、代つて扶養の義務を負ふべき長男一氏は現部隊に據偏し、船舶兵第十八部隊長として比島方面

の作戦に向ひ出發して以來杳として消息を絶ち生死未だ判明せず、留守の家族
中、庶幾と思はれし三女余美子は戦役中、學徒、勤勞奉仕の過勞に因りて發病し、
昨年六月三日死去した。嘗ての不孝に遭遇して夫人は殆んど喪心状態に陥つた。他
重國內經濟はインフレーションの高潮に依り生活は一層骨戚するに至つた。依り郷
土に歸農中なる高齢七十五歳の先祖父は夫人と木子を引き取り扶養に努め、長
女と次女とは百歳歳の先祖母の保護の許に家庭内職に精進し、高等女學校
に在學中の四女と小學校三年に在學中の次男を扶養し、辛ふくむ在都の留守宅
を支へてあり。祖國の爲め家をも身をも犠牲とし重責に鞅當りたる中
將の留守宅が斯く四分五裂し團樂の聲もなく互の慰安も遂げ得ず悲慘
名状すべからざる境遇に押し詰められ、あることは情けあるもの、傍觀に思
ひなき所である。願くば一刻も速かに右林中將を家庭に歸らしめ其生活の
安定を得せしめられたく吾等は審理の進捗を速かにせらるゝと共に一日も早
く當面人の釈放せられ、ことを茲に切願して止まない。

以上の理由に依り吾等御覽は連累して博愛至善道誼に富み貴司令官の
明断即決を要望し謹んで嘆願する次第である。

(以上)

昭和二十三年三月 日

石川縣能美郡根上町

丹保 有雄
大垣 弘久
池田 由秀
松原 正太郎
稻積 隆
東方 善
若林 政
東 名 隆

中村良三

中村久衛門

中村 綾

忍田秀久

中村秀久

中村 正

樽本文子

高堂か袖

樽村サウ

樽本陽子

中村むり

中村三四郎

中村 一

中村久子

中村はつ

徳田吉次

小本綾子

佐田み上

徳田喜太郎

中瀬 幸元

南 九郎

中瀬 花子

徳田喜子

徳田 公子

本多 榮

本多 文子

森 孫
北村 藤作
北村 茂一
北村 花子
北村 子
之 自落作
元田 菊枝
北村 宗杯
北村 貞海
北村 心
北村 富子
北村 良二
北 之

吉田 助太郎
吉田 喜美子
北村 永作
北村 子
北村 外武三
北村 明子
北村 富枝
北村 正
北村 也光
北村 君雄
北村 義雄
中村 康太
中村 政明

中村 せき

上田 元室

中村 永光

中村 宗一

中村 信

中村 信

中村 信

中村 信

中村 信

中村 信

北村 頼之

北村 金次

北村 良司

北村 頼比虎

北村 ツル

北村 初枝

北村 英美子

北村 志

本多 義

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中田弘志
中田子代
中田美武
福田徳松
福田比呂
福田駒吉
福田一枝
森徳王
森安正
森芳子
北川定通
北川末治
北川千子

北太一
北千代乃
北雪枝
北嘉章
東方三郎
東方克己
東方富子
東方ハコ
竹内喜二
竹内孝子
竹内基男
竹内智子
小西赤虎

北八 西辰

北村 時子

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北村 子

北村 子

後田重吉

後田朱子

後田ち之

後田若成子

中川宗信

中川茂子

中川幸徳

中川いし

中川寛

中川信吉

中川孝教

中川孝光

中川孝子

中川陽子

北野仁物

北野心一

吉田豊一

吉田三男

吉田健一

吉田俊徳

吉田武徳

吉田兼子

吉田綱政

吉田周美

北野信三

吉田九郎

右	屋	義	書
左	屋	一	王
方	屋	三	子
中	西	吳	年
中	西	順	順
中	西	北	床
中	西	他	夢
小	西	基	三
小	西	志	心
小	西	秀	樹
小	西	外	喜
小	西	殺	
小	西	淳	子

0430

本多太三郎

本多俊子

北村恒彦

北村恒彦

北村恒彦

中川勇吉

中川春子

北村花枝

南 時範

南 いと

南 艶子

南 宇

南 馨子

南 祐子

本多女次

本多鶴子

本多則子

本多礼子

本多定子

本多長久

本多久心

本多里登

本多洋次

本多隆

沖田甚太郎

仲田利之

伊同子之

沖田孝次

荒川正徳

荒川君子

松本支二

若林繁正

若林喜美枝

小酒武子

細川如一

石場三郎

小信田

中田博文

山崎道久

湯口善作

村上喜久栄

池田丁次

倉元節子

倉元一雄

北市幸成

角政二

本多金子

山崎礼子

村井俊子

北野圭一

佐二不彦

官川誠子

寶重立道

新石壽部

佐本一枝

丹保梅子

本多信子

永林禮子

中川義子

中村清香

本多史清

高塚實重

高塚文雄

高塚雪成

高塚外

岡田栄次

米澤安

松井孝老

根田六

高塚昭明

高塚茂

高塚茂

朝木栄藏

田川市太

田川老

本多政光

山井榮吉

山本建雄

山本定邦

村井良通

池田正実

池田志計

山本秀夫

山本力

村田弘作

村田忠信

磯田みか

磯野精藏

磯野作

森田助太郎

森田俊雄

村田一実

竹田春子

本所義明

本所文彦

本南敬道

本南一枝

本南茂

石田井三

石田栄花

石田つる

石田春子

本南七
 本南美
 本南
 高田武
 高田美
 山崎六次
 山崎礼子
 山崎芳子
 北西美
 北西本松
 北西又工
 北西外子
 宮本平策

宮本、と
 宮本升
 竹田太作
 竹田とく
 竹田一枝
 竹田光男
 本村勉
 本村快郎
 本村しげ
 本村孝
 本村四郎
 本村明

中川 万石

中川 一林

中川 寿子

中川 幸二

中川 八子

北西 友

北西 千代

中川 嘉明

中川 頼英子

中村 五子

中村 つき

中村 常

高橋 長歌

竹内 秀一

竹内 敏夫

竹内 とこ

竹内 国江

東 橋栄

東 浩一

東 志子

本 田 心

本 田 心海

本 田 信孝

南 寿作

南 友子

南 一子

山本多子

池田正雄

池田ト

池田元

南興作

南少

南市

南俊明

南其田利

田中傳吉

田中三代子

田中弘子

中田次作

中田ト

中田外

中田つる

中田利家

中田輝子

若村其三吉

若村友次

若村左

若村心

若村義隆

若村紹彦

川田健三

白みり

川口よりよ

川口延天

川口鑑代子

東京以迄

東京ツネ

東京代子

新林忠義

新林忠義

新林大夫

池田いん

池田秀英

池田美代子

柳口一文

柳口更子

柳口上

田中好一

田中泰成

宮本雅

宮本豊子

池田由幸

池田興作

池田つとむ

池田あや

石川高飛

石川久

石川一

中村 龍
 中村 初枝
 中村 芳子
 中川 利
 中川 玉子
 中川 春子
 篠原 大住
 篠原 大淳
 篠原 春子
 北山 文子
 北山 吉子
 今村 吉枝
 今村 裕子

今村 勇二
 石川 眞子
 石川 文子
 石川 美子
 村田 里子
 村田 文子
 南 市子
 南 ハツ子
 南 玉子
 南 初枝
 石井 芳子
 池田 孝子
 村田 恒子

石川縣能美郡根上町字中ノ庄

白木誠

同

中村義治

同

川上豊太郎

同

北長次郎

同

小田裕雄

同

東春英

同

安田陽一

石川縣能美郡根上町字中ノ庄

西無次郎

同

宇道 孝子

石川縣能美郡根上町字福岡

松崎清作

左

野々口三子 多他

松井茂夫

石川縣能美郡根上町字福岡

本谷心規

石川縣能美郡根上町字福岡

金田傳作

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一五

住田敏男

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一五

本石隆三

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一五

本石義一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一五

山本量榮

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間

宮本吉之

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一五

本崎基保

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一五

中田勝次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一四

山崎政次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一七

岡田俊雄

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一六

福田真良

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一三

石藤元受

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一三

宮崎基保

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間 八、一三

宮崎基保

岡田平作

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三五

岡田平作

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三五

永井仁次

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三五

永井興次

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三五

永井興次

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一四〇

永井興次

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

岡田利文

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三四

中川長五郎

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三四

中川上三郎

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一三六

岡元作次郎

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、百三十五番地

川輝雄

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、百三十五番地

川進

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、百三十五番地

宮崎清勝

石川縣龍美郡根上町字福壽

八、一二一

中川源太郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百二十三番地

周田源作

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百二十三番地

周田行雄

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百二十九番地

玉田仁三

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百二十九番地

玉田成夫

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百二十九番地

玉田太次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百二十九番地

玉田洋一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百十二番地

周田平治

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百拾二番地

周田忠治

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百拾二番地

細川三郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間一二七

宮崎宗三

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間一二七

若林祐三

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間一二七

若林祐三

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百拾四

山崎仁三門

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百拾四

山崎直久

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百廿四番地

高崎政二

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百三十四番地

高崎利夫

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百七拾五

中川喜繁

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百七拾五

中川五郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百七拾五

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間中川敏文

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百七拾五番地

宮崎龍成

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百四番地

中川若松

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百四番地

中川源成

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百番地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間中川堅爾

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百七十二番地

北家晴夫

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八百七十二番地

田口孝一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

田口孝一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

大田イヨ

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

木村龍雄

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

吉田文太郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

金田太四郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

南志夫

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

南芳雄

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

岡元静

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

中山茂

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

岡元柳子

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

大田吉五郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

山本孝作

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八八九番地

松崎永次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八四

原田敬大

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八

藤岡秀一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八二六

吉田吉太郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八二六

吉田吉次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八二六

本谷義勝

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八二一

本谷義之

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八三一

松崎勝之

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八二〇番地

吉田吉太郎

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八四番地

宮本重次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八四番地

宮本重次

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八番地

甲川久一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八番地

甲川久一

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八番地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、森茂地

福住外森茂地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、森茂地

福住森茂地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣能美郡根上町字福間八、三田地

福住三田地

石川縣熊谷郡根上町五洲堂

澤田清隆

同

南 豊二

同

南 岩男

同

今井恒正

同

南谷省三

同

廣田吉次郎

同

麻田勇

同

松上清四郎

同

角林栄作

同

廣田修次

同

馬場順三

同

大窪昇

同

神野武夫

島同

廣田明男

Translation

Petition

To : Chief Commander of U.S.A. Forces stationed on Guam Island.
From : 576 native people of Negami-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture,
Japan.
Subject : Petition for release of former Vice Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi
who is now detained in a prison as a suspect in complicity
with the murder case of war prisoners.

Date March , 1948

We, with joint signatures, respectfully appeal to the Chief Commander of American Forces stationed in Guam Island for release of Seisaku Wakabayashi once Vice Admiral of the Japanese Navy and the commander of former Japanese naval base on Truk Island, by your kind consideration upon the under-mentioned reasons:

1. Former Vice-Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi, whose permanent address is in Tokyo, was born in Ishikawa Prefecture as we were, and received his elementary education at Fukuoka Primary School in our native place. His character was very kind and reticent and he always took the initiative without acting rashly so that he was the model for his native people, who loved and admired him and are longing for his return to their native place from thousands miles away after released.
2. We heard that Seisaku Wakabayashi was detained as a suspect in complicity with the murder case of war prisoners while he was holding office as the commander of Truk naval base, but we, native peoples, cannot believe that he ever did such a cruel crime when we judge from his character. Further, before the case took place, he was having absolute, quiet rest on account of the fact that he was suffering from ulcers of stomach, so that it is hard to think that he ever could join in the case. To re-affirm this, we have information that he was already sent to the rear base at that time, since demobilized soldiers who landed on Truk Island, brought information that at the time of the case, a new commander had arrived on the island to succeed Wakabayashi. Therefore we shall be very glad if you could consider the date on which murder case happened, with that of his transfer to the rear base.
3. We can feel his suffering during imprisonment and at the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to see the condition of his family, which we would like to state before you as follows:

Eldest son named Hajimu, who was responsible for upkeep of the family while his father was away, left hom for Philippines. The family has had no news of him whether he is alive or dead,

Third daughter named Yumiko, who was the strongest in the family, died on June 3rd of last year after suffered from overwork during the war. Wife is now very weak (nervous breakdown) having been so much hapless, time after time, and is now maintained by her grandchildren at his house with the youngest child.

Eldest and second daughters are scarcely supporting themselves doing some handicraft work at the home of their grandmother, who is sending Wakabayashi's fourth daughter and second son to schools.

Thus in this inflation time when prices of food and commodities are at their highest, all members of the family are separated and suffering from want of materials and comfort.

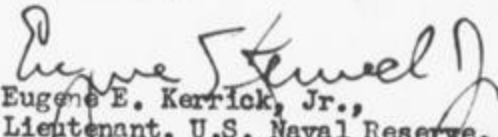
We shall be very grateful to you if you will kindly consider the above mentioned for release of Seisaku Wakabayashi.

We again appeal to you,

with joint signatures, (555 people)

Respectfully, yours,

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.


Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

Exhibit

54(a)

0451

元海軍中將若林清作、海軍少佐中野桂三郎は、又は受領し、或は佩用を許された。

昭和二十三年八月一日

陳永發

蘇聯政府

1998

國朝文獻通考卷之六十五

• 5-6-78

謝安石

卷之五

大陸三國華商聯合會

400

醫學部醫學士課程修了證書



我々の風土に適合する種を栽培し、その大規模な生産を期す

大正 九、一一、一

・ 九、一二、一

昭和 三、一一、一六

・ 九、四、二九

・ 九、三、一

・ 一〇、九、二二

・ 一五、四、二九

馬其 他

昭和 四、九、五

・ 一五、四、二九

大正三年乃至九年戦役従軍記章授與

戦役記章令の旨に依り戦役記章授與

昭和三年勅令第百八十八號の旨に依り大正記念章授與

昭和六年乃至九年戦役従軍記章授與

清國國庫券下より贈與したる清國勳章を受領し及び佩用するを
允許された

清國國庫券下より贈與したる清國勳章を佩用し及び
佩用するを允許された

支那軍機要記章授與

昭和三年支那軍機要記章に昭和二、三年支那軍機要事件の勳功に依り金百
圓を贈與された

支那軍機要に於ける功に依り勳章及金百圓を授けられた

(終)

Exhibit 55

0455

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, KAWAI Iwao, incumbent Director of Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency of the Japanese Government, hereby certify that the decorations and medals conferred upon ex-Vice Admiral WAKADAYASHI Seisaku during his service in the Japanese Navy are as set forth in the accompanying sheets.

1 August 1948.

/s/ KWA I Iwao
Kwai Iwao,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Decorations and medals which ex-Vice Admiral WAKADAYASHI Seisaku was decorated with or permitted to receive or wear during his service in the Japanese Navy are as follows:--

1. Decorations.

7 Nov. 1915	6th Class Order of Rising Sun With Single Ray and grant of 350 yen for his merits in 1914 - 15 war.
27 Feb. 1919	5th Class Order of Sacred Treasure.
1 Nov. 1920	4th Class Order of Small Cordon of Rising Sun and grant of 900 yen for his merits in 1915 - 1920 war.
25 May 1929	3rd Class Order of Sacred Treasure.
29 Apr. 1934	Medium Cordon of Rising Sun and grant of 640 yen for his merits in 1931 - 34 Incident.
17 May 1940	2nd Class Order of Sacred Treasure.

2. Medals.

7 Nov. 1915	War Medal of 1914-- 15 war.
10 Nov. 1915	Coronation Commemoration Medal by Imperial Ordinance No. 154.
1 Nov. 1920	War Medal of 1914 - 1920 war.
1 Nov. 1920	Victory Medal in accordance with Victory Medal Ordinance.
16 Nov. 1928	Coronation Commemoration Medal by Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of 1928.
29 Apr. 1934	War Medal of 1931 - 34 Incident.
1 Mar. 1934	Permitted to receive and wear Foundation Commemoration Medal given by Emperor of Manchukuo.

21 Sept. 1935

Permitted to receive and wear Medal commemorating Emperor of Manchukuo's visit to Japan given by Emperor of Manchukuo.

29 Apr. 1940

War Medal of China Incident.

3. Others.

5 Sept. 1929

Grant of 140 yen for his service in China Incident of 1928 and in China Incident of 1927 - 28.

28 Apr. 1940

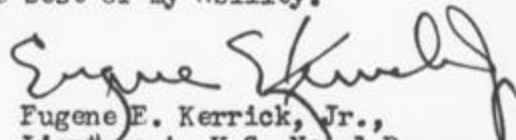
Imperial Cup and grant of 1,100 yen for his merits in China Incident.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.

Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.
Eugene F. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

21 Sept. 1935	Permitted to receive and wear Medal commemorating Emperor of Manchukuo's visit to Japan given by Emperor of Manchukuo.
29 Apr. 1940	War Medal of China Incident.
3. Others.	
5 Sept. 1929	Grant of 140 yen for his service in China Incident of 1928 and in China Incident of 1927 - 28.
28 Apr. 1940	Imperial Cup and grant of 1,100 yen for his merits in China Incident.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the original petition in Japanese, to the best of my ability.


Eugene E. Kerrick, Jr.,
Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve,
Interpreter.

FF12/A17-10(2)
02-JDM-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: 27404

5 JUL 1948

The military commission, composed of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, in the foregoing case, by precept dated July 27, 1948, was ordered convened July 28, 1948, or as soon thereafter as practicable by the Commander Marianas Area pursuant to his inherent authority as a military commander and the specific authorization of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (CinC U.S. PacFlt Serial 0558 of 8 March 1946; ComMarianas Desp. 292336Z Sept. 1947; CinCPacFlt Desp. 020103Z Oct. 1947; SecNav Desp. 081946Z Oct. 1947; CinCPacFlt Desp. 092353Z Oct. 1947). The commission was authorized to try this case as indicated in the precept. The order for trial (charge and specifications) was issued July 8, 1948 and served on the accused on the same day. 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 evidence and procedure promulgated December 5, 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.

By letter dated 1 August 1948, CinCPac File A17-10 Serial 2955 and CinCPacFlt File A17-10 Serial 3490, the Commander in Chief, Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, vested authority in Commander Naval Forces, Marianas to act as convening authority relative to military commissions convened by the Commander Marianas Area including required action on cases now pending and, in event of revision, on cases already tried.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku, former vice admiral, IJN, are approved. In view, however, of the fact that the accused has been held in confinement under investigation and awaiting trial since May 15, 1946, the period of confinement is reduced to twelve (12) years and six (6) months.

WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku, former vice admiral, IJN, 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.

0459

CinCPacFlt File
A17-25

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

Serial 179

18 JAN 1949

c/o Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, California.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence as mitigated in the foregoing case of WAKABAYASHI, Seisaku, former vice admiral, LJN, and the action of the convening authority are approved.

The record is, in conformity with Appendix D-14, Naval Courts and Boards, 1937 and Chief of Naval Operations serial OLP22 of 28 November 1945, transmitted to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Dewitt C. Ramsey
Dewitt C. RAMSEY
Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander in Chief Pacific
and United States Pacific Fleet.

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