

(206J)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

-VS-

MASAMORI SUGIMOTO)
MASAYOSHI MURATA)
MASASHI MASUYAMA)
YUKIO KAWANO)
HISAO KAWABE)
WATARU ABE)

REVIEW

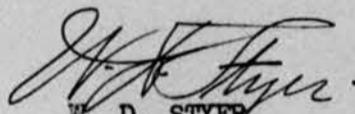
MANILA, P. I.

DATE 1 May 1946

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 707

7 May 1946

In the foregoing case of the United States vs. Sergeant Major Masanori SUGIMOTO, Corporal Masayoshi MURATA, Leading Private Masashi MASUYAMA, Superior Private Yukio KAWANO, Superior Private Hisao KAWABE and Superior Private Wataru ABE, all of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces, the sentences are approved. Pursuant to paragraph 2, First Indorsement, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 26 January 1946, to Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 000.5 (26 Jan 46) IS, Subject: Trial of Seiichi ONISHI et al, 26 January 1946, the execution of the sentence is withheld pending the action of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

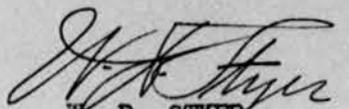


W. D. STYER
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 707

7 May 1946

In the foregoing case of the United States vs. Sergeant Major Masanori SUGIMOTO, Corporal Masayoshi MURATA, Leading Private Masashi MASUYAMA, Superior Private Yukio KAWANO, Superior Private Hisao KAWABE and Superior Private Wataru ABE, all of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces, the sentences are approved. Pursuant to paragraph 2, First Indorsement, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 26 January 1946, to Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 000.5 (26 Jan 46) IS, Subject: Trial of Seiichi ONISHI et al, 26 January 1946, the execution of the sentence is withheld pending the action of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.



W. D. STYER
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE

APO 707
30 April 1946

UNITED STATES	}	Place of Trial: High Commissioner's Residence,
-vs-		Manila, P.I.
MASANORI SUGIMOTO		Arraigned : 8 April 1946
MASAYOSHI MURATA		Tried : 8, 9 and 10 April 1946
MASASHI MASUYAMA		Sentenced : 10 April 1946
YUKIO KAWANO		
HISAO KAWABE		

WATARU ABE

CHARGE

The accused, members of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces, did, at the times and place designated, during the time of war between the United States and Japan, wilfully and unlawfully kill twenty-three Filipino civilians, rape and attempt to rape seven Filipina civilians, and beat and torture five Filipino civilians, all in violation of the laws of war (R 12).

SPECIFICATIONS

Each of the following specifications alleges the accused and others, at or near Barili, Cebu, Philippine Islands, on or about 2 September 1944, in violation of the laws of war, did:

Specification 1: wilfully and unlawfully murder Procopio CAUSIN, Maria Noel CAUSIN, Teresa DELA TORRE, Tomas DEL VALLE, Clemencia DEL VALLE, Filomena DEL VALLE, Josefa DEL VALLE, Norma DEL VALLE, Justino PARAS, Demetrio ROA, Manuel ROA, Soledad ROA, Martin DELORASO, Theodore ESTRADA, Filomeno GONZALES, Aurelio SASIL, Angelo YAP, Margarita AGUILAR, Asuncion DEL VALLE, Lourdes DEL VALLE, Socorro DEL VALLE, Rosa Aguilar GONZALES, and Cristina ROA, all unarmed, defenseless, non-combatant Filipino civilians, by bayoneting, beheading and strangling them (R 12-3).

Specification 2: abuse and mistreat seven Filipino girls and women; namely, Natividad del Valle PARAS, Margarita AGUILAR, Asuncion DEL VALLE, Lourdes DEL VALLE, Socorro DEL VALLE, Rosa Aguilar GONZALES, and Cristina ROA, and others, by forcing upon them sexual indignities and by raping or attempting to rape them (R 13).

Specification 3: wilfully, unlawfully and brutally beat, torture and mistreat without cause Martin DELORASO, Teodore ESTRADA, Filomeno GONZALES, Aurelio SASIL, and Angelo YAP, unarmed and non-combatant Filipino civilians, and other persons (R 13-4).

PLEAS

Each of the accused pleaded "Not guilty" to the Charge and each of the specifications (R 16).

FINDINGS AND SENTENCES

AS TO MURATA:

The Commission upon secret written ballot, two-thirds of the members present at the time the vote was taken concurring, found as to this accused:

Specification 1: Guilty, except for the word "beheading".

Specification 2: Guilty, except the words "seven", "girls and women", "Margarita Aguilar", "Asuncion Del Valle", "Lourdes Del Valle", "Socorro Del Valle", "Rosa Aguilar Gonzales", and "Cristina Roa and divers other person names unknown", "them", "or attempting to rape them". Substituting the word "one" for "seven", "girl" for "girls and women", "her" for "them"; of the excepted words, "Not Guilty", of the substituted words "Guilty".

Specification 3: Guilty

Of the Charge: GUILTY, except the words, "and attempt to rape seven" and the word "civilians", substituting therefor the word "one" and the word "civilian". Of the excepted words, "Not Guilty"; of the substituted words, "Guilty".

AS TO SUGIMOTO, MASUYAMA, KAWANO, KAWABE AND ABE:

The Commission upon secret written ballot, two-thirds of the members present at the time the vote was taken concurring, found as to these accused:

Specification 1: GUILTY, except for the word "beheading".

Specification 2: NOT GUILTY

Specification 3: GUILTY

Of the Charge: GUILTY, except for the words "rape and attempt to rape seven Filipino female civilians".

Each of the accused was sentenced to death by hanging.

I. ARRAIGNMENT.

A. At the time of arraignment, the Commission, pursuant to duly published and authenticated orders (R 2-6, Pros. Ex. No. 1) was composed of Col. Francis A. Hause, President and Law Member, Col. William R. Hamby, Lt. Col. Starley N. Boykin, and Capt. Glenn W. Hendricks. Capt. William O Lutz, prior to the convening of the Commission but subsequent to the publication of orders appointing the Commission, had been placed on orders returning him to the United States.

B. The prosecution was conducted by Lieutenants Ralph R. Bloodworth and John R. Fleming (R 6), while the accused were, by their choice, represented by Lieutenants Ivan H. Gordon and Gailey B. Underwood (R 9-11).

C. The Commission, interpreters and reporters were duly sworn (R 7). The swearing of the prosecutors was not accomplished, but in view of the fact the Regulations governing these trials do not require they be sworn this does not constitute reversible error.

D. The rights of the accused, as set forth in paragraph 5b, letter, AG 000.5 (5 Dec 45) LS, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 5 December 1945, subject: Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals, were read to the accused by the President of the Commission (R 8), translation thereof

into Japanese being waived by defense counsel, the accused having had these rights previously explained to them (R 9).

E. The commission found a certified copy of the Charge and Specifications, together with a true and complete translation thereof, was served upon the accused 21 March 1946 (R 9).

F. Following the reading of the Charge and Specification, the prosecution moved for the dismissal, without prejudice, as to Seiichi Onishi, Norikumi Yamasaki, Yoshinori Uehara, Tatzuma Tagama, Takami Ono and Kazumi Nojima because they had not been identified as perpetrators of the atrocities alleged in this matter (R 15). The motion was granted.

G. The commission heard the plea of each of the accused to the Charge and Specifications. Each pleaded "Not Guilty" (R 16).

II. TRIAL.

A. Formal Matters.

1. Each witness was duly sworn before testifying.

B. Prosecution Evidence.

Natividad del Valle PARAS lived in Barili, Cebu, where, on 2 September 1944, she was arrested by the Japanese and taken to the school which they used for a garrison (R 21). Abe, one of the accused was present and abused her sister, Socorro (R 22). Her father and mother, six sisters, niece and husband were taken to the school (R 22-3). She has seen none of them since 3 September 1944, none of them was a guerrilla and none had a trial (R 23). At the garrison she saw Mrs. Mercedes Roa and four of her children, Procopio Causin and Mrs. Maria Noel Causin (R 23). The last named two, her husband, her father and herself were taken out to a pit the night they were arrested and all but her were bayoneted (R 23). She identified Kawano as having bayoneted her father and Abe as having bayoneted her husband, Justino Paras (R 24). She saw her mother taken out to the pit but did not

see her bayoneted (R 25). The night of 3 September 1944 she was taken to room 5 and raped by Murata, whom she identified. She later escaped through a trap door (R 25-6). While in this room she looked out the window and saw, some 15 to 20 feet away, her sisters Josefa, Clemencia and Filomena bayoneted by Abe, Hirasaki and Masuyama (R27). She identified the latter in the courtroom (R 28). She saw Sugimoto at the garrison the night of 2 and 3 September (R 29) and identified him in court (R 30). On cross-examination she said Sugimoto had been there almost a month when these events occurred (R 31), although he was absent for a few days in August (R 33).

Helen Causin MORALES was arrested 2 September 1944 at Barili, Cebu, by Japanese (R 37). At the garrison she saw her father and mother, Procopio and Maria Causin, her sister, Mercedes Roa, and her children, Maria Christina, Soledad, Demetrio and Manuel (R 38). She has never seen any of these persons since that date (R 38,40). She heard women screaming (R 38) before she was questioned by Sugimoto (R 39,42) and released (R 39). None of the Causin family was a guerrilla (R 39). She saw the Del Valle family taken to pit near latrine (R 40). She recognized the bodies of her father, mother and Tomas Del Valle at the pit by school latrine (R 41). Japanese soldiers were drunk at garrison (R 42). Arrested persons may have been investigated, but not to her knowledge (R 43-4). Witness identified Masuyama as having arrested her father and Sugimoto as being known by her (R 44-5).

Hospicio AGUILAR lived in Barili, Cebu (R 45). His son-in-law, Filomeno Gonzales, was arrested 8 August 1944 and his daughters, Rosa and Margarita, were arrested 2 September 1944. He saw the girls' bodies at the Japanese garrison (R 46). Bayonet wounds showed on their bodies (R 47). According to information he had the girls were killed 12 September 1944. He identified Sugimoto and Masuyama, after

some confusion, and said he had seen all the accused in Barili (R 48).

Dr. Teodosio CAUSIN, physician of Barili, found the bodies of Rosa and Margarita Aguilar in front of the Central School Building. Later he dug up Soledad and Christina Roa and one he could not identify (R 50). The Aguilar girls' bodies bore bayonet wounds (R 51). Found two Del Valle girls, Manuel and Demetrio Roa (R 51), Procopio and Maria Noel Causin and Justino Paras (R 52). The latter's body was about 20 yards from the pit by the latrine and bore a bayonet wound (R 53). The witness identified Masuyama, Abe, Kawano and Sugimoto. The first two were in Barili from June and the latter from August to late September, 1944 (R 54-5).

Juan MERCADO, a resident of Barili, Cebu (R 56), worked in Japanese garrison as assistant cook (R 57). Saw Martin Deloraso mistreated by Masuyama, Kawabe, Kawano and Sugimoto (R 58). Saw Kawabe strike Deloraso with a bat and Masuyama beat him with a piece of wood. Kawano and Sugimoto also struck him, the beating going on from morning to late afternoon (R 59). Witness took the body down the next morning as ordered by Japanese (R 60). When witness came to work 3 September 1944 he was refused admittance by Abe (R 62) to get utensils because, he was told, there were girls in the room (R 60-1). He saw dead bodies of girls 13 September 1944 when Japs withdrew (R 62-3). Witness stated Sugimoto remained in Barili from date of arrival in August until the garrison left in September (R 65).

Heremenegilda OLANDRE, who lived in Barili during August and September, 1944 (R 66), worked in the Daido, a Japanese firm (R 67). In her work she visited the garrison and there, during latter part of August, saw Filomeno Gonzales, Teodoro Estrada, Angelo Yap and Aurelio Sasil being mistreated by being hung on the bars of the swing (R 67-8). While so hung these ones were hit by Japanese with pieces of wood, pistols or the hands (R 69). She identified Sugimoto and Masuyama as participants (R 70).

Captain Frank S. JOHNSON identified statement taken from Sugimoto 8 December 1945 and signed by him 10 December 1945 (R 71). Statement was introduced as Prosecution's Exhibit No. 2 (R 72).

In this statement Sugimoto said he was in Barili August to 3 September 1944 (R 73). Lt. Higashi sent orders to kill women and children under arrest at the school (R 74-5). He had Corporal Hirasaki carry out the orders (R 74-5). The corporal and those helping him are all dead (R 76-7).

C. Defense Evidence.

MASANORI SUGIMOTO, a Sergeant Major in the Japanese Army, who was in charge of a unit in Barili from 18 August to 13 September 1944, left Barili 20 August and did not return until 8 or 9 P.M. (R 85) 3 September 1944. Murata and Kawabe, two of the accused, were with him (R 83). Corporal Hirasaki was in charge of the garrison in his absence (R 84). He received no report from Corporal Hirasaki about any activity in Barili during his absence (R 86). Says his statement introduced by prosecution is true (R 86-7). On cross-examination witness knew none of the alleged mistreated persons (R 88). Witness did not see any girls at garrison when he returned from expedition and did not remember talking to Henry Redula, an interpreter, or Mrs. Morales on 2 September 1944 (R 90,92). About seven people were picked up 7 or 8 September but witness did not investigate them (R 91).

Sugimoto was recalled to the witness stand (R 122) and stated he did drink intoxicating liquor but there were no parties in September 1944 in the garrison and he had no girls in his room (R 122). He related some guerrillas were executed by Hirasaki and five others, all now dead or missing (R 123-5). These men, except Hirasaki, were under his command (R 125). He did not conduct investigations (R 125-6).

MASAYOSHI MURATA, a Corporal in the Japanese Army (R 93), said he was on punitive expedition as Sugimoto testified (R 94).

When unit left 13 September 1944 he saw six or seven Filipinos at the garrison (R 95) and asked Corporal Hirasaki about them because the corporal was in charge of intelligence. On cross-examination he did not remember the number of the room where he stayed but it did have a trap door (R 97). He saw no girls 3 September but did on 5 or 6 September 1944 (R 97). He does not drink and didn't see any parties going on (R 98).

HISAO KAWABE repeated testimony about punitive expedition (R 99-100). Never saw anyone hanging from playground bars (R 100) and had no baseball equipment (R 101). Saw no Filipino civilians in any of the rooms of building 3 September 1944 (R 101-2). On cross-examination did not recall Henry Redula talking to him the night of 2 September 1944 because he was not on guard that night (R 103). Witness said he had seen trap door in room where Murata, Hirasaki and Sugimoto slept (R 104).

LT. KAWAHARA stated Sugimoto went on punitive expedition which left mid-August and returned "About the end of August" (R 106). After resting about two days following first expedition, witness went on another but Sergeant Sugimoto did not go (R 107).

MASASHI MASUYAMA was in Barili from early February, 1944 until mid-September 1944 where he was a street guard (R 108-9). He did not arrest any persons but saw five or six women in garrison around 10 September (R 109). He did not kill any of the women and doesn't drink (R 110). He never saw any dead bodies, or any persons being mistreated (R 111).

YUKIO KAWANO was a guard at guardhouse when Sugimoto's expedition returned around 3 September (R 113). Some Filipinos were in guardhouse around 6 or 7 September but he doesn't know what became of them (R 114,115). Witness never killed any civilians in Barili (R 115). He does not remember any drinking parties after

August, 1944 (R 116).

WATARU ABE came to Barili in February, 1944 (R 117). The Sugimoto expedition returned 3 September 1944 at which time there were no Filipino civilians in the guardhouse (R 118). He was never ordered to kill any civilians by either Sugimoto or Hirasaki (R 118). He did not remember: (1) any civilians being in the guardhouse 13 September 1944 when the unit left Barili; (2) refusing any Filipino cook admission to a storehouse; (3) any Filipino civilians hanging from swing bars (R 119). He did not go to any parties with people of Barili and does not drink intoxicating liquors (R 119). On cross-examination he remembered some women and children being in garrison in September 1944 but he never talked to them and didn't know why they were there (R 120). There was some individual drinking going on during September but he does not recall who did it except he did not see Sugimoto participating (R 120-1).

D. Prosecution Rebuttal Evidence.

HENRY REDULA, held as an alleged collaborator, was with the Sugimoto Detachment in Barili during August and September, 1944 (R 127), as an interpreter (R 128). Sugimoto was in charge, with Corporals Hirasaki and Murata under him (R 128). He recalled the punitive expedition under Sugimoto left about 7 August 1944 and returned the latter part of August (R 128-9). During the latter part of August, Sugimoto investigated Toni Roa, Teodoro Estrada, Filomeno Gonzales and Aurelio Sasil at the Philippine Constabulary Headquarters in Barili, the witness acting as interpreter (R 129-130). Murata and Kawabe were at this investigation (R 130-1). Angelo Yap was investigated, too, and those investigated were struck with the butt of a gun and a bayonet (R 131). The witness identified each of the accused and stated they were at garrison during latter part of August (R 132). All of the accused were in the garrison the night of 2 September 1944 (R 132). Witness was halted by Kawabe (R 132) who told him not to mind about activity in garrison where soldiers were running about

with fixed bayonets (R 133). He talked to Sugimoto who said he would call him if civilians were to be interrogated (R 133). The witness saw Japanese drinking and singing as they do when intoxicated (R 134). He stated investigations were conducted by Sugimoto (R 134). He saw girls in the garrison (R 134) and knew Sugimoto, Murata and Kawabe played Mah-jongg with the girls (R 135). When the garrison withdrew 13 September 1944 he inquired why the fox-holes were covered and was told it was military policy (R 135-6). The witness was in the garrison one or two times daily the latter part of August (R 137). The girls referred to were not free to leave the garrison (R 139).

III. OPINION.

A. As to Jurisdiction.

1. Pursuant to the 1st Ind, AG 000.5 (26 Jan 46) LS, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 26 January 1946, to basic Letter AG 000.5 (26 Jan 46) LS, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 26 January 1946, Subject: Trial of Seiichi ONISHI et al, and acting within the authority vested in him, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, did, by paragraph 17, Special Orders No. 80, Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, 5 April 1946, properly establish the commission trying this matter.

2. The Commission had jurisdiction over the territory wherein it sat, over the persons brought before it for trial and over the offenses with which they were charged. Letter, AG 000.5 (5 Dec 45) LS, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 5 December 1945, Subject: Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals.

B. As to Procedure.

1. The members of the Commission sitting in this matter were qualified so to do and they, the interpreters and reporters

were duly sworn. The Prosecution was not sworn but in view of the fact the Regulations do not require the Prosecution be sworn and in the absence of an objection on the part of the Defense this oversight is not held to be reversible error.

2. The rights of the accused were read to them in open court by the President of the Commission. Translation thereof was waived upon the statement of counsel for the accused that their rights had previously been fully explained to them. A certified copy of the Charge and Specifications, with a true and complete translation thereof in the Japanese language were furnished each of the accused and all testimony at the trial was translated into Japanese.

3. The trial procedure established by the Rules and Regulations governing these trials was complied with in all respects.

4. The findings and sentences were returned with the requisite two-thirds vote in the affirmative by the members of the Commission constituting a quorum.

C. As to Evidence.

In this matter six men stood trial for the murder of twenty-three Filipino civilians, the rape of seven Filipinas and the maltreatment of five Filipinos.

The Commission found each of them guilty of the killing of the twenty-three and the maltreatment of the five. One of the accused was found guilty of the rape of a woman who appeared as a witness.

As is customary in these cases, the accused sought to establish their absence from the scene of the crimes and the accomplishment of the crimes by some brothers-in-arms who are now dead or missing. These are time-tested alibis and always arouse a suspicion of fabrication in these cases.

Each of the accused, save Abe, was shown by eye-witnesses testimony to have maltreated at different times and places various Filipino civilians. One such Filipino was Martin Deloraso. The accused had caused him to be tied up to the school bars, arms swung to the rear, in such manner his feet barely touched the ground. He was so tied a whole day. During the day the accused beat and struck him with a bat, pieces of wood and small arms until he died. A witness for the prosecution removed his body from the bars. Other testimony received at the trial showed similar treatment meted out to other Filipinos none of whom have been seen since they were taken to the garrison.

Direct testimony shows Abe guilty of bayoneting at least two persons, causing their deaths. Kawano and Masuyama likewise were seen bayoneting persons. Each of the accused was placed at the scene of the crime alleged in specification 1 by eye-witnesses who knew them well enough to identify them positively. Fifteen of the persons alleged killed were women and children. Two others were elderly men. There was no evidence anyone of the deceased was a guerrilla or assisted guerrillas. Nor was any proof given showing such circumstances to exist as to merit a belief they were assisting guerrillas or that attacks upon the garrison were so imminent as to necessitate the taking of these lives. Quite the contrary may be deduced from the evidence presented. Clearly, there is sufficient cause for believing these persons' lives were taken in violation of the laws of war.

The garrison at Barili was under command of Sergeant Major Sugimoto, and, though he denies it, prosecution witness Redula stated he conducted the investigations for the garrison. In this capacity he knew how many persons were brought in for questioning and what happened to them. Sugimoto, in the statement taken from him, said only seven or eight persons, women and children, were

arrested while he was in Barili. These ones, he said, were killed on orders from company headquarters. The remaining persons, men, women and children whose names are part of this record and whose bodies were found on the school grounds, were killed then upon his order and became his responsibility. As the garrison commander he had the power of life or death over the persons brought there. It is evident the course he pursued. He must be made to pay for his crime.

While the Commission is not justified in finding each of the accused guilty of killing the twenty-three persons named in Specification 1, yet the evidence amply demonstrates each of the accused actively participated in the death of one or more of the deceased and each of the accused was present at the scene of the crimes. The sentences announced by the Commission are proper.

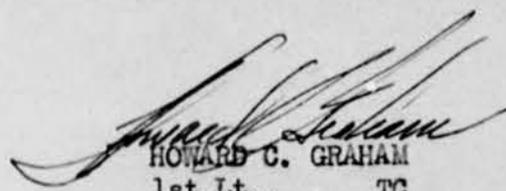
IV. CLEMENCY.

No application for clemency has been presented by counsel for the accused and none is recommended.

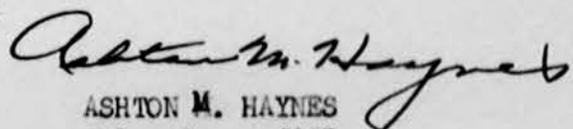
V. RECOMMENDATION.

It is recommended the sentences herein be approved and the record of trial be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, for action under paragraph 2, 1st Ind, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 26 January 1946, to Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 000.5 (26 Jan 46) LS, Subject: Trial of Seiichi Onishi et al, 26 January 1946.

The form of action designed to effect the foregoing recommendation is attached.


HOWARD C. GRAHAM
1st Lt., TC
Asst. Staff Judge Advocate

I CONCUR:


ASHTON M. HAYNES
Colonel, JAGD
Staff Judge Advocate

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

GHQ, SCAP, LEGAL SECTION, MANILA BRANCH
(Reporting Office)

2075

File Number P-51 Date of Report 3 January 1947
Title of Case U. S. A. vs. Tetsuo NAITO

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused:

Tetsuo NAITO - Japanese

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense:

Murder, cruelty and torture of Filipino civilians at or near
Biao, Guisanga District, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on or about
5 May 1945.

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims:

Amador Concepcion - Filipino
Beatriz Lianga Torres - Filipino
Aurora Torres - Filipino
Virginia Torres - Filipino
Eugenio Torres - Filipino

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial:

High Commissioner's Residence, Manila, Philippine Islands,
15 March 1946.

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial:

High Commissioner's Residence, Manila,
Philippine Islands.

WD AGO Form R-5392
21 June 1946

Arraignment - 15 March 1946.

Trial - 15 March 1946.

(Over)

Incl # 9

6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

Tetsuo NAITO - 28 March 1946, Guilty, death by hanging.

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

Tetsuo NAITO - 17 April 1946, sentence approved, execution withheld by Lieutenant General W. D. Styer, C. G., AFWESPAC, pending action of Confirming Authority.

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

Tetsuo NAITO - 8 May 1946, sentence confirmed and ordered executed by General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur, SCAP, under the supervision of, and at the time and place to be designated by the C. G., AFWESPAC.

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence:

6 June 1946, Laguna Province, Philippine Islands.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. D.