

Law reports of trials of war criminals.

H. Fertig - Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals



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- War crime trials -- Germany -- Nuremberg.
High Command Trial, Nuremberg, Germany, 1948-1949. Law
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War Crimes Reports Index

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Author not specified. Law reports of trials of war criminals. Vol. II. The Belsen Trial [PDF]

Photostatic copies of evidentiary documents ca. Justice Rutledge in the course of his dissenting judgment on the motion and petition which Yamashita brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

War Crimes Trials

Hamburg Institute For Social Research, Ed. They included doctors and nurses ; lawyers, teachers, businessmen ; men and women of religious orders ; prisoners of war and civilian internees ; officers of the United States Army; officers of the Japanese Army and Navy ; Japanese civilians ; a large number of men, women and children of the Philippines ; and the accused. Government Printing Office, 1949-53 , n.

Review: [Untitled] on JSTOR

Transcripts of proceedings, April 29, 1946-November 12, 1948, with name and subject indexes. The accused admitted that prisoner-of-war and civilian internment camps were under his command and claimed that all death sentences passed in the 14th Army required his approval ; the death sentences passed on guerrillas which he had approved in the Philippines were not more than 44 in number.

Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals

The main submissions of the Defence relating to the military police and guerrilla situation in Manila were : first, that guerrillas were, in the eyes of International Law, subject to trial and execution if caught ; second, that International Law did not prescribe the manner or form of trial which must be given ; third, that the suspected guerrillas held in Manila in December, 1944, were tried in accordance with the provisions of Japanese military law and regulations ; fourth, that General Yamashita never ordered or authorised any deviation from the provisions of Japanese military law and regulations ; fifth, that the fact that the method of trial prescribed by Japanese military law and regulations is a summary one and not in accord with

Anglo-Saxon conceptions of justice was immaterial, since International Law did not prescribe any special method of trial, and in no event were Japanese methods of trial provided by Japanese law the fault or responsibility of the accused.

War Crimes Trials

Court papers, April 1946-November 1948. Google Analytics anonymously tracks individual visitor behaviour on this web site so that we can see how LibGuides is being used. It was Count Terauchi and not General Yamashita who was handling affairs concerning the civilian population, relations with the civil government and the discouragement and suppression of anti-Japanese activities.

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