1950

Floyd J. Mattice, Tokyo War Crimes Trial Scrapbook

Floyd Julius Mattice

Follow this and additional works at: http://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/histdocs

Part of the International Law Commons, Legal Biography Commons, and the Military, War, and Peace Commons

Recommended Citation


This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School History and Archives at Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historic Documents by an authorized administrator of Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. For more information, please contact wattn@indiana.edu.
WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

AGAO-0-E 200.4 (6 May 46)

SUBJECT: Travel Orders, LJ-Tokyo-DS.

TO: The Commanding Generals,
Air Transport Command;
San Francisco Port of Embarkation;
The Chief of Transportation,
Army Service Forces.

1. The following named Defense Counsels, Ungraded, are hereby directed
to proceed by air, on or about 11 May 1946, from Washington, D. C., to Hamilton
Field, California, for further movement by military aircraft, on or about 12 May
1946, to Tokyo, Japan, on permanent duty. UST-1-16153-WDP-APR. (Project "J")

   Mr. Norris H. Allen, $7175 p/a          Mr. Edward P. McDermott, $6230 p/a
   Mr. Lawrence McManus, $6230 p/a        Mr. William Logan, Jr., $6230 p/a
   Mr. Floyd J. Matice, $6230 p/a         Mr. Michael Levin, $6230 p/a
   Mr. Owen Cunningham, $6230 p/a         Mr. Roger F. Cole, $6230 p/a
   Mr. Ernest Barkman, $6230 p/a          Mr. John G. Brannon, $6230 p/a
   Mr. William A. Austin, $6230 p/a       Mr. William J. McCormack, $6230 p/a
   Mr. David F. Smith, $6230 p/a          Mr. Charles F. Young, $6230 p/a
   Mr. John W. Guider, $7175 p/a          Mr. James N. Freeman, $6230 p/a
   Mr. Joseph C. Howard, $6230 p/a

2. Travel by military or commercial aircraft and water is directed (3 b (2)
AR 55-120, Change No. 15) except where other means of authorized travel are
equally or more expeditious, and is necessary for the successful accomplishment
of an urgent mission directly related to the emergency and is chargeable to
601-31 P 431-02, 03-212/60425 S 99-999.

3. Initial inoculations of the prescribed War Department immunizations are
required; however, the remainder of the series may be completed at the theater.

4. a. Baggage to accompany the individual by air will be marked with
the owner's full name, will be limited to sixty-five (65) pounds and will accompany
the individual to the port of aerial embarkation. An excess baggage allowance of
thirty-five (35) pounds is authorized for Mr. Allen.

   b. Baggage to be shipped by water must not exceed three hundred thirty-five (335)
pounds and must be shipped to the port of embarkation marked with the
owner's full name and additionally as follows:

   TO: PORT TRANS 0 (PB)
       SFPCE
       SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

   FOR: IJ-Tokyo-DS
Under no conditions will personal baggage be crated or boxed for shipment to the port. Transportation officers may express at government expense the baggage authorized above only when transportation is utilized which does not permit that amount of free checkable baggage and a more economical means will not permit its arrival by specified date in port call.

5. Uniform clothing is not required; however, purchase of authorized items of uniform clothing may be made at the option of the individual under the provisions of Section II, WD Circular 282, 1945 and Section VI, WD Circular 372, 1945.

6. Immediately prior to departure for port of embarkation personnel will advise correspondents, except publishers, that mail will be addressed to the name and Central Mail Directory APO 503, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California. Publishers will be advised to withhold mailings of publications until advised of a complete permanent overseas APO address. Immediately upon arrival overseas and determination of the APO address to which they will be assigned for mail service, personnel will advise their correspondents, publishers, and the address shown above as to the APO address to which their mail should be sent.

7. In lieu of subsistence, a flat per diem of $6.00 while within and $7.00 while outside the continental limits of the United States is authorized in accordance with existing law and regulations while traveling and absent from permanent station. No per diem is authorized while traveling on board vessels where the cost of passage includes meals.

8. The Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C., will issue a Certificate of Identification, WD, AGO, Form No. 65, to personnel listed in paragraph 1 above with designation cited therein. Upon return to the United States, Certificate of Identification will be surrendered to the Commanding General of the Port of Entry.

9. The Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, and the Commanding General, Air Transport Command, will each furnish the transportation for which he is responsible and coordinate with all concerned.

10. This personnel may be contacted through Mr. Guy C. Bevers, Office of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., telephone REPublic 6700, extension 71571.

11. In the event that personnel named in this order cannot report as directed, the contact will inform the port of embarkation, via teletype or other expeditious means, of the name of such person; his travel order shipment identifier; statement that such person will not report pursuant to port call or as directed in orders, and when such person will be available.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

COPIES FURNISHED:
Pac (4)
CO, Hamilton Field, Calif (2)
OPD, WDGS (1); APS, AGO (2)
Each Individual: TMU: Contact (10); Contact (3)

Adjutant General
This is to certify that
(Name and Rank)
does comply with WD Circular No. 276, 1 November 1943, and AAF Regulation 61-3, 9 August 1944. (Free from vermin and communicable diseases and meets the War Dept and Navy Dept immunization requirements)

Medical Officer

GUAM

Organization

NOTE: Transportation on ATC aircraft is contingent upon the rendition and submission of this certificate.

IMPORTANT - DO NOT LOSE THIS SHEET.

PORT CONTROL
EMBARKATION CHECK LIST

MATTICE P.J.

NAME

CIV

RANK

81

DATE 12 May

1. You are directed to report with baggage for weigh in at Passenger Weigh in Counter.
2. After you have been weighed in, keep this sheet on your person.
3. Clear quarters on day of departure before reporting to Alert Section, Port Control, for departure instructions:

The above named passenger has turned in bedding and is cleared quarters.

QUARTERS OFFICER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DAY OF DEPARTURE

Report to the Alert Counter, Port Control Section at 1730 13 May 1946. At this time you will be given departure instructions and orders, Service Records, and other records (if applicable). Transportation will be waiting for you at above stated time.

TO PASSENGER HANDLING OFFICER:

4. Above named passenger has checked with Port Control and is cleared for departure.
SUBJECT: Assignment of Civilian Employee.

TO: IMPE

1. The following named employee is assigned your Section as indicated:

Mattice, Floyd J.
(Name of Employee)

Defense Counsel P-7 IY-2-5
(Job Title and Grade) (Position No.)

$8968.75 p.a.
(Pay Rate)

IMPE
(Section)

(Division)

2. The employee will report for duty on 20 May 1946.

(Date)

3. Employee will be picked up on your Section's Time Report, CP Form 1, as of 3 May 1946 and henceforth shown in a duty status. This employee, due to the exigencies of discharge, processing, billeting, etc., has been administratively excused with pay by the Director of Civilian Personnel from 17 May 1946 to 20 May 1946.

(Entry on Duty Date) to (Date of Reporting for Duty)

4. If this employee fails to report for duty on the date indicated in paragraph 2 above, the employee will be shown on your Time Report as being AWOL and Chief, Placement Division, Office of Civilian Personnel (Telephone 2-331C) notified immediately.

Employee awaiting transportation or enroute to Tokyo from 3 May 1946 to 17 May 1946.

L. G. ALEXANDER, Lt. Col. AGD, Director, Civilian Personnel.

Copies Furnished:
Administration Division, CCP
Employee Concerned.
28 January 1947

Dear Mr. Mattice,

For the purpose of getting a better acquaintance I am going to invite American defense counsel, whose clients have some relations with HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, in their defense, to the Japanese dinner on Saturday, the 8th February, at 17 hours, at KANETANAKA restaurant, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Will you favor me with your company on that occasion?

Yours truly

Itsuro HAYASHI
Counsel for Hashimoto

Note. Invitations are sent out to the following counsel:

Mr. Blewett  Mr. Logan
Mr. Brooks  Mr. Mattice
Mr. Cole  Mr. MoManus
Mr. Harris  Mr. Smith
General Secretary
International Military Tribunal
for the Far East
Tokyo, Japan

I, [Signature], do hereby accept
the duties and responsibilities of an associate American
counsel for [Signature], in the present pro-
ceedings before the International Military Tribunal for
the Far East.

Floyd Mattice

Certification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Local Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Hamilton Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Hickam Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Johnston Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Kwajalein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No meals furnished. Drop 3 days I.D. only.

Computation:

10 7/24 days @ 6.00  61.75  
2 23/24 days @ 7.00  20.71  
72.46  

Less:

2/3 of 7.00 (2 lodge)  2.50  70.04  

I certify that the above statement relative to departure and return is just and
correct in all respects; all steps were necessary for the reason stated; that no
government quarters or rations were furnished except as stated above; that the
time required for the journey was the minimum necessary; and that in all cases
the flight was resumed as soon as possible.

Floyd J. Mattice
Civilian
General Secretary
International Military Tribunal
for the Far East
Tokyo, Japan

I, Kwane Matsui, do hereby select Floyd J. Martin as my associate American
counsel for the present proceedings before the International
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Certification:

I, Robert J. White, do hereby certify
that Kwane Matsui signed the above docu-
ment in my presence on this 25th day of May 1946.

[Signature]

12044, Toy.
General Secretary  
International Military Tribunal  
for the Far East  
Tokyo, Japan

I, Seishiro Itagaki, do hereby select Floyd J. Mattice as my associate American counsel for the present proceedings before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Seishiro Itagaki

Certification:

I, Hanzo Yamada, do hereby certify that Seishiro Itagaki signed the above document in my presence on this 27th day of June 1946.

Hanzo Yamada
AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND
PACIFIC DIVISION, WEST COAST WING

1503rd. AAF BASE UNIT
HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA

MAY 12 1946

DATE ___________________ 

NAME MATTICE FLIXO 

RANK E7 

ASN ___________________

1. This is to certify the above named individual was inspected this date and found free from vermin and quarantinable diseases. Immunizations required by War Department or theater directives have been completed and noted on WD AGO Form 8-117, Immunization Register (or WD Form 51, U.S. Army).

2. Exceptions to the above are: None

3. The following are the unusual or significant infectious and parasitic diseases and vermin infestations to which this individual may have been exposed

None

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
TOKYO
APO 131

NUMBER 239

The bearer Mr. F. J. Mattice when on Official Duty has permission to visit all restricted or Off Limits areas

from 14 May 1946 to 14 July 1946 for the purpose of

Official Business for International Military Tribunal.

By Direction of PROVOST MARSHAL EIGHTH ARMY

C. S. PERKIN
Brig Gen, U.S. Army
Provost Marshal, Tokyo

ALBERT C. SMITH
Captain, GMP
Operations Officer

(G)
Floyd J. Mattice, a former Indianapolice attorney and father of Mrs. Glen O. Marsh, of this city, will leave soon with a group of men from the department of justice for Japan to help in the preparation of materials for the war criminal trials and will be gone for a period of four to six months. He is now in charge of the Chicago office of the war fraud section of the department of justice.

The group will be flown from San Francisco, by army transport plane, which will make four stops, Honolulu, Guam, Manila and Iwo Jima, before reaching Tokyo. They will be quartered in a modern hotel in Tokyo.

---

**War Department**

**Notification of Personnel Action**

**(Field)**

| Date: | May 3, 1946 |
| TO: | Floyd J. Mattice |
| S. S. No. | |
| THROUGH: | SCAP, APO 500, Tokyo, Japan |

This is to notify you of the following action concerning your employment. This action is subject to the provisions on the reverse hereof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Action (Use standard terminology)</th>
<th>EFFECTIVE DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>May 3, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to Attorney General</td>
<td>Defense Counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-6, $6230 per annum</td>
<td>Ungraded, $8968.75 per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Department</td>
<td>Supreme Commander, Allied Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Division</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

- Base Salary: $7175.00
- Differential (Effective on date of departure from U.S.): $1722.75
- Total plus overtime for hours worked in excess of 40 per week: $8968.75

Requisition No. (Project "K")

Employment subject to "Conditions of Employment" and regulations governing civilian personnel in the overseas command.

"For duty International Prosecution Section - recruited by Mr. Lowe."

Duty not to exceed 12 months.

**For the Commanding Officer:**

R. C. O'Brien (Signature)

Chief, Overseas Branch

---

**Employee**

W. D. Form No. 50 (Revised 11-1-44)

---

**Mattice to Tokyo**

Floyd J. Mattice, Indianapolis attorney, who has been employed by the federal government in the war fraud section of the department of justice in Chicago, has been assigned to the staff to prosecute Japanese war criminals. It was learned today, Mr. Mattice, former city attorney, a former deputy prosecutor of Marion county and a former United States district attorney, leaves at the end of this month and will serve in Tokyo six months. He will join fifteen members of the war criminal division and a number of stenographers already in Tokyo.
**NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL ACTION**

**FIELD**

| 1. DATE: | MAY 27, 1946 |
| 2. TO: | FIRST NAME | MIDDLE INITIAL | LAST NAME |
| 3. SS NO: |

**THROUGH:** INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR EAST SECTION

Office in which employed or to be employed

This is to notify you of the following action concerning your employment. This action is subject to the provisions on the reverse hereof:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. NATURE OF ACTION (USE STANDARD TERMINOLOGY)</th>
<th>6. EFFECTIVE DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRANSFER &amp; PROMOTION - CORRECTION (FROM)</td>
<td>MAY 3, 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. POSITION TITLE</th>
<th>Special Asst to Attorney General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. GRADE AND SALARY</td>
<td>P-6, $6230 per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. FORCE AND SERVICE OR COMMAND</td>
<td>Justice Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. INSTALLATION &amp; LOCATION</td>
<td>Criminal Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ORGANIZATION UNIT</td>
<td>SCAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. DUTY STATION &amp; LOCATION</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REMARKS:** This corrects WD Form 50 dated May 3, 1946: Item 4 from "SCAP, APC 500, Tokyo, Japan" to "IMTFE". Item 5 from "Transfer" to "Trans & Promotion". Item 9 from "SCAP" to "GHQ". Item 10 from "Tokyo, Japan" to "SCAP". Item 11 "IMTFE" inserted. Item 12 "Tokyo, Japan" inserted. Item 16 "Dept Cir 257, Rev 3" inserted. Deductions: Subsistence, 25% per meal effective 1 meal May 17. Employment subject to "Conditions of Employment" and regulations governing civilian personnel in the overseas command. This appointment does not confer a classified Civil Service Status.

This appointment is for the period of twelve (12) months.

POB date, May 6, 1945.

[Signature]

L. G. ORWEBER
Lt Col. AGD,

ACTG. ASS'T ADJUTANT GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. CIVIL SERVICE REPORT SERIES (TEMP.)</th>
<th>15. DATE OF BIRTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>4/30/1882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule A-1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC Rules &amp; Reg Dept Cir 257, Rev 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. PUBLIC LAW 68-103</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. APPROPRIATION OR FISCAL AUTHORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. POSITION REFERENCE OR JOB DESCRIPTION MANUAL NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. DATE OF OATH (ACCESSION ACTION ONLY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 3, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. WHITE</th>
<th>24. NEGRO</th>
<th>25. OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. PAYMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7175.00 Base Pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1693.75 25% O/S Diff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8968.75 Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGPrintingPlant
14 MORE ATTORNEYS ARRIVE FROM U. S. TO DEFEND TOJO AND 27

TOKYO, Japan, May 18 (AP)—Fourteen attorneys from the United States arrived today to join 10 other American lawyers assigned to represent Hideki Tojo and 27 other top Japanese defendants at war crimes trials.

Capt. Beverly M. Coleman of the navy, chief of defense counsel, said each of the 28 would be represented by an American attorney in addition to Japanese lawyers of his own choosing.

The new arrivals include William J. McCormack, Chicago; Norris H. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Lawrence McManus and Floyd J. Mattice, New York, lent by the department of justice; Owen Cunningham, Des Moines, Ia., and Washington, D. C.; David F. Smith and John W. Guldner, Washington; Edward P. McDermott, Kearney, Neb., on loan from the justice department; William Logan Jr., New York; Michael Levin, Milwaukee, Wis.; Roger F. Cole, Pleasant Ridge, Mich.; Charles F. Young, Richmond, Va., and James N. Freeman, Winston-Salem, N. C.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST

APO 500
7 June 1946

The following Japanese personnel are authorized to ride in this Sedan. They are interpreters accompanying Mr. Mattice, American Defense Attorney, to Atami.

Mr. Kiyoshi Ito (attorney)
Mr. Katashi Shibagaki (interpreter)

E. R. HARRIS, Lt. Comdr., USNR
Executive Officer, Defense Counsel
Legal Section - SCAP

TRYING JAP WAR CRIMINAL

The discussion is the trial of Jap war criminals—Defense Attorney Floyd J. Mattice, left of Chicago (and formerly of Rochester, Ind.) and Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan, meet on the opening day of the trial of 26 Japanese, who are accused of high war crimes. They are conferring in the building housing the International military tribunal. (Acme photo.) NEA.
Mattice Arrives In Tokyo
—Tells Of Devastation

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Deniston of this city are in receipt of a letter received from their friend Floyd J. Mattice who recently arrived in Tokyo. Mr. Mattice, former resident of this city, is a member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and is assisting in the trials of the Jap war criminals.

Contents of the interesting letter follow:

Tuesday, May 21, Tokyo.

Dear Folks:

One wouldn't believe one could leave Washington and in 44 hours be in Tokyo, but that's what they do with the ATC (Air Transport Command) 44 hours in the air, I mean. We stopped an hour at Topeka, Sunday and Monday at San Francisco, an hour at Johnson's Island, 2 hrs. at Kwajalein and a day and a night at Guam. The whole trip was smooth and delightful. That plane the Douglas C-54 is a honey. It cruises along at 200 m.p.h. at 8,000 or 9,000 feet without a struggle. They set the automatic pilot and very seldom have to touch the controls. I played gin rhum with one of the pilots for hours while he was in the pilot's seat. Japan looks exactly like the pictures we have seen. However, when one gets down on the ground, it has a drab appearance on account of the widespread devastation from our B-29 bombers. Whole areas of a number of blocks are completely destroyed. Mostly from fire. Across the street from my hotel both east and west the buildings which were there were completely destroyed. Nothing left but rubble, yet the hotel wasn't much damaged. The hotel is the Dai Ii, which means, The First One Hotel—Dai meaning one and Ii, first. I have a nice room all by myself and the food in the dining room and in the mess over here at the War Ministry building is good. I have an office in this building, a telephone and have been furnished.

(Continued from Page One)

with a typewriter. They are short of stenographers, so says I give me a machine and I'll do my own. I am the only one of the group which has one.

Had a letter from Charlotte Monday which was only six days coming over. My address is:

Floyd J. Mattice:

HQ SCAP (SCAP means Supreme Command Allied Powers)

IMTFE (means International Military Tribunal for the Far East)

APO 500 Postmaster, San Francisco.

Nothing costs much of anything around here. A highball in the bar at the hotel is 5 Yen which is about 6c in our money. Cigarettes are 50c a carton in our money. There are no stores, what, you will ask, no drug stores? No, none. No restaurants. No place to get a cup of coffee late at night. We are not permitted to eat anywhere or drink, in any place except our own.

The weather is delightful, cool and spring is here. The Japs are setting out their rice paddies. Lord they stand in mud and water up to their knees and set the sprouts out one at a time. They work hard. Waste nothing. Saw them pulling sea weed out of the ocean. They dry it and eat it.

Sunday a Navy Captain I know came with a car and took three of us on a real tour of the whole area. We really saw Japan.
Trials Prepared for Jap Leaders

'Dramatic Show' May Run Six Months for 26 Accused.

By Associated Press:

TOKYO, June 2—(Sunday)—Twenty-six of the men who led Japan in her losing gamble to create a mighty empire through intrigue and aggression are scheduled to stand trial before their victorious enemies tomorrow in a proceeding, rankly described as a dramatic show destined for a "run" of six to nine months.

The prosecutors, representing 11 allied nations, plan to place upon the record for the world the whole story of Japan since 1928 and the parts played by the 26 accused of having conspired to plant their rising sun standard on the soil of other nations.

The top defendant is Hideki Tojo, the Pearl Harbor-time premier who attempted suicide when his country surrendered but whose life was saved by American surgery for the courtroom spectacle opening tomorrow.

Capt. John W. Guidier.

Capt. John W. Guidier, U. S. N., has been selected by former Premier Hideki Tojo as his defense attorney in the forthcoming mass war crime trial in Tokyo. Guidier was formerly a Winton, D. C., attorney.

F. J. Mattice Assigned To Jap War Trials

Floyd J. Mattice, former Indianapolis corporation counsel, will go to Japan to assist in the war criminal trials there, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. Mattice, designated by United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark for the foreign assignment, is expected to leave for Tokyo within a week, according to a message received by relatives of Mr. Mattice at Rochester, his former home. He is expected to remain in Japan six or more months.

Mr. Mattice for the last two years has served as special assistant to Attorney General Clark in charge of a Mid-West war trials section at Chicago.

In the Republic This Morning

Hoosier Named To Go To Japan For War Trials

Rochester, Ind., April 18 (Sp) — Attorney Floyd J. Mattice of Chicago, native of Rochester, has been designated by United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark to go to Japan to assist the war trials, relatives here learned today. The message said he would leave for Tokyo within a week and expected to remain in Japan six to eight months.

Attorney Mattice was graduated from the local high school and the University of Michigan Law School. He is a former prosecutor of Fulton County and was first assistant U. S. Attorney for Indiana during World War I.

He Later was corporation counsel at Indianapolis and also served as counsel for the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senate Liquor Investigating Committee. For the last two years, he has been special assistant to Attorney General Clark in charge of the Mid-West War Fraud section at Chicago.

For several years, Mr. Mattice taught in the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis.

ASKS EXTENSION IN JAP WAR CRIMES TRIAL—Speaking in behalf of the defendants, Floyd J. Mattice (standing at rostrum) of Indianapolis addresses the War Crimes Court in Tokyo, Japan, June 3, to ask for added time to present the case of the accused Japanese. (Associated Press Photo to The Star.)

GHQ Mess Card

Mattice, F. J. CAF 13 Civ

Def Coun 453 17 May 46

SECTION BILLET DATE

Is entitled to the facilities of the GHQ.

Mess at: Det 7 Hotel

This card is not transferable.
Recorded history of Japan goes back only 1500 years. It is known, however, that its origin dates back 2,000, possibly 3,000 years. It is pretty well believed that originally they came from Asia and those who then arrived were a mixture of Oriental and Occidental. They first settled in the North Island of Japan, Hokaido and were called Ainus. They were not the kind of people you see in Japan today. They were much larger in stature, taller and possessed of white skin. They later moved down into the main island of Japan, Honshu. Some time later there was an invasion of the main islands from the south, probably from across the bridge Korea, by another set of people more unlike the Ainus than otherwise. This contingent worked its way northward, came in contact with the Ainus and one absorbed or merged with the other and, after many hundreds of years, you have the Japanese people of today. All this occurred by the year 500 or 600 A.D. These people had no written language until about 1,500 years ago and then, they borrowed that from the Chinese along with a number of other things, including methods, customs, tools, styles, etc. Thus it may be said that there is no more homogeneity in any people on earth today than exists in the Japanese. They come the nearest to being a pure strain race. Every other country's population is composed of all kinds of nationalities, the United States for example, but into Japan have come no immigrants from other lands. Their exclusion of such have made possible the avoidance of intermixture of races and nationalities. Thus, in Japan, its people have that as a basis for their notions, however absurd we may regard them, that they were and are a superior people.

While they so regarded themselves, so called themselves, the fact is that they recognized certain deficiencies in themselves and set about to do something about it. Until the 19th Century when Perry opened the country up to world trade, they kept strictly within themselves, striving to better their civilization and their people. However, they had not the means with which to accomplish their aims. They recognized or had, at least, an appreciation of inferiority. They were aware that compared to peoples in the western world, they were undersized, not as well educated and not possessed of the skills in the trades and arts. So they suddenly decided to go the other way and launched upon a course of acquiring western civilization, trades, skills, dress and art.

From the earliest times they created practically nothing, but borrowed and acquired everything from other countries, starting first with China. Later they acquired from the British knowledge of and machinery suitable for use in the textile industry. From other countries, notably the United States they acquired a knowledge of industrial production, trades, technical skills, etc.

It has been said that the Japanese are merely copy cats. They have done a lot of copying but, in addition to that they have applied themselves in most every case to accomplishing a bettering of the trades, machinery, etc., which they borrowed or copied and, in many instances they succeeded in devising improvements thereof and thereon. An example of this was in connection with textile industry machinery. They found the English loom too slow, so they achieved such improvements thereon that enabled them to produce twenty times as much goods using the same labor.
In a sense the Japanese have raised themselves by their own boot straps. They had nothing much to begin with, and yet they succeeded in developing their civilization pretty well. This may be appreciated better when one understands that they have lived for several thousand years on about the most unproductive land to be found anywhere on the globe. The soil was nothing but broken down volcanic lava and ashes. By dint of hard personal toil over long periods of years they have made that soil productive. Also, the area compared to population being small, they have tilled almost every inch of the countryside. That is the reason we see the patches of ground perched on mountain and hillsides. As the Japanese birth rate is high - has always been high, its population grew to a point where the islands could scarcely raise sufficient food to support the populace. Naturally they looked about them for more space and began to move into the nearby islands, into Shimu China's northeast provinces and, after a war with and winning from China, into Formosa and Korea.

Religion played a big part in the Japanese picture. Buddhism has long been their religion. Buddhism is said to be, first of all, an institution teaching that the human being amounts to nothing - is valueless; that only the whole people or state matters. So---it came about that each individual Japanese possessed no initiative and fell or found him or her self in whatever niche he or she occupied. The though back of this idea was that only the welfare of the nation was important; that a human life was not and, therefore no individual had a right to or could work out his own problems, use his own initiative to better himself or solve a problem which he had confronting himself. He must submerge himself for the common good. The Buddhist illustrates this philosophy as follows: Take a river. If every drop of water in that river had the right to do as it pleased and go which way it pleased - up stream or down or across, you would have no river flowing to the sea.

The Shinto religion is often spoken of. It is not, in fact, a religion at all, but is a scheme used by the Japanese Government to foster and crystallize nationalism and martial spirit. It does not interfere with Buddhism. The two work together, in fact.

The institution called , is another similar thing. It was a scheme to bring about war spirit and is probably responsible for what we have heard about the Japanese soldier - that he will die rather than be captured - that he would be disgraced by capture. It is a fact that the Japanese has a tender spot: He cannot take ridicule and often has committed suicide to avoid being made to appear ridiculous. But it is doubted, and there are instances disproving, that the Japanese soldier operates under a code which compels him to kill himself rather than be taken prisoner. Several high Jap officers were taken prisoner during the Russo-Japanese war and did not commit suicide. They later continued their military and political carrers and seemingly were not subjected to censure because they did not suicide.
"DEMOCRATIC SUITS." These bathing togs are called in Tokyo. The girls are dancers in the Imperial theater.

Associated Press

Piccadilly - BOOF Cinema
in Tokyo
The subject of Japanese children: Children up to five years of age are not disciplined, are permitted to do pretty much as they please. Upon reaching age five they start to school. Their teacher explains to them that up to that point they have had their own way and got what they desired by crying for it. But, that from here on they no longer could have what they wanted but must submerge themselves for the common good of the Emperor and the nation. That crying was ridiculous; that a man does not cry and that therefore from then on — no crying. They child from that time on is taught intense nationalism, that Japan is the greatest nation on earth, that the Japanese people are a superior race, that the Emperor is God himself, etc.

It has been possible, therefore, for Japan to inculcate in the minds of her people the legends we have heard about and make them as a whole feel that their nation was just that. A militaristic purpose appears to have been behind all of this.

As to the Emperor: In the early times, thousands of years ago, there was no Emperor or over-all ruler. The people were in tribes and each tribe had its leader. Finally the leader of a tribe in the southern part of Japan became so able and powerful that his influence was felt not only in and among his own people but in the lands of other tribes and he thus became the first Emperor. His name escapes me. From the beginning, however, the Emperors of Japan have been rulers but did not rule. The military men have always controlled the Emperor and made him do their bidding. They had the power to and did remove many Emperors. At one time there were five living Emperors — four deposed and one on the throne.

The present Emperor is no exception. He has not really ruled Japan but has always been subservient to the military crowd who held the posts of ministers.
The Causes of the Pacific War

All is not gold that glitters and things are not always what they seem to be. American counsel in Japan assisting in the defense of the war crimes trial, in their study of the history back of the events with which our people are familiar, have seen a background to this war which our people are not acquainted with. It seems surprising that the world could be so ill informed or could have been misinformed by means of propaganda.

When one gets into the background history one sees that back of all the events which lead to the present war stood Russia. Russia was a big country and certainly needed no further acreage. However, there was one thing which Russia did not have and which it needed very badly. That was a warm water port. Russia's ports on the north were ice bound during the winter months. Her only port on the Pacific was Vladivostok, was not ice free the year around and was situated at the end of 5,000 miles of single track railroad. Russia could not participate in world trade in competition with Great Britain and other countries and long sought an outlet to warm water. Her only other opportunity was through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, but Great Britain blocked her egress in that direction. Naturally Russia had to look to the south east in Asia - further south than Vladivostok and, with her eye on Port Arthur and other spots where warm water ports existed, she moved in that direction. She obtained cession of Dairen and Port Arthur, overran Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and seemed to be in a fair way to obtain what, to her, seemed justifiable results. However, Japan, frightened at the advance of Russia, which it considered menaced her national security and meant her annihilation as a nation. This situation resulted in the Russo-Japanese War, which resulted in victory for Japan, and by virtue of the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, Japan took over the Russian right to lease the Liaotung Peninsula and the right to the branch line of the Chinese Eastern Railway south of Kwangchentzu and other rights. Russia thus lost her opportunity to reach warm water. She has never re-lented in her determination to have such access, however, and is at this date trying to obtain control of the Dardanelles. To the allied powers answer of no, that wouldn't be right, she replies: Why not, Great Britain controls the Suez Canal and the United States the Panama Canal and both thus control two of the three important trades routes of the world.

The present Pacific war started in Manchuria and in order to reach any understanding of how it came about it is necessary to understand what, to Japan, at least, appeared to be her justifiable position. In order to fully understand that situation it is necessary to retrace the relations between China and Japan that have existed since the Sino-Japanese War, back in the '90s. After that war, which Japan won, Japan obtained by the peace treaty the cession of the region south of Newchang and Hailiang in South Manchuria. But as a result of the intervention of three Powers, Russia, Germany, and France, she had to return the region. But Dairen and Port Arthur, which China had taken back from Japan, were soon ceded to Russia. Russia was able to construct the Chinese Eastern Railway and China also concluded with Russia a secret treaty for offensive and defensive alliance against Japan. In 1900, at the time of the Boxer rebellion, Russia despatched her army to Manchuria, occupied important places and tried to invade Korea. China remained indifferent and took no step. But to Japan the Russian advance toward the south meant life or death to its country and the Russo-Japanese war followed.
Japan beat Russia and took over the Russian right to lease the Liaotung Peninsula and the right to the branch line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and other rights. In December of the same year China recognized these rights by the Peking Treaty, and the extension and revision of this treaty was planned later by the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, China had a secret agreement for offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, which was, in itself, enough to make Japan the lawful holder of South Manchuria south of Changchun without troubling China to recognize those rights.

Since the Russo-Japanese War, Japan has tried to maintain peace and accomplish the peaceful development of Manchuria. It invested an amount said to have been a billion yen, in consequence of which Manchuria made great progress economically. Communication facilities were introduced and farm products increased. The population increased from 5 or 6 million to 30 million and Manchuria was by then considered the richest and most peaceful region in China.

If Japan had not driven Russia out of Manchuria, Manchuria and Mongolia would today be in the possession of Soviet Russia and China would be on the verge of national disintegration.

But China did not recognize Japan's claim of special rights and interests in Manchuria. It agreed with Japan that Japan might maintain a railway guard of not exceeding 10,000 men to protect the railway. Japan's Kwantung Army, numbering less than 10,000 was stationed there while China had in the region all the way from 200,000 to 300,000 troops. Incident after incident occurred until at the time of the so-called Manchurian incident of 1931 (which is considered the start of the present Pacific war) there were some 300 matters which were the subject of negotiation and attempts to settle diplomatically between Japan and China.

At this point it may be well to recapitulate: Japan had acquired from China, by treaties and agreements many concession, rights and trade privileges (as to other nations of the world including the United States). China was a disorganized, undeveloped, shiftless and lawless nation, wholly unable to maintain order and protect persons and property. Thus Japan acquired and held special rights and interests in Manchuria. It did not claim to own it. It did not assert sovereignty over it. It simply asked China to maintain order and protect the people and property and when China did not or could not do that, Japan felt obliged to go in and restore order. It must also be remembered that China long has been and now is infested with bandits. It is charged that many Chinese soldiers (in plain clothes) operated as bandits when it suited their purposes. The Ministry at Tokyo restrained its Kwantung Army from taking positive measures and as a result Chinese soldiers insulted and pushed Japanese soldiers off of the sidewalks, robberies, killings and other acts of violence occurred until the men comprising the Kwantung Army of Japan disregarded the orders from Tokyo, took the matter into their own hands, and the fight was on. The action spread to Inner Mongolia, then to northern China, including Nanking and Shanghai.

Japan considered Manchuria her life line - her granary, from which she could obtain food for her 80,000,000 plus of people. She felt that she could no more have that life line menaced by China than by Russia.

And there you have, what seems to me, to have been the causes of the War in Asia.
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

Tokyo, Japan

General McArthur, following the pattern of Nuremberg, Germany, set up the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. He did so as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). Each of the eleven nations whose members are sitting on the tribunal made their selections and the tribunal was thus constituted. The Charter of the Tribunal attempted to declare the crimes on which it would have jurisdiction and provided for a fair trial for all accused. The charter provides that the Tribunal shall not be bound by the technical rules of evidence and procedure and that it may amend rules from time to time.

The Defense Section

While at Nuremberg no provision was made for defense counsel, at Tokyo, the Tribunal communicated with General McArthur stating that it felt that the Japanese lawyers should have the assistance of American counsel. As a result, SCAP set up the Defense Section and recruited ten attorneys in the area. These are Army and Navy officer attorneys. Having authorized a panel of 31 defense counsel, SCAP called on the War Department to recruit and transport to Tokyo 21 additional attorneys. Sixteen were flown over from Washington by the ATC (Air Transport Command). Two additional American counsel came later and there was thus accumulated a panel of 28. Six of these resigned before the trial opened, leaving 22. One defendant has died and another is insane. There are, therefore, 22 American attorneys representing 22 of the 26 accused who are actually on trial. The American attorneys are on civilian status in the U. S. Army, are being compensated by the Army and are billeted and maintained by GHQ.

Principal question raised

The defense interposed a motion attacking the jurisdiction of the tribunal upon the ground that General McArthur who assumed authority to establish the International Military Tribunal for the Far East being a citizen of the United States and a General of the Army of the United States, in the Pacific Area, is bound by the laws of the United States and possesses only such authority as has been conferred upon him by the Congress, which has not authorized him to establish any military tribunal of international character, nor authorized him to appoint Philippine or American members of any such tribunal, or to associate or pool American interests and powers in any such tribunal, or to accept an appointment or office from sovereign foreign nations. That the powers resting in General McArthur are confined to military operations, including occupation of an enemy nation. That the action of General McArthur, in accepting an office and title from foreign nations (as Supreme Commander Allied Powers) was and is in violation of Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 8 of the Constitution of the United States, providing: "And no person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign state,
and of Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 14, of the Constitution which
provides that Congress has the sole power "To make Rules for the
Government and Regulations of the land and naval forces" of the
United States.

That, therefore, General McArthur exceeded
his lawful authority in appointing an international military tribunal
for the trial of war crimes and in establishing a special charter
for the government of such tribunal. That he exceeded his law-
ful authority in such respects by appointing judges or members of
the International Military Tribunal for the Far East who repre-
sent nations which were not and never have been parties to the
Potsdam Declaration or the Japanese Instrument of Surrender.

While the tribunal has overruled this plea and while no
appeal is provided for, except there may be a review by General
McArthur, it is believed by defense counsel that there are ways of
presenting this question which, though the action of the tri-
bunal may not be affected, it can be established that his acts
in respect to the tribunal were illegal under our law and thus
it may be made known to the world that the very establishment of
the tribunal was without sound basis. Any punishment declared
by the tribunal may be carried out despite all this but so could
that have been done without the establishment thereof, i.e. by
court martial or by trial by a military commission.

The purpose behind the set-up at Nuremberg and at Tokyo,
is the establishment of international criminal law declaring
Crimes which did not exist previously and the doing of just that
without such crimes being characterized as ex post facto. In
short it was supposed that there would be established a common law in-
ternational code of crimes.

The indictment at Tokyo is in three parts. Part 1 charges
conspiracy to wage wars of aggression (though the counts do not
charge that the accused conspired, but that they participated in
the formation or execution of a conspiracy so to do). Par-
ticipation in a conspiracy has always been the very evidence by
which the prosecution proved that various defendants were members
of the conspiracy charged. Participation is evidence not a charge
of conspiracy. It is said that Communis Carr, a British counselor,
drafted the indictment. Why he did not simply charge the defendants
with having conspired, instead of charging that they participated,
must have been because the charte so declared and the pleader wish-
ed to follow the language of the charter. Part 2 charges viola-
tions of the rules of war on land and sea. Part three charges
Crimes against humanity (something new under the sun). The second
part of the indictment may be made beyond question, assuming that
the tribunal has jurisdiction, but it is not seen how the first and
third parts can be. No venue is laid in the indictment, except
that in some counts it is stated that the acts occurred in a named
nation. As to the other counts (and most of them) it is not averred
where the acts were committed.

Scores of witnesses are testifying by affidavit. Each of them
is on the stand, identifies his affidavit and states that it is true.
Thereupon it is offered in evidence, admitted and the witness turned
over to the defense for cross examination. In nearly every instance
the witness, on cross examination, admits that the affidavit does
not set out all that he stated to the prosecution and many of them
have asked the court to permit them to correct statements appear-
ing in his affidavit. The device of having a witness present in
court testify by an affidavit made previously, is one for the book.
Observations while riding around Tokyo in a Jeep: Jap men carrying brief cases and wearing glasses - Many wearing no socks, with bare feet on wooden sandals with transverse cleats on the bottom, go clicking along - Most women in native kimono costume with the inevitable Obi (Obi looks like a bustle too high up) - Traffic uses left side of the street - No department stores - no drug stores, only apothecary shops, selling herbs, etc. and no sandwiches or sodas - Railroads narrow guage (3'6") - While many down town office buildings are of modern construction, most buildings are of flimsy construction and were duck soup for our B 29 bombers - Soil of Japan was pulverized lava and volcanic ash and only centuries of nursing and fertilizing have enabled them to produce crops - There are no farms as we know them - no herds of cattle - Long lines at the entrances of the picture theatres - Streets appear deserted (population of Tokyo before the war was 7,000,000, and is down to 4,000,000) - Elevated lines with eight and ten cars trains, look like the IC in Chicago, carry a lot of people and load and unload them plenty fast - Military and American civilians ride free - shoe repairs men ply their trade at the sidewalk edge - tailor shops have no material but will make you a suit if you provide the material - a sign on one such place reads: "A place for the mending of clothes". Another on a frame building being erected reads: "This souvenir shop in cause of construction will be completed and open on the middle of July" - Geisha girl thing is largely a myth. Is pronounced Gaysha - There are rickshas, but only the G.I.'s ride in them - Steep banks eighty feet high rising from the water in the moat surrounding the Imperial Palace Grounds terraced with strips three feet in width on which produce is being raised - Tokyo Imperial University, is a real institution with many buildings - Baseball games in progress on many lots - Shibia Park has two excellent swimming pools, G.I.'s on odd numbered days, officers on the others - Buttersnipes on every hand, retrieving butts. You stop and give them an American cigarette and they bow and scrape and say: "Domo arigatti", which means thank you very very much. - You do not tip a Japanese with Yen, for a donut, some peanuts, a package of our breakfast food or a cake of our soap, and they will give you their shirt. Jap soap is made from fish oil and so smells. - Stopped at a shop where I heard yard silk could be had. Wanted to buy seven yards and have a suit made. The proprietor argued with me (through my interpreter) that I should go elsewhere and maybe find better material and I had to lay the Yen down in front of him to convince him that I wanted to buy - Took the goods to a tailor who says:"Big man. Never made suit for big man, will try". - Things which are short in Tokyo: matches, tooth brushes, black shoe laces, newspapers from the States, ice cream, charged water, hand towels, wash cloths and a good 5¢ cigar - Long items: Fountain pens, lighters, whiskey, beer, military clothes, souvenirs, kimonas, Jap dolls (and I do not mean gals) and cuttle fish (Octopus family) Jap fisherman catch them at night using a bright light which attracts them to the side of the boat and sell them in the black market, making 1,000 Yen $66.66 a night - shining red fire apparatus "U. S. Army" swinging down the street manned by a crew of colored G.I.'s - colored G.I.'s and Jap girls strolling. Jap girls say G.I. say sun make him dark like that but will be white again when return to United States. - No taxis. If GHQ transportati pool doesn't send you a car, you walk - no street lights and you do not go about much at night - Ernie Pyle theatre now showing the Mikado, which was always barred before VJ Day. - Most astounding thing: The way our pin point bombing from 35,000 feet missed the British, French, United States, and other allied embassies and certain hotels and business buildings which the occupation forces are now using. Somehow the German, the Italian embassies and the Jap war ministry buildings got hit smack dab. No damage was done to the various universities. Understand the first building hit was the great Tokyo railroad station.
NAME: Floyd J. Mattice

AGE: 64

YEARS OF PRACTICE: 41

PLACE OF PRACTICE: Indiana

COLLEGE: Univ. of Michigan

LAW SCHOOL: " "

TYPE PRACTICE: General - specializing in criminal law

REMARKS (Legal experience in civilian, governmental, and/or military life, etc.):

Prosecuting Attorney, Fulton Co., Indiana - 6 years.
Special Asst. U. S. Attorney, Indiana - 1918
First Asst. U. S. Attorney, Indiana - 1918-1922
Chief Deputy Prosecuting Atty., Marion Co. (Indianapolis) 1931-34.
Corporation Counsel, City of Indianapolis, 1935-38.
Counsel Senate Judiciary Committee 1942-1944.
Counsel Senate Liquor Investigating Committee 1943-1944.
Special Asst. to the Atty. General, Criminal Division,
War Frauds Section, 1944 - May 1, 1946.
Instructor in Criminal Law - Indiana Law School for 15 years.

State the type of work in this proceeding for which you feel best fitted and which you prefer (For example, major trial responsibility, limited trial responsibility, legal research, pleading, preparation and investigation):
Observations anent Japan: Theatres, restaurants, Geisha Houses, all bearing signs reading: "Off Limits to Allied Personnel". Great desire on the part of allied personnel to see what is inside...... Persiant rumors that Ernie Fyle Theatre air conditioning will be in operation tomorrow. T'would be great help as the temperature therein in unbearable. International Military Tribunal closed down when the justices could no longer bear the intense heat and humidity......Japanese nationals' principal desire is food and American cigarettes. One cannot blame them. I tried one of their cigarettes. One of our cigarettes which get you more in the way of service than cash money......The building in which the Tribunal is holding court is full of Jap workmen falling all over themselves doing the cleaning jobs. It is safe to say that they clean the floors several times a day using a sort of a soupy appearing mixture in a bucket in which they dip their floor mops. Jap girls come in every morning dusting off the furniture with a few rags tied on the end of a stick. When they have departed and the dust settles we get out our trusty old rag and wipe off the desk and table tops.....Air conditioning being installed in the building includes the chambers of the eleven members of the tribunal but not the offices of the attorneys on both sides. Watched eight or ten Japs fooling with long copper pipes. They built a platform up in a tree about fifteen feet off the ground. A length of copper pipe was then placed in position and two men on the platform poured sand into the upper end of the pipe while two others standing on the ground tapped the pipe with pieces of wood. When the pipe was thus packed full of sand it was placed in a charcoal fire fanned by a peculiar looking bellows and heated, after which the pipe was bent at right angles, the sand removed and fittings placed on the ends. The copper pipe is being used in connection with the installation of air conditioning in the judges chambers. That for the court room is of another system - circulating air cooled by being passed through a sheet of water in a pent house up on the roof of the building......Last evening we had the Japanese counsel at dinner with us and a meeting afterward. Dr. Kioshi, the chief Japanese defense counsel was bragging about being the oldest lawyer in the case. Born in 1884, he said (which means 1883 in our method of computing time) and when I informed him that I had him beaten by one year he said: "Ah! in America you do not grow old like we do." I am now addressing him each morning by saying "Good morning young man". Dr. Kioshi is the leading lawyer of Tokyo, probably of Japan, was educated in the Imperial University and had his law training in England. While he speaks English very well he always addressed the tribunal in Japanese......We get along very well with the Japanese lawyers. They appear not to resent our association with them on the case and evidently welcome whatever assistance we can be to them......Judge Higgins, (Boston, Mass.) the American member of the tribunal who has resigned, is still sitting. Evidently waiting for General McArthur to accept his resignation. The Phillipine member, who journeyed to Manila to attend the ceremonies of their independence as of July 4, has returned and is again sitting with the court......Our greatest problem - how to get down town to attend to mailing packages and purchasing stamps. The post office is only open from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30. We are over here, our greatest problem is ice. Our hotel now has ice only for kitchen use and the it that way......
A Japanese Directors' Meeting: Looking across the street from my hotel room window into a room of a building opposite I observed a group of some twenty five Japanese sitting around a long table covered with what looked like green billiard table cloth. It dawned on me that it was a meeting of the directors of some concern. So far as the meeting was concerned it seemed very much like one of the same back in the States. However, I observed another long table nearby covered with white cloth. At intervals the whole group would leave their seats at the green table, move over to the white table and be served tea. At dinner time they were served the first course of their dinner. Half an hour later they returned to that table and were served another course. Their dinner activity covered a period of about two hours. The session continued until past midnight. At intervals containers (which are much like a soup tureen with a lid) were passed to various of the men around the green table and, lifting the lid they would partake of rice using chop sticks as tools. When they ate at the white table they used our conventional silver.

There was much drinking of something poured out of a pitcher, whether it was water, lemonade or sake I could not, from my point of view, determine.

Small World: Many examples of the well known small world continue to crop up. Sitting in front of the hotel evenings I have come to know, among others, a man named Stone. Wearing army clothes I figured him to be some kind of an officer with rank of at least colonel. Last night we fell to talking of railroading, each of us remarking upon the efficiency with which the Japanese operate the four track electric railroad which passed on an elevation in front of the hotel. Mr. Stone had previously told me his home was in Alaska. He pulled a watch from the watch pocket of his trousers, looked at it, showed it to me and remarked that it was 4.25 a.m. tomorrow in San Francisco (17 hours hence) The watch hands showed 4.25. I asked him why he kept that time. He then exhibited his wrist watch which showed 9.25 p.m. Tokyo time and explained that he checked with San Francisco each day on time and thus was certain to have correct time at all times. Then learned that he is an operator, both Morse and code and is manager of the Mackay Radio Company's Tokyo office. Of course, that explains how he checks with San Fran each day. He carries on casual conversations with operators in that office every day. But that is only half the story: Upon my telling him that I was an old time Morse operator and one time managed the Rochester, Indiana office (1906-1912), he said that along about that time he was working in the Chicago Western Uni office and worked with Rochester, Indiana and, then--he said: "H- you aren't that fellow at Rochester who signed "M", and upon receiving my affirmative reply said he was "GQ". I well remember working with "GQ" in handling telegrams, but, of course, had never seen the individual. He has had an interesting career. Was a ship operator in the early Marconi days, was with the signal corps in France during World War I, worked for various railroads, including the Alaska Railroad and was in charge of a mobile radio and picture facsimile transmitting until which went into France behind the 3rd. Army in this war. He has promised to take me over to their offices, let me talk with San Francisco and suggests that while doing so I can get the San Francisco to "deadhead" a note for me to some body in the home State. If I get to do it I will put one through to Rochester.
A weekend in Tokyo: To the home of Shibagaki the interpreter for over Saturday night and Sunday. Eight miles out in an outlying district of the city. Misunderstanding resulting in no transportation available so went to the curb in front of Shimashii railroad station to dick-er with Japanese operators of motor vehicles for hire but not marked or called taxis. One wanted 350 Y, another 250, a third 200. Finally my host bargained with one at 120Y ($8) and we were off. Ramshackle car, rattled like a tin pan full of nails, charcoal burner which no have power sufficient to negotiate grades except in low gear. Eventually we arrived at the Shibagaki residence. Thermometer showed 91 and humidity was very high. My host had some Blue Ribbon American beer on ice and a sumptuous dinner consisting of some nine or ten courses. I par-took of all of it except the water. No touch the water accounte are not permitted to drink any water which has not been tested and officially approved by SCAP. Got mighty thirsty at times. Thirst satisfied how-ever by chilled fruit juice and beer. But come the night and that was an experience: Host and I slept on pads on the floor of the living room in which had been stretched huge mosquito net completely filling the room. Japanese in their custom of "folding the family in at night", had closed the sliding doors all around and the most Turkish of Turkish baths had nothing on this place. I pushed a big Jap fan for all I was worth. Finally fell asleep. Sunday morning my host asked me how I rested and when I replied that I had had a good night's sleep, he re-mar ked that I was the first person he ever saw who could work a fan while asleep. But come the morning and that was something to write home about. My bath was ready, I was informed. Upon entering the bath room found a huge cedar tub (bound with brass hoops) about 4 x 5 feet and 4 feet deep, standing in the corner. It was "brim full" of water. I inquired: "What do I do". Was told to plunge in and did. Took a splash bath for, when I dropped into that tub about 200 gallons of water slopped out on the floor. However, the tiled floor sloped to the center where there is a drain....We had intended driving up into the mountains but on account of the extreme heat and humidity we decided to remain at his home. Bare footed and wearing only trunks, we sat in front of his electric fan, played Rhummy, drank iced fruit juices, ate two more huge meals and generally were very comfortable. I get me another suit: Over here without light weight summer clothes I am having one made by a down tailor which will not be ready for two weeks. My hostess brought out and exhibited to me a bolt of material called hemp (light weight much like Palm Beach material). They pro-posed to have another tailor, a friend of theirs, make me a suit out of that material in a few days time. So----the four of us piled in "The car smaller than an Austin" and to my surprise found abundant leg room and was comfortable, only to find upon arriving at our desti-nation that the back of my seat was against the front edge of the cushion of the rear seat and that Mrs. Shibagaki had ridden the many miles doubled up on the back seat cushion. The tailor would, I gather-ed from the jabbering in Japanese. Then he climbed on a chair near me and took measurements. Would I come for a try on Thursday. I could hardly believe my ears. And it would be ready for me next Sunday. But, there was a catch to that: He was having trouble with the income tax office and had to go down there every day and could not work on my suit unless I would write Chief of Income Tax a letter and request that he be excused for a few days so he could build my suit. This morning I wrote the letter, my interpreter has appended a translation and it is on the way to the income tax man. Returning I placed the front seat further forward to enable my hostess to have a bit of leg room, only to discover that the back had no support and I had to hold myself up-right by holding onto the window frame with my left hand.
Bringing me back in town late last night "The car which is smaller than an Austin" died a natural death about five miles short of the location of my hotel and I was most anxious to reach said hotel by 11 on account 12 beer chits which I had, good for bottles of American beer expired at that hour and I was desirous of getting them out and into my possession. Along came a headquarters sedan the driver of which stopped to help and, after pushing us for a mile and without results agreed to take me on down to my hotel. I got the beer. My host and his son spent most of the rest of the night pushing the car back to their house.

### NOTICE OF DEDUCTION FOR SUBSISTENCE AND/OR QUARTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matise, L. J.</th>
<th>F. J.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Last Name)</td>
<td>(First Name) (Middle Initial) (Grade)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Duty Location**
International Military Tribunal For East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billet</th>
<th>Dai Iki Hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billet Charge</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence Charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Charge</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type Quarters**

**Effective date** 1 July 1946

**Effective Date**

**Period Covered** 30 days

You are hereby notified that deductions will be made from your pay as indicated above for subsistence and/or quarters furnished you in accordance with War Department Regulations.

**Date** 1 July 1946

**To be issued in triplicate:**
- Original to pay roll division
- Duplicate to employee
- Triplicate - 201 file

**CP Form 117**

---

**Notice of the International Military Tribunal For East**

Sir William Webb of Australia recrossed the International War Trials in Tokyo's Indigennis yesterday with the announcement that the newly-appointed Justice, John P. Hodges, would be sitting in the tribunal from this morning. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up. The tribunal is to sit all day, and it is expected that the trial will be speeded up.
23rd, July 1946

Dear Mr. F.J. Mattice

We have the honor to offer you our hearty congratulations on your good health in spite of this intolerably hot weather.

We are expecting to have a light dinner party, as below, for purpose of promoting friendly relations between the American and Japanese defense attorneys at this Military Tribunal, and also of exchanging our views.

We shall be much honored to have the pleasure of your company.

Date Thursday, 25 July 1946
at 6.30 P.M.

Place Kojunsha
No.4 Ginza
6chome Kyobashi-ku.

Your truly

Somei Uzawa
Chief of Japanese Defense Counsel, I.M.T.F.E.

It is requested that this letter to be presented at the door.
Col. Hasty, (Arkansas) aid to Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Amn. member IMTFE
MEMORANDUM

To: Duck Netting Invitees
From: E. R. Harris
Subject: Duck Netting Plans

1. Your attention is called to the fact that we shall meet on February 8 at 8:00 a.m. in front of the Sakashita Mon, a gate in front of the Imperial Palace, located near the Nijubashi (double bridge).

2. The hunt will take place at Onsuku, Chiba Ken. You must provide your own transportation.

3. Lunch will be served.

E. R. HARRIS, Legal Liaison
and Administrative Supervisor
Defense Counsel - Legal Section
1978 Shiba Shimogama
Hayama (on the way to 12th Ave Camp)

Kamakura

Mountain

Tunnel

Hayama Police Station

Bridge
JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

BLUFFTON IND  T0799/RCF447 13 19 2415

MATTIC TOKYO

672

LINDA RED HAIR WEIGHT NINE POUNDS NINE OUNCES FEELING WONDERFUL. HELEN

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

BLUFFTONIND  AMJ246/SFA85  7 13 1 378

MATTICE TOKIO (ホテル6番号室)

#672. FLOYD J. MATTIE

GIRL THREE AM BOTH W/A FINE

Received 10:30 AM May 11th.
Vast spaces of the untilled noble sea

Lying serene beneath the morning sun,

Would that all the nations of the world might be

Like you forever, peaceful and at one.

William Logan

Sammonji, Shokei

Richard Hams

Franklin E. A. Harrow

Lawrence F. H. Mans

Kensyu Futai
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

AG 230 AGPO

SUBJECT: Order 113-17.

TO: Civilians concerned.

Following War Department civilian employees will proceed to Fukuura, Japan on temporary duty not to exceed six (6) days in connection with war crimes activities. Upon completion will return to present station. Rail and government motor transportation authorized. TDN. No per diem authorized.

Mr. Franklin E. N. Warren, Defense Counsel, Legal Sec
Mr. Floyd J. Mattice, Defense Attorney, Legal Sec
Mr. Michael Levin, Defense Attorney, Legal Sec
Mr. George C. Williams, Defense Attorney, Legal Sec
Mr. Richard J. DeMartion, Defense Attorney, Legal Sec
Mr. Lester C. Dunigan, Prosecuting Attorney, IP Sec
Mr. Hidekazu Hayashi, Court Reporter, IMTFE
Mr. Julian Wolf, Court Reporter, IMTFE

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

DISTRIBUTION:
IMTFE (42)
(8 civilians concerned – 5 each)
IP Sec (2)
Legal Sec (2)
CG Eighth Army APO 343 (2)
CP Sec (16)
AG Records (10)
AG 201-MATTICE, Floyd J.  
(S Jun 46)AG

APO 500  
8 June 1946

SUBJECT: Authorization to Visit Sugamo Prison

TO: Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, APO 543

1. The following-named American civilian, a member of the Japanese Defense Counsel, is authorized to enter Sugamo Prison at any time for the purpose of visiting interned unsuspected war criminals.

Mr. Floyd J. Mattice

2. For purposes of identification, this person will bear a note with his signature, countersigned by C. A. Reinhard, Lt Colonel, PA.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

S T OKADA  
2d Lt, AUS  
Actg Asst Adj Gen
Countersigned:

C. A. REINHARD, Major, PA.
SUBJECT: Authority to Mess Separately

TO: Tokyo QM Sales Stores #2

1. Under the provisions of 8th Army Cir 124, dated 29 December 1947,

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
NAME & RANK & ASY & ORGANIZATION & APO \\
\hline
Mattice, Floyd & P-7 & & Dai Ichi Hotel & W/O Kitchen \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

is authorized to mess separately at Quarters (number or billet name & address) and is authorized to purchase at the QM Sales Commissary.

rations for himself and the following dependents:

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
NAME & AGE & SEX & RELATIONSHIP \\
\hline
Charlotte & 61 & F & Wife \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

WILLIAM P. DAVIS
Captain, Infantry
Asst Proc Officer

HFM FORM #16
(Rev 21 Jan 48)
DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST

APO 500

ABSENCE AND TRAVEL AUTHORITY

Mr. Floyd J. Mattice
(Name)

is authorized to be absent from this organization and to travel during
the period

0830, 25 July
(Time and Date)

to

(Time and Date)

for the purpose of visiting:

(Destination)

P-7
(Rank, Civilian Rating)

Defense Division - Legal Section
(Organization)

22 July 1947
(Date)

Signature: Bernard A. Kardos
(CSO, Section Chief or Executive Officer)

This absence and travel authority is not good for absence in excess of 3 days.
Sparkplug of War Has His Day in Court

Kanji Ishihara (seated, center above) is shown testifying before international war crimes tribunal in Sakata City, Japan, on charges that as a Japanese lieutenant general he gave signal to loose troops on Chinese garrison at Mukden, provoking the famous 1931 incident that helped lead to World War II. Ishihara is now an invalid.
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
TOKYO
AP0 181

NUMBER 1495

The bearer Floyd Mattice

mission to visit all "Off Limits" and restricted areas

from 3 April 47 to 3 July 1947 for the purpose of

WHEN ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS FOR WAR CRIMES.

By Direction of PROVOST MARSHAL EIGHTH ARMY:

C. S. Ferrin
Maj. Gen., U.S. Army
Provost Marshal, Tokyo

Judy Jackson
Maj. Army
(Countersigned)
ABSENCE AND TRAVEL AUTHORITY
DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST, APO 500

Mr. & Mrs. Floyd J. Mattice

(Name)

is authorized to be absent from this organization and to travel during the period, 0600, June 13, 1948, to 2400, June 13, 1948, for the purpose of visiting Karuizawa.

(Destination)

Above named individual is further authorized to remain overnight in the home of

(Signature)

(C.O. Section Chief, or Executive Off.)

NOTE: C.O. Section Chief or Exec. Off. may approve travel for dependents of members of their units. For dependents to show relationship to appropriate member of section in lieu of civilian rating. Also to phrase "to be absent for visitation and" This absence and travel not good for absence in three days.

Date issued

11 June 1948

Butler Dental Office

309 Marunoichi Bldg.

Tel: 25 (Japanese) 3792

March 15, 1948

1/2/48

13/2/48

2 0191 NG

REPORT SEATTLE SEPTEMBER SECOND

L. W. Butt!on

INDUSTRY IND M172/FA52 02 (209) 9222

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

[Handwritten text and stamp marks]
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CP 201

APO 500
21 April 48

SUBJECT: CP Order 112-4

TO: Individuals concerned

Following-named Department of the Army civilian employees are authorized to proceed by rail transportation from Tokyo to destinations listed, on or about dates indicated and return, on authorized leave of absence. Upon completion return to present station. Cost of rail transportation to be borne by the individuals. Government messing and billing facilities are not authorized at destination. No charge will be made for meals furnished in govt operated mess upon presentation of Mess Deduction Card.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Ryuichi Shinoda, DAC</td>
<td>29 Apr-</td>
<td>Shiida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censor (Re-Exam), CAF-9, CCD</td>
<td>10 May 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority is granted to remain in the home of (cousin) Mrs. S. Shinoda, after 2300 hours during the period indicated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Emily Graf, DAC</td>
<td>23-25 Apr 48</td>
<td>Kyoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ck-Typist, CAF-4, CIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George Kitagawa, DAC</td>
<td>23-27 Apr 48</td>
<td>Kyoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ck-Transl, CAF-6, Leg Sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority is granted to remain in the home of (cousin) Mr. K. Kitagawa, after 2300 hours during the period indicated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hisaichi Kawamoto, DAC</td>
<td>30 Apr-</td>
<td>Yamaguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message &amp;n, CAF-8, CCD</td>
<td>10 May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompanied by three (3) dependents (wife and two (2) sons). Authority is granted to remain in the home of (cousin) Mr. M. Kaneshige, after 2300 hours during the period indicated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Leo G. Blackstock, DAC</td>
<td>26 Apr-</td>
<td>Kanazawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosc Atty, P-7, Leg Sec</td>
<td>5 May 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Floyd J. Mattice, DAC</td>
<td>24 Apr-</td>
<td>Nagoya, Kyoto,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Counsel, P-7, Leg Sec</td>
<td>2 May 48</td>
<td>Osaka, Kobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompanied by one (1) dependent (wife).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

E. S. Pavlock
Captain, AGD
Actg Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:
Sec (2) Ind (3)
201 File (1)
Payroll File (1)
HEADQUARTERS 2D T MAJOR PORT
AFO 503

TEMPORARY PASS

DATE

MATTICE, CIV. FLOYD IS AUTHORIZED TO GO ABOARD THE

USAT "FRED C. AINSWORTH" TO GREET DEPENDENTS.

WALTER C. LATTIMORE
Colonel
Deputy Port Commander

INFORMATION FOR GUIDANCE OF PERSONNEL MEETING DEPENDENTS.

1. Stateroom lists will be posted on both sides at top of gangplank.

2. Guides will be furnished by Ship's Steward to assist in locating staterooms.

3. Japanese porters to carry hand baggage will be available at gangplank upon request on Non-Com in charge. NO Gratuities of any kind will be rendered for this service.

4. Tokyo & Local area dependents will debark upon arrival.

5. Northbound dependents and escorts will remain on board ship till 2030 hours at which time they will be debarked and transported by bus to Yokohama Centr 1 Station for entraining on regular run of "Yankee Lt" departing Yokohama Station at 2200 hours.

6. Southbound dependents will debark at 0930 and entrain direct from shipside to special train located at Center Pier #4. Train will depart at 1200 hours. Noon meal will be served aboard train.

7. Hand baggage is limited to one small bag per passenger not exceeding 24" x 9" x 14") while traveling in overnight trains. All additional hand baggage will be checked by RTO for transportation on same train.

8. Brief orientation will be held in Conference Room (Next to Passenger Lounge, Center Pier #4) twenty minutes prior to docking of vessel. Attendance is requested for your information and guidance.

9. Persons meeting dependents will remain on upper balcony until gangplank is in position. This regulation will be enforced by Military Police on duty. NO Smoking on Balcony. Washrooms at either end of Balcony.
Imperial Hotel
Tokyo

May 14, 1948

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Mattice:

Mr. William S. Brower and Mr. Coburn T. Scholl request the pleasure of your company at a cocktail party in honor and in farewell to our friend and his wife, Lt. Col. and Mrs. David H. Jennings, who are returning to the United States.

PLACE: Imperial Hotel
DATE: May 20, 1948
TIME: 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.

Cordially,

R.S.V.P.
Tokyo, 28th Feb. 47

Dear Mr. Matthee,

At the request of Mr. Shibazaki, I am writing this letter to you as she will be at the Tribunal today being given permission to inspect the tribunal, and she wishes to see you there. As you know, she will be unable to express her wishes freely but she likes to meet you after a long time while we talked of you so often at home and had very little chance to have you amongst us. I am keeping so busy that missing you on the other hand, our climate so cold and not good to American friends to beg to come to our home.

Tell Mr. Shibazaki and myself like to invite you to our family dinner at any evening suit you on any evening after week as I am looking forward to meet you at your hotel driving myself and send you back in gap to Hotel.
please do not worry about traffic.
We like to have you with one of
friends accompanied the same
evening as our guest—boy
friend or girl friend at your
choice.
We shall be glad if you will accept our invitation
and give her reply.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST

10 March 1947

FROM: Administrative Officer.
TO: All Personnel.

SUBJECT: Conversion of Military Payment Certificates.

1. Your entire holdings of Military Payment Certificates (Military Script) must be redeemed before 1700 tonight, 10 March 1947.

2. The back of all five and ten dollar certificates should contain the following information in your own handwriting and legibly signed:

   Name ............. War Department Civilian
   Organization and APO .................

3. A receipt will be issued for the certificates presented for conversion, and new script will be issued tomorrow, 11 March 1947.

4. An officer will be present in the Administrative Office to receive all currency between 1300 hours and 1700 hours today, 10 March 1947.

[Signature]

E.R. HAIRIS
Legal Liaison and Administrative Supervisor, Defense Division, Legal Section, SCAP
APPLICATION FOR WEEK END LEAVE

FULL NAME: MATTICE, Floyd J.

PHONE: 26-6883

SEX: Male

STAFF SECTION: Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Defense Div'n.

1. Reservation is desired from ___________________________ to ___________________________, 1947. (Weekend reservations are available for any period between 1200 Friday and 0900 Monday.)

2. DEPENDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELATIONSHIP</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte K. Mattice</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Date of entry on current overseas tour of civilian duty ________________
   11 May, 1946

4. I [have had] [have not] had a 7 day leave at a Special Service Hotel.
   If so, date of last visit ___________________________

5. I [have had] [have not] had a weekend leave at a Special Service Hotel.
   If so, date of last visit ___________________________

6. REMARKS:


SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE

______________________________________________

Date: __________________________

APPROVED.

FOR THE CHIEF, LEGAL SECTION:
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

AG 230 AGFO

AFO 500
30 Jan 47

SUBJECT: Order AGFO 28-16.

TO: Civilians concerned.

Following War Department civilian employees will proceed
to Nagasaki, Japan on temporary duty not to exceed three (3)
days for purpose interviewing prospective witnesses. Upon
completion will return to present station. Rail and govern-
ment motor transportation authorized. Tin. Authority is
granted to use Japanese operated hotels when necessary and
where no army billeting facilities are available. No per diem
authorized.

Mr. George F. Blewett, Defense Attorney
Mr. Emanuel R. Harris, " " "
Mr. Michael Levin, " " "
Mr. Floyd Mattox, " " "

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

DISTRIBUTION:
Legal Sec (22)
(4 civilians concerned - 5 each)

DO NOT RETURN
This Intelligence Army
Concealed under

165th AACS Chalks
8th Straight Victory

JOHNSON AFB, May 25—
The softballers of the 165th
AACS team recently chalked up
their 8th consecutive win
in the American softball loop
at Johnson AFB, trimming the
234th Fighter Sqn., 5-1.

Mrs. O
Justice Bein
Attorneys

Lawyers of

Army Fires Of

Bert McDowell of Itazuke
AFB had little trouble in dispo-
sing of CWO Guy Bryant of
the 8th Army, Fiscal office, 6
and 7, to annex the 1945 All-
Japan golf crown.

Although he sprayed his
tee-shots all over the land-
scape, McDowell's spectacular
Mrs. Marsh's Father Is One Of Five to Stay in Tokyo

TOKYO, May 24—(UP)—A group of American lawyers who defended some of the major Japanese war crimes suspects today protested an allied headquarters' order firing them before the court brings back a verdict.

The lawyers were told a week or so ago that their services with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East were no longer required. Five American lawyers, however, were allowed to remain.

The war crimes court recessed several weeks ago to deliberate a verdict.

25 Await Verdict

Since then, former Premier Hideki Tojo and his 24 co-defendants have remained in Sugamo prison, and one source said they were not allowed visit either by Japanese or American lawyers or members of their families.

High allied sources, who refused to be quoted, explained the order was issued to save money and reduce the costs of the occupation.

It was understood that the American's protest which was made to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was based on a principle of fair play towards the Japanese defendants and on general usage, by which a defense attorney is allowed to be in court up to the time of the verdict.

Five Permitted to Stay

The five American lawyers allowed to stay in Tokyo are Richard R. Harris, Washington, D. C.; Floyd J. Mattice, Indianapolis, Ind., John G. Brannon, Kansas City, Mo., George F. Blewett, Philadelphia, Pa., who is Tojo's attorney, and Alfred W. Brooks, Kansas City, Mo.

An allied headquarters source said all five men were at the trial since its beginning and held the longest records of service.

Floyd J. Mattice, one of the five lawyers designated to remain in Tokyo is the father of Mrs. Glen Marsh, of Bluffton.
The United States Army has fired most of the attorneys defending Hiroshi Tojo and his 24 co-defendants. Only five of the attorneys who defended the Pacific warmakers are still getting their Army check.

The top American attorneys who have been fighting the Tojo case for two years have been told by the Army's Civilian Persons Division to return home.

American attorneys assigned to the case were "discouraged" by the removal of counsel before the verdict was received.

One-time Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Army's Civilian Persons Division, is the executive in command of the Army's Civilian Persons Division. He said he had strongly protested the decision of any counsel before the verdict was received.

The first attorney to get his "blue slip" from the Army was Ben Bruce Blakeney of Oklahoma City, who represented Shigenori Togo, the Pearl Harbor foreign minister.

The American attorneys said they were surprised that Blakeney, chief of the defense counsel, received his discharge in a printed form and was not consulted.

They had expected they would be consulted to select their outstanding men to remain in the trials' end.

Neither Carpenter nor General Beiderinden offered any explanation as to how the five surviving attorneys were selected.

Beiderinden said "they have a future mission." Presumably they will be associated with the trial of 19 men Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan has refused to try and has turned over to Carpenter's section.

The attorneys remaining are Floyd J. Mattice of Indianapolis; Richard R. Harris of Washington; John G. Brannon of Kansas City; George F. Blewett of Philadelphia and Alfred W. Brooks of Kansas City, Mo.

The attorneys who received their summary discharges, later told General MacArthur he is defeating democracy, justice. They went to MacArthur's office and told him they felt a mistake had been made.

The committee gave this report to Col. Larry Bunker, MacArthur's aide:

"It is our contention that the discontinuance of our services at this time is an improper interference with our duty. Under the constitution, every defendant is entitled to counsel until the decision is rendered."

Counsel relieved have been ordered to be aboard ship by June 1. Counsel released are: Ben Bruce Blakeney of Oklahoma City; C. H. Cusick of North Carolina; R. F. Cole of Detroit, Owen Cunningham of Des Moines, la; J. N. Freeman of North Carolina, George A. Friesen of New York City and Michael Levin of New York.
DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST

April 10, 1948

Memorandum:

Subject: Attendance of American Personnel:

At this time the administrative office for various reasons finds it particularly necessary to maintain constant contact with the personnel of this unit.

We do not intend to check the activities of personnel any more rigidly than has been our custom in the past but in view of the present need and as a simple device to insure quick contact where such is necessary we shall require that all personnel henceforth be certain to inform the administrative officer, Lt. Hargadon, of their whereabouts at all times during working hours - particularly on those occasions when it is necessary for them to leave the building for any purpose.

E R Harris

Administrative Supervisor

Attendance check at:

0900
1.30 p.m.
4.15 p.m.

Employees will no longer be permitted to work in their hotel rooms during hours of duty.
March 12, 1946.

Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Mattice,
Defence Council, I.M.T.F.E.

Sir,

The Japan Racing Association takes the liberty of enclosing herewith Admission Cards for the Spring Race Meeting to be held at the Nakayama Race Course, Chiba prefecture.

Anticipating the honor of your presence at the Meet, with sincere esteem,

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

N. Tabuchi
Vice president,
Japan Racing Association.

Enclosure: 10 Cards.
AILING DEFENSE WITNESS Ex-Lt. Gen. Kanji Ishihara is shown here with members of the defense counsel during a recess at the special court hearing held in Sakata. Counsel to the left of Ishihara is Floyd J. Mettice while standing behind the witness is Attorney Michael Levin. (Staff Photo By PVT. RICHARD TSUKANO)

War Crimes Tribunal
Hears Sick Witness

By PFC FRANK PARSONS, Staff Writer

For the first time in the year old history of trials of alleged Japanese war criminals before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, the court has gone to a witness, instead of having the witness coming to it. A special commission of the Tribunal has just returned from Sakata, in northern Honshu, where it took testimony from ex-Lt. Gen. Kanji Ishihara, a key factor in defense presentation of the Manchurian phase of its case.

Ishihara is a hear-invalid asian.

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida
Minister for Foreign Affairs
requests the honour of
Mr. F.J. Mattice's
company to a garden party
on Wednesday, November 3rd,
from 2 to 4 p.m.
at the Foreign Minister's Official Residence,
No. 26, 2-chome, Shiba Shirokanedai-machi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo.
JAPANESE ATTORNEYS DEFENDING
THE ACCUSED IN THE TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIAL AT TOKYO, JAPAN

Back Row—Left to right: Tatsuki Shimanouchi, Kiyose Ito (Matsui), Rokura Usami, Chiu Hanai, Shinji Somiya, Shinya Tokisaburo Shibara

Middle Row:
Left to Right: Shinichi Ohhara, Shigetaka Hozumi, Mitsuo Miyata, Shohei Sanmoji, Hachiro Okuyama, Nobuo Narutomi, Goichiro Fuji, Hanzo Yamada (Itagaki) and Masayoshi Kanzaki, and Shoichi Okamoto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>序号</th>
<th>内容</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>详细说明</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>需求分析</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>设计方案</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>实施步骤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>预期成果</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

其他内容未在图像中清晰可见。
responsible for
and am preparing
deal since the
At this Inte
I never
assisted
ate to
fully for
the consid
and my
, what
I hope
Mrs. Glen Marsh's Father
Thanked by Jap Defendant

Mrs. Glen O. Marsh, of 411 West Washington street, is in receipt of letters from her father, Floyd J. Mattice, who is acting as defense attorney for several Japanese officials accused of war crimes in Japan.

The attorney is counsel for the accused Iwane Matsui and Seishiro Itagaki in the international military tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo, Japan.

Inclosed with a recent letter was a copy of a note from Itagaki to his attorney, thanking Mattice for his efforts in his defense.

The letter to Mattice reads as follows:

Tokyo, 25 March, 1948.

To Mr. Mattice,

Dear sir:

I beg to express my thanks on this occasion when the individual summation on my behalf has been made.

Since Japan accepted the terms of Potsdam declaration it is very natural that war criminals will be tried and punished, and as this trial is purported to establish peace in the future world and to reconstruct Japan, an individual sacrifice is nothing to account for.

In spite of my shortcomings I have been occupying the highest rank in the Japanese Army till the end of the war. I am feeling great responsibility for the loss of the war and am prepared for thousand deaths since the war was ended.

At this International Military Tribunal I never expected that I should be assisted by an able counsel like you and given an opportunity to state to the International Tribunal fully the truth and justness of the conducts of both the country and myself.

Indeed, what you have done is more than I hoped for and now I feel that I have done my last duty. There is nothing more that I desire to be done.

As I reflect, this trial is an unprecedented one, and the greatness of its scale and the complexity of its substance, cannot be expressed in words or letters.

In spite of this, you have worked steadfastly, for two solid years,
October 9, 1917

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Mattox:

When I came home from Siberia, I received a kind letter from you. But I did not answer to you.

I am afraid you have gotten angry with me.

But again I received a very kind letter from you.

First of all, I thank you for your great kindness which you have shown to us.

I want to know that I appreciate your kindness and sympathy.

When I came home, my father had died and I had converted to communism. My home had undergone many changes.

But my family loved me much unchangingly as before.

Mother talked often of you and said to me how we were indebted to Mr. & Mrs. Mattox and how they were good Americans.

But then I was beside myself with communism. I could not think but communism and I was ready to act one of Valiant Communist partisan.

I needed no man but communist.
October 9, 1912

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Mattie:

When I came home from Siberia, I received a kind letter from you. But I did not answer to you. I am afraid you have gotten angry with my rudeness. But again I received a very kind letter from you. First of all, I thank you for your great kindness which you have shown to us.

I want to know that I appreciate your kindness and sympathy.

When I came home my father had died and I had converted to communism. My home had undergone many changes.

But my family loved me much unchangingly as before.

My brother talked often of you and said to me how we were indebted to Mr. & Mrs. Mattie and how they were good Americans. But then I was beside myself with communism. I could not think but communism and I was ready to act one of valiant communist partisans. I needed no man but communist.
After six or six months I came to myself and could reflect on my conduct.

And I knew I was shallow, snobbish fellow.

I was conscious of that I had been locked in Siberia and communism for five years and I had become a narrow, illiberal and intolerant man. I could not take a cool view of things.

I thought of Siberia calmly—snow, ice, hunger, hard work, communism, propaganda and secret information—I abhor.

And first, I could see real Japan—introducing democracy and going to reconstruct a peaceful society on the free development of individuality and not old militarism Japan.

And I could understand how much assistance and conduct—material and spiritual—we had received (and now receiving) from America and western Europe that are leaders of democracy.

Now I can understand your warm feeling.

In Russia, everyday I worked and everyday hammered the propaganda of communism and
In the peaceful and free society which is the world's desire, I want to become a useful man. I will never forget many young Americans who died in Korea for "Peace" and their brilliant victory they won. It was precious victory to prevent the world war.

I do wish this letter will find you very well and happy. I wish I could have an opportunity to see you. My mother is very well. She is satisfied with my re-conversion. I hope I will make no more troubles.

My brother, my interpreter, is very busy with his double life—student & cook.

My sister is now an adult, she is a good dressmaker. She has studied cutting, designing for three years. She says "McCall" "Simplicity" or "Butterick" furnishes her with much information.

I give you my best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

Tadashi Hayashi
into my simple head — I, simple military man, swallowed that blindly.

Now I can judge from my free point of view. Red Russia curtails individual liberty and shackles thought but communism.

Russia could and can act upon communism by only absolute autocracy.

Here, an individual is only an animal and machine. She has utilized as for their selfish purposes — Siberia exploitation, five years plan, selfish nationalism and the world revolution.

I want to talk more about the life of Siberia. Leaving communism I make up my mind to study hard what real democracy is.

My father was executed irrespective of your defence. We can say nothing about this and would not say. History is only fair judge. At any rate I only want to live as righteous man in the new but confused world.

It is the only way to please my father and to return your kindness, I believe.
The Skipper, Major and Mrs. Gather