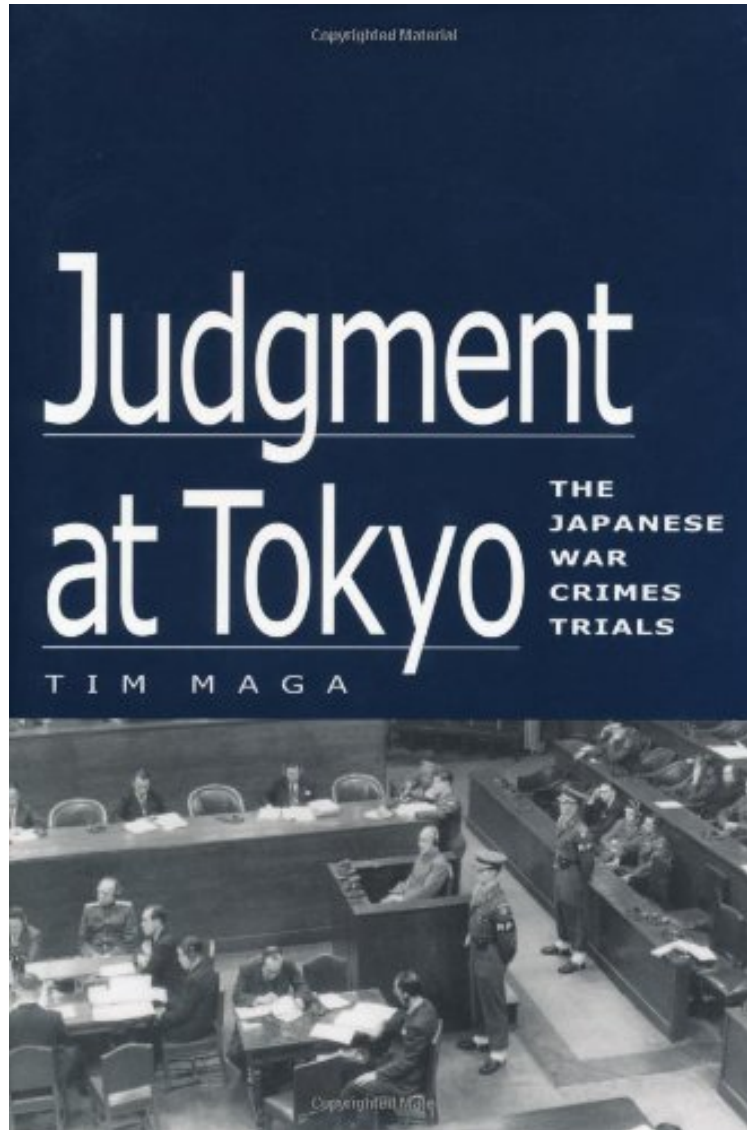


[Download ebook] Judgment at Tokyo: The Japanese War Crimes Trials

## Judgment at Tokyo: The Japanese War Crimes Trials

Tim Maga

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**Tim Maga : Judgment at Tokyo: The Japanese War Crimes Trials** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Judgment at Tokyo: The Japanese War Crimes Trials:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. No wayBy john boydNot an in depth look. Kind of skims the surface.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. THIS WAS VERYYYYYYYYY INTERESTING. YOU DON'T HEAR MUCH ABOUT ...By J. PerhamTHIS WAS VERYYYYYYYYY INTERESTING. YOU DON'T HEAR MUCH ABOUT THOSE TRIALS. BUT I GUESS IT'S BECAUSE JAPAN USA WANTED TO GET ON WITH THE NEW REGIME.1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. The Americans didn't make a mistake when

they "saved" Hirohito. By ... America in the form of MacArthur let Hirohito think the former was a dimwit who actually believed the Japanese could not go on if Hirohito abdicated or suicided and that was why Hirohito was allowed to remain in position. Extended family members were offering up themselves as alternatives to the current emperor as well as badmouthing Hirohito to the Americans. They were all involved. They were SEEN in Asia doing the dirty work, giving the orders, overseeing the atrocities. So they were stripped of their titles and were not allowed to openly own their wealth. Hirohito's direct line was allowed all the excessive trappings of internationally recognized royalty. The last war was a big family business. No matter how generous Akihito may have been over the years, his cousins have had a long time to envy the ones who got away with it. And frankly, the general population ie the majority of Japanese in Japan are no longer in a position where they have to pretend that the imperial bloodline is necessary for their own survival. Just as with most first world status governments, the govt serves the people and is responsible to the people. The people are NOT the servants of the monarch anymore and good luck trying to change things back to before MacArthur HANDLED the bloodline.

In the years since the Japanese war crimes trials concluded, the proceedings have been coloured by charges of racism, vengeance and guilt. In this controversial book, Tim Maga contends that in the trials good law was practiced and evil did not go unpunished. The defendants ranged from lowly Japanese Imperial Army privates to former prime ministers. Since they did not represent a government for which genocide was a policy pursuit, their cases were more difficult to prosecute than those of Nazi war criminals. In contrast to Nuremberg, the efforts in Tokyo, Guam and other locations throughout the Pacific received little attention by the Western press. Once the Cold War began, America needed Pacific allies and the atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers throughout the 1930s and early 1940s were rarely mentioned. The trials were described as phony justice and "Japan bashing". Keenan and his compatriots adopted criminal court tactics and established precedents in the conduct of war crimes trials that still stand. Maga reviews the context for the trials, recounts the proceedings, and concludes that they were, in fact, decent examples of American justice and fairy play.

From Booklist Between 1946 and 1948, a large segment of Japan's wartime military and civilian leadership was tried for war crimes. The trials never received the publicity of the Nuremberg trials. Although the Nuremberg trials have generally been immune from reproach by historians, the Tokyo trials have frequently been criticized as "racist," "hypocritical," or an example of "victor's justice." The fact that Emperor Hirohito was granted de facto immunity enhanced the impression of unfairness. Maga, a professor of American heritage at Bradley University, has previously written extensively on U.S.-Japanese relations. He convincingly asserts that the Tokyo trials must be viewed separately from Nuremberg, since there were no accusations at Tokyo of a calculated plot of genocide. Given the limitations imposed by that fact, Maga believes that the trials were warranted and generally conducted fairly. Furthermore, the Tokyo trials set important precedents in establishing what factors constitute war crimes and how they can be effectively prosecuted. This is a provocative and timely work. Jay Freeman Copyright American Library Association. All rights reserved "A useful reminder of how little we still know of the Tokyo trials and how much we should." -- Journal of American History "Illuminates the trials for what they were-cumbersome." -- Asahi Shimbun "The author sees the Tokyo trials as effective tools of justice and worries that the trials were downplayed." -- WTBF Covers the gulf between the literature associated with the post-WWII trials of Nazi war criminals and their Japanese counterparts. -- American Society of International Law Newsletter He has done us all a service, reopening the question of what really happened in those terrible years, and why. -- Japan Quarterly The books length and style serve as a general introduction to this aspect of the war with Japan. -- Journal of Military History About the Author Tim Maga, Oglesby Professor of American Heritage at Bradley University and a former coordinator in the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, is the author of several books, including Hands Across the Sea? U.S.-Japan Relations, 1961-1981.