

CERTIFICATE

I hereby Certify that the record of decoration of one witness
(one page) is true in every particular.

June 2, 1947

at the Bureau of Decoration in Tokyo.

Person in charge

General Secretary of the Bureau of Decoration

MURATA, Yachiho

Witness

Secretary of the Bureau of Decoration

ISHIBASHI, Katsujiro

To Lieutenant Curtis

Record of Decoration

Name

IKEJIRI, Bin

Permanent Domicile
Born on

Kyoto Prefecture
June 3rd 1913

<u>Date</u>	<u>Decorations</u>	<u>Official Position</u>	<u>Merit</u>	<u>Office of Application</u>
Apr 29 1940	the 6th order Sacred Treas- ure	Second Lieutenant of Army Transport Division	China Incident	War Ministry

SANGU

Army

HIKITA

First Demobilization
General Affairs No. 36

Chief of the General Affairs Department
First Demobilization Bureau

To MURATA Yachiho, Secretary of Decoration Bureau,

We cannot accede to your demand asking us to show you the original record of decoration to the following person, as the above-mentioned record was destroyed in fire.

Ex-Lieutenant of the Transport Dep't
of the Army,

IKEJIRI, Bin

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

26 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. E. P. Monaghan
Chief, Investigative Division

FROM : Commander C. T. Cole

1. It is requested that a search be made for a list of all decorations and awards received by the witness IKEJIRI, Bin.

C. T. COLE
Commander, USN

262-Curtis
logged 26 May 47

2 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Cole
FROM : Lt. J. A. Curtis
SUBJECT : IKEJIRI, Bin

Attached is the information requested in your memorandum dated 26 May 1947, on IKEJIRI, Bin.

J. A. Curtis
1st Lt., Inf.
Investigator
Investigative Division
International Prosecution Section
Room 379-B

Certificate

I hereby certify that the record of decoration of one witness (one page) is true in every particular.

June 2, 1947

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in Tokyo

Person in charge

General Secretary of the Bureau of Decoration

MURATA, Yachiho

Witness

Secretary of the Bureau of Decoration

ISHIBASHI, Katsujiro

To Lieutenant Curtis

Record of Decoration

Name IKEJIRI, Bin

Permanent Domicile Kyoto Prefecture

Born on June 3rd 1913

<u>Date</u>	<u>Decorations</u>	<u>Official Position</u>	<u>Merit</u>	<u>Office of Application</u>
Apr 29 1940	the 6th order Sacred Treasure	Second Lieutenant of Army Transport Division	China Incident	War Ministry

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First Demobilization
General Affairs No. 36

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To MURATA Yachiho, Secretary of Decoration Bureau,

We cannot accede to your demand asking as to show you the original record of decoration to the following person, as the above-mentioned record was destroyed in fire.

Ex-Lieutenant of the Transport Dept
of the Army,

IKEJIRI, Bin

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: IKEJIRO, Bin

No information on the above named subject is contained in the files of IPS.

checked RMB

1

Permanent Address	Date of birth day	Army Name
KYOTO Prefecture	June 3, 1913	IKESHIRI Toshi IKEJIRI, BIN
Jan. 10, 1932	Entered the 16 th Transport Bn. as a active service volunteer.	
July 12, 1932	Appointed to a Transport Pfc.	16th Transport Bn.
Dec. 1, 1932	Promoted to a superior Transport Private.	the same
the same	Promoted to a Transport lance-Corporal.	the same.
Dec. 1, 1933	Promoted to a Transport Corporal.	the same.
Nov. 9, 1934	Attached to the 1st Transport Battalion.	War Ministry
Dec. 1, 1934	Promoted to Transport Sergeant unit named changed to	1st Transport Bn.
May 30, 1936	Changed to call First Transport Regiment by Article 4. Army Order 1936	

~~By Article 4, Army Order, 1936.~~

July 26, 1937	Attached to Military Academy	Department of Military Training
October 28, 1937	Promoted to Transport Sergeant-Major	Military Academy
December 1, 1938	Attached to 1st Transport Regiment	Headquarters of the 1st Division
December 1, 1938	Entered Military Academy Preparatory School as a cadet	
August 1, 1939	Graduated Military Academy Preparatory School	
the same	Attached to the home unit of 18th Transport Regiment	War Ministry

October 10, 1939	Appointed to 2nd Transport Lieutenant	Cabinet
November 1, 1939	Raised to the Eighth Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
December 2, 1940	Appointed to 1st Lieutenant	Cabinet
December 28, 1940	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Junior Grade	
August 2, 1943	Appointed to Captain	Cabinet
August 16, 1943	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
September 1, 1943	Decorated with Imperial Order of the 5th Class of the Sacred Treasure.	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
 4 September 1947
 DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
 Prisoners of War
 IKEJIRI, Satoshi - Direct

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF IKEJIRI, Satoshi
 by MR. FREEMAN

27,537

The witness identified Exhibit No. 3085 as his affidavit, and after correcting it, verified it. The affidavit stated that the witness was the Army Adjutant in the Burma area from May 5, 1944 until August 15, 1945. In the middle of September 1944, General KIMURA arrived to take over command in the Burma area until the end of the war and the witness was his adjutant. * having as his main duties the handling of correspondence, books, confidential documents, awards and the handling of documents concerning prisoners of war and internees.

27,538

Headquarters of the Burma Army had no connection with treatment of prisoners of war during construction of the railroad and it was a year after the railroad was completed that KUMURA arrived at his post. The Rangoon prisoner of war camp was a branch of the Malay camp and was under the command of the combined southern Army. The Chief of the Rangoon camp was removable by the Chief of the Malay camp. The Chief and the two non-coms were the staff and were sent from the Malay Camp. The surgeon and guards were sent from the 73rd headquarters of Line of Communications, Burma Army, and were under the command * of the camp commander.

27,539

In the camp at Tavoy, enemy civilians were held under the control of the commander of the 24th Mixed Brigade under the Burma Army. KIMURA always directed his subordinates to treat prisoners of war with benevolence and never to insult or mistreat them, but to treat them fairly, observing the regulations. * In Rangoon, the camp, a former prison, was a permanent building equipped with sanitation, dispensary, sick rooms, showers, kitchen and exercise yard. Its equipment was in good condition. Healthy men of the ranks of non-com and below were sometimes ordered to work when necessary, but patients were allowed to rest. The main labor was work at the wharf and odd jobs in supply and at camp. Prisoners rested on Sunday and on their own public holidays. They were given additional supplies from time to time. Prisoners of the rank of warrant officer and above voluntarily, for exercise, supervised the prisoners at work.

27,540

27,541

The prisoners were made to run a farm by using vacant land in the camp and to raise livestock issued to them from official depots to obtain fats. Surplus crops from the farm were sold on the Rangoon market and the receipts became their income for purchasing of luxuries. They sometimes sent a military band from the Army to entertain the prisoners and equipped the camp with piano, books and did their best to

4 September 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

Prisoners of War

IKEJIRI, Sateshi - Direct

Page

27,542 give what comfort they could. Prisoners of war could buy goods at the camp canteen. They bought a considerable amount of cigarettes and milk. He never heard of any mistreatment of prisoners during KIMURA's stay. He remembered the reprimanded some prisoners of several occasions * at the request of General Hobson, their senior officer, for failure to obey his command. Both General Hobson and Major Loring, representing the prisoners, on two occasions gave letters of thanks to the commander for fair treatment and twice to the Chief of the camp. At the end of April 1945 when the Japanese withdrew from Rangoon, prisoners were told they would be released, whereupon the two officers gave a letter of thanks to the Chief of the camp. He had not heard of the officers since.

27,543 Treatment of internees at Tavoy was in accordance with the provisions and there was no report of any particular case of mistreatment. Seven or eight times there were letters of thanks. While KIMURA was in office, there were scant supplies from the rear. Materials were running short. They did their best to treat the prisoners good. * These facts are based on reports from headquarters, 73rd Line of Communications and 24th Mixed Brigade, and upon the witness' recollection of information from Captain SHIRAKAWA, former adjutant of the 73rd.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COLONEL MORNANE

27,544 The witness stated that the Rangoon prisoner of war camp was not under the direct command of KIMURA. The camp commander was TAZUMI, * who was sent from Malaya to become camp commander. He was placed under control of the 73rd Line of Communications, but he was under the control of the prisoner commander at Malaya and on important matters, received this commander's orders. He would deny that TAZUMI was directed by the commander of the Burma area Army in connection with the business of the camp.

27,545 The witness was liaison officer * on matters regarding security and supplies, and all documents to be reported to the camp commander at Malaya. A copy of the reports was also given to Burma headquarters and it was the witness' duty to handle them. All reports came through the 73rd Line of Communications, which was under KIMURA. The witness never saw Rangoon camp until the end of the war. His description was based on documents and what he had heard from the Adjutant of the 73rd Line of Communications. * He did not keep a written record of this information but after the war he saw the documents and reports of the 73rd Line of Communications and the 24th Mixed Brigade. This was toward the end of 1945, which was the last time he had seen the documents. His

27,546

Page

27,547 description was from unassisted memory. * It was the responsibility of the Rangoon commander to distribute medical supplies and give medical treatment. * The supplies were provided by the 73rd Line of Communications. This medicine and supplies came from the supply depot of the Burma area Army under the jurisdiction of that Army.

27,549 Responsibility for this probably lies with that headquarters. While the Burma Army did control the supply depot, it had no knowledge of actual requests made and the actual supplies supplied. The witness returned to Japan on July 21, 1946. He knew that the commander of the camp was tried by a Tribunal for mistreating prisoners of war. * He

27,550 could not say anything definite about the result of that trial but could tell only what he had heard from others. He testified at the trial. He did not know the details of the matter in which TAZUMI was charged as being a party to ill treating prisoners of war resulting in seventeen deaths at Rangoon.

27,551 He knew that Lieutenant ONISHI was also charged at the time. * Since he had nothing to do with ONISHI's testimony, he did not know that ONISHI had testified that they were exceedingly short of medical supplies. There were no other camps under the control of the Burma Army. The Tavoy camp was not a camp for prisoners of war, but for civilian internees. This camp was under control of the Burma area Army. He stated there were no camps at Moulmein, which is very close

27,552 to Rangoon. However, * Rangoon and Moulmein are separate. There were no prisoner of war camps at Moulmein.

27,553 The witness stated that the officer handling correspondence for prisoners of war had never received an official communication inquiring as to condition of prisoners of war in Moulmein. * Mergui did not come under control of the Burma area Army. It was outside the area of the Army's jurisdiction. The Army's jurisdiction only went a little further south

27,554 of Tavoy. * The witness stated he remembered receiving two or three reports of the death of prisoners of war. He did not recall receiving a report of the death of Lieutenant Almond and Sergeant King. When he got these reports, he did not have inquiries made as to the cause of death. * He had not seen the letters written by General Hobson and Major Loring. He did try to have them duplicated for production at

27,555 Captain TAZUMI's trial, but he did not discover what happened to them.

The attention of the Tribunal was called to Exhibits 1555, 1557, 1558, 1583, and 2022.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
4 September 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
Prisoners of War
IKEJIRI, Sateshi - Redirect

Page 4256

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF IKEJIRI, Sateshi
By MR. FREEMAN

27,556

The witness stated that in a report of the death of a prisoner of war, the cause of death would accompany the report.

EX 3085

Translated by Defense
Language Branch

International Military Tribunal for the Far East
The United States of America, et al.

-- Against
ARAKI Sadao, et al.

Affidavit (translation)

By IKEJIRI Satoshi

I, being duly sworn according to the customary
formality in this country depose and state:



See Sangreay corrections p. 4

I) I was a major in the army. I arrived at my post as adjutant of the Army in the Burma Area on May 5th in the 19th year of Showa (1944). Since then until Aug. 15th in the 20th year of Showa (1945), I remained at the same post. Demobilized on July 21st of the 21st year of Showa (1946), I have since that time been working as a non-regular member of the ~~Remaining~~ Business Transaction Dept, of the southern Army. *I am now working etc -*

II) In the middle of September in the 19th year of Showa (1944) General KIMURA Heitaro arrived at his post as Commander of the Army in the Burma Area and ever since then until the termination of the war, I took office as adjutant to him.

III) My main duties as adjutant in the Army of the Burma Area were: The handling of correspondence, books and confidential documents, affairs concerning awards, the handling of documents concerning prisoners of war and internment etc.

IV) Concerning the treatment of P.O.W.'s during the construction of the Siam-Burma railway, the Headquarters of the Burma Area Army had no connection at all, and more over it was a year after the railway construction had been completed that General KIMURA arrived at his post as Commander of the Army in the Burma Area.

v) The Bangoon P.W. Camp was one of the branches of the Malay P.W. Camp, and so came under the control of the Commander of the Combined Southern Army.

The chief of the Bangoon P.W. Camp was appointed and removable by the Chief of the Malay P.W. Camp. That is to say, although the chief of the Bangoon P.W. Camp and two non-commissioned

officer formed the staff of that camp, they were dispatched from the Malay P.W. Camp. The army surgeon and the requisite number of guards were dispatched from the 73rd Headquarters of Line of Communications of the Burma Area Army and were under the Command of the camp commander.

VI) In the Army internment Camp in Tavoy, civilians of hostile nations (except P.O.W.'s) were held, and they were under the control of the Commander of the 24th Mixed Brigade, which was under the Burma Area Army.

VII) General KIMURA Heitaro, Commander of the Burma Area Army always directed his subordinates to treat the P.O.W.'s and internees with benevolence and never to insult nor mistreat them but to treat them fairly, observing the articles.

VIII) The condition and the treatment of the P.O.W.'s in the Rangoon (POW) Camp, while General KIMURA occupied the post of Commander of the Army in Burma, were approximately as follows:

a) The camp, former Rangoon prison, was a permanent building, fully equipped for living and sanitation with dispensary, sick rooms, showers, kitchen, ^{re} exercise yard etc. The equipment of the internment camp was also in good condition.

b) Of the P.O.W.'s the healthy men of the rank of non-Commissioned officers and below were sometimes ordered to work when necessary, but the patients were allowed to rest within. The type of labour they performed was mainly work at the wharf and odd jobs in the supply departments and at their camp.

c) POW's were allowed to rest not only on Sundays but also on the public holidays of their countries. Additional supplies were provided to them from time to time.



d) POW'S of the rank of warrant officer and above sometimes, of their own volition, in order to take exercise, came to the working places and gave directions and supervised the POW's engaged in their work.

e) The POW's were made to run a farm by utilizing the vacant land within the camp and they were also made to raise livestock by issuing to them cows, pigs, goats, ducks, etc, from official depōts for the purpose of obtaining fats. The surplus crops of their farm were sold on the Rangoon market and the receipts became their income, and were allowed to be appropriated for the purchase of luxuries at the market.

f) We occasionally sent the military band belonging to the Burma Area Army to that camp for the entertainment of the POW's.

g) As for amusements, we equipped the camp with a piano, books etc, making our utmost efforts to give what comfort we could within the limitations of the locality.

h) The prisoners were also allowed to obtain goods at the camp canteen to a reasonable extent and they bought a considerable amount of cigarettes, milk etc.

i) I never heard of any case of mistreatment of the POW's (prisoners) during General KIMURA's stay at that post.

I only remember that we reprimanded some of them on several occasions at the request of, Brig-Gen., HOBSON, their senior officer for their lack of obedience to his commands.

j) Both Brig-Gen. HOBSON and Maj. LORING, British officers representing the POW's on one ^{or} two occasions presented letters of

thanks to the camp commander for the fair treatment of the POW's and twice to the Chief of the camp, regarding the fair treatment of the P.W.'s. At the end of April in the 20th year of Showa (1945), on the occasion of the withdrawal of the Japanese Army from Rangoon, we told them that they would be released, whereupon these two officers delivered a letter of thanks to the Chief of the camp. I have not heard of the two officers since then.

Forgotten
k) The treatment of the internees in the Army camp in Tavoy was also ~~generally fair~~ ^{generally fair} in accordance with the provisions and I got no report any particular case of mistreatment. Letters of thanks were presented to the chief of the camp as many as seven or eight times.

Forgotten
1) In brief, while General KIMURA was in office, we had but very scanty supplies from the rear and the materials were running short, nevertheless we made as much effort as possible for the good treatment of the POW's internees. ~~and I believe the treatment was generally with fairness~~ ^{and I believe the treatment was generally with fairness}

The facts above mentioned are based upon the reports from the Headquarters of the 73rd Line of communications and the Headquarters of 24th Mixed Brigade, and upon my recollections of information from Captain SHIRAKAWA, the former adjutant of the 73rd Line of communications Headquarters.

DEF DOC # 256

This 27 day of November, 21st year of Showa (1946)

At the office of Japanese Counsel
in the International Military Tribunal
for the Far East

by IKEJIRI Satoshi (seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned
date.

Bernard A. Hargadon, 1st Lt. Inf.
Administrative Officer

OATH

I swear according to my conscience to tell the truth
with-holding and adding nothing

IKEJIRI Satoshi (seal)

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William F. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the attached affidavit is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William F. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date 20 Jan 1947

27 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: ICHIDA, Jiro (KIMURA); IKEJIRI, Bin (KIMURA)

1. Attached is the decoration info on the above named witnesses.

PEDRO LOPEZ
Associate Prosecutor
for the Philippines

27 May 1947

<u>Date</u>	<u>Kind of Orders</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Merit</u>	<u>Commending Ministry</u>
29 Apr 1934	The Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun	Major, Artillery	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr 1940	The Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun	Colonel, Artillery	Chinese Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr 1940	The 4th Order of the Golden Kite	Colonel, Artillery	Chinese Incident	War Ministry

27 May 1947

Name IKEJIRI, Bin (KIMURA)

Kyoto Prefecture
Born 3 Jun 1913

<u>Date</u>	<u>Kinds of Orders</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Merit</u>	<u>Commanding Ministry</u>
29 Apr 1940	The 6th Order of the Sacred Treasure	Major, Transport	Chinese Incident	War Ministry

DATE 3 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: IKEJIRI, Bin (KIMURA)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	_____	<u> x </u>
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	_____	<u> x </u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	_____	<u> x </u>
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	_____	<u> x </u>
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	<u> x </u>	_____
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	<u> x </u>	_____
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	_____	_____
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	_____	_____
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	_____	_____

Pedro Lopez
Capt. James J. Robinson
William E. Edwards

By _____

Resume by: Commander Cole

Date : 28 April 1947

IKEJIRI, Bin

1. Requested as witness by: KIMURA

2. Subpoena request: states that "The facts to be proved by this witness are that he had charge of the prisoner-of-war camps in Burma during the time that the accused KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma, the policies of General KIMURA concerning the treatment of prisoners-of-war were humane and other pertinent facts. The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it will tend to show that the accused KIMURA did all that a commander could do under the circumstances to provide for the prisoners-of-war.

3. Summary of Personal History:

3 June 1913 - Born
10 Jan. 1932 - Entered 16th Transport Bn. as an active service volunteer.
1 Aug. 1939 - Graduated Military Academy Preparatory School.
2 Dec. 1940 - Appointed 1st Lieutenant.
2 Aug. 1943 - Appointed Captain.

4. Decorations:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1940	6th Order of the Sacred Treasure	China Incident	War Ministry
1 Sept. 1943	Imperial Order of the 5th Class of the Sacred Treasure		

5. Present Status: ex-Captain, Imperial Japanese Army
Address: believed to be in Singapore in custody of British

6. Summary of Interrogations:

None available at IPS. British Division has been requested to obtain Singapore interrogations (if any).

7. Cross-Examination:

(a) Source Material - The Prosecution evidence relating to Japanese atrocities against prisoners of war in Burma during the period KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Army (August 30, 1944 to August 15, 1945) are set forth in the Court Transcript (p. 12,985 to 13,105).

(b) Prosecution Documents relating to atrocities during such period are as follows: -

- (1) Court Exhibit #1563-A (Pros. Doc. #5038-A) - describes the mistreatment of POWs at Tamarkan and Kanburi in 1944 and 1945 and in particular the numerous deaths from failure to provide adequate medical care (Transcript p. 13,059). *Not Burma*
 - (2) Court Exhibit #1583-A (Pros. Doc. #5274) - describes the beating of POWs and failure to provide adequate medical supplies at Rangoon Prison from January 1945 to May 1945 (Transcript p. 13,102).
 - (3) Court Exhibit #1585-A (Pros. Doc. #5125) - describes the maltreatment of POWs at Camp Kirikhan during the building of the Mergui-Kirikhan Road between April and August, 1945. (Transcript p. 13,105). Of a total of about 1000 POWs who worked in building the Mergui-Kirikhan Road, about 250 died in the space of four months owing to lack of medicine and food, overwork, etc. (Court Exhibit #1585-A, p. 2).
- (c) The witness IKEJIRI should be cross-examined as to his responsibility for the conditions in POW camps described in the above-mentioned court exhibits. In particular he should be questioned as to: (1) what steps were taken by him as officer in charge of all POW camps in Burma to provide medical supplies, food, etc., for the POWs; (2) whether he authorized camp commandants to refuse medical aid to captured airmen in Rangoon Prison (Exhibit #1583-A, p. 2); (3) whether a death rate of 250 out of 1000 prisoners in the period of four months (Exhibit #1585-A, p. 2) was not considered by him to be excessive.

NOTE: In the event that the witness IKEJIRI is cross-examined on the basis of the above documents, it should be borne in mind that he will probably claim that KIMURA had no authority over the POWs working on the railroad construction work. The prosecution witness WAKAMATSU has already testified that the Burma-Thailand Railway was completed at the end of October, 1943, which was before the time that KIMURA became Commanding General of the Japanese Army in Burma; as Vice Minister of War he had no power of decision in any matters concerning POWs (Transcript p. 14,655). Although the construction of the Mergui-Kirikhan Road was in 1945 during KIMURA's tenure of office in Burma, the witness WAKAMATSU has testified that the POW camps in the Burma area were originally under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army but that later (at an unspecified date)

all camps connected with the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway were brought under the control of the commander of the railroad construction unit (Transcript p. 14,652). It is possible that the witness IKEJIRI will claim that the same change in control was made as to POW camps connected with the Mergui-Kirikhan Road and that as a result KIMURA had no responsibility for such camps.

IKEJIRI, Bin (Major)

Requested by: KIMURA

Nationality - Japanese

Witness is in Singapore in custody of the British Army.

The facts to be proved by this witness are that he had charge of the prisoner-of-war camps in Burma during the time that the accused KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma; the policies of General KIMURA concerning the treatment of prisoners of war were humane and other pertinent facts.

The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it will tend to show that the accused KIMURA did all that a commander could do under the circumstances to provide for the prisoners of war.

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: IKEJIRO, Bin

No information on the above-named subject is contained in the files of IPS.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

26 May 1947

**MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. E. P. Monaghan
Chief, Investigative Division**

FROM : Commander C. T. Cole

1. It is requested that a search be made for a list of all decorations and awards received by the witness **IKEJIRI, Bin.**

**C. T. COLE
Commander, USN**

Ikeji, Bin

Partials

wholly

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Get Documents

Pt. des in Burma - oder Kenia

Cl. Ech^{II} 1565-A -

" " 1567-A

Am. Doc. # 5038-A

" # 1563-A

" 5274

1583-A

(Rayon)

5125

" 1585-A |

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

24 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. A. Comyns-Carr
Associate Prosecutor, British Division

FROM : Commander Cole

SUBJECT : Defense witnesses called by accused KIMURA

1. The accused KIMURA has called among others four witnesses who are in the custody of the British Army in Singapore or Rangoon. Presumably they will testify either as witnesses or accused in war crimes trials in Singapore or will at least be interrogated by British authorities. In either case, their testimony in Singapore would be extremely valuable for purposes of cross-examination at this trial. It is suggested that if possible the Singapore authorities be asked to furnish us with copies of all interrogations, transcripts of court testimony or other documentary evidence relating to such witnesses.

2. The names of these witnesses and the subject matter of their anticipated testimony at the trial are as follows: -

- (a) IKAJIRI, Bin (Major) - in custody of British Army in Singapore. The subpoena request states that: "The facts to be proved by this witness are that he had charge of the prisoner-of-war camps in Burma during the time that the accused KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma; the policies of General KIMURA concerning the treatment of prisoners of war were humane and other pertinent facts."
- (b) ICHIDA, Jiro (Major General) - in custody of British Army in Singapore. The subpoena request states that "the facts to be proved by this witness are that he was the Vice Chief of Staff in the Japanese Army in Burma when the accused KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of such Army; that he attended the War Co-operation Council in Burma as Chief of the Japanese Members and is familiar with the treatment of the Burmese people by the Japanese Army."
- (c) TANAKA, Nobuo (Lieutenant General) - in custody of British Army in Rangoon but is believed not to be charged as a war criminal. The subpoena request states that: "This witness is familiar with the Kalegon case in which some 500 civilian in-

habitants in Kalagon, Burma, were allegedly unlawfully killed and tortured. He will testify that the accused KIMURA did not authorize nor have knowledge of this alleged atrocity, the relevancy of which is obvious."

- (d) TAZUMI, Motozo or Genzo (Captain) - in custody of British Army in Singapore. The subpoena request states that: "The facts to be proved by this witness are that he was Chief of the Camp of Prisoners of War in Rangoon, Burma, during the time that the accused KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma, that the prisoners of war in Burma were properly treated and that he received a letter of thanks from the top-ranking British prisoner of war."

C. T. COLE
Cmdr., USN

3 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Cole
FROM : Edward P. Monaghan, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS.
SUBJECT : IKEJIRI, Bin

Attached hereto is completed investigation in reply to your memorandum of 26 May 1947.

E. P. M.

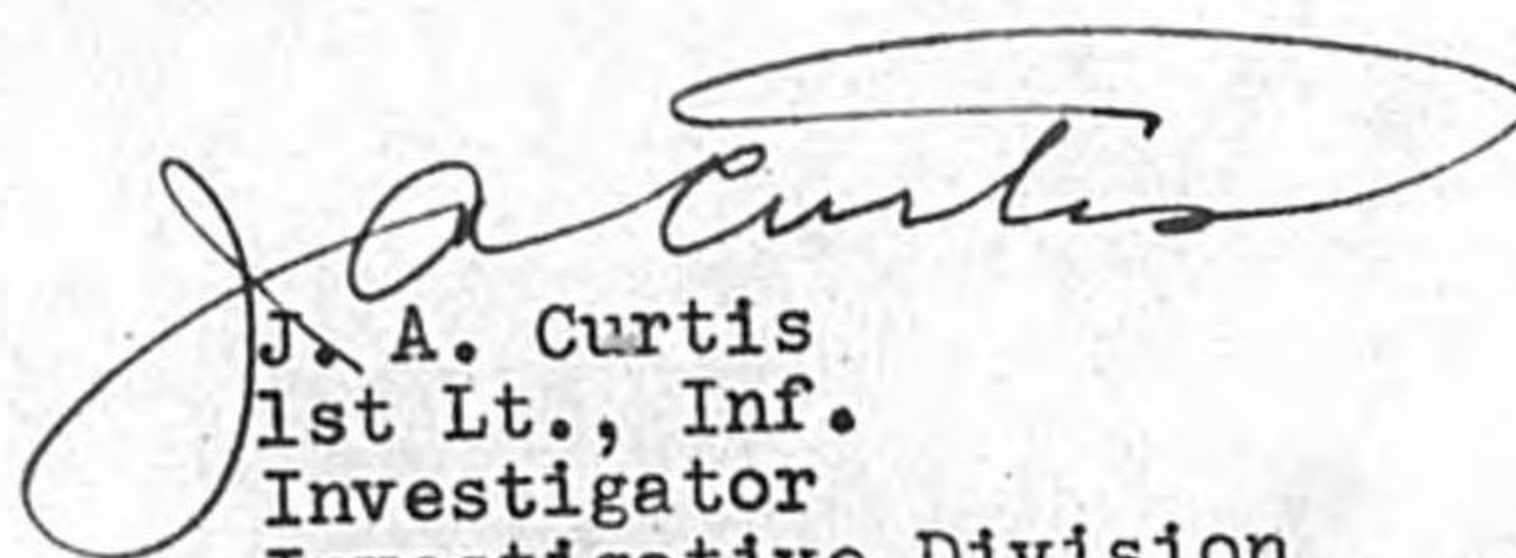
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN
Chief, Investigative Division, IPS.

*Hasegawa san -
Please translate this
document. CR*

2 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Cole
FROM : Lt. J. A. Curtis
SUBJECT : IKEJIRI, Bin

Attached is the information requested in your memorandum dated 26 May 1947, on IKEJIRI, Bin.



J. A. Curtis
1st Lt., Inf.
Investigator
Investigative Division
International Prosecution Section
Room 379-B

2 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Cole
FROM : Lt. J. A. Curtis
SUBJECT : IKEJIRI, Bin

Attached is the information requested in your memorandum dated 26 May 1947, on IKEJIRI, Bin.

J. A. Curtis
1st Lt., Inf.
Investigator
Investigative Division
International Prosecution Section
Room 379-B

證明書

國際裁判證人一名に對する敘勲調書（一頁）別紙
の通り相違なきことを證明する。

昭和三年六月二日 東京都賞勲局にて

責任者 賞勲局長 庄野隆吉 打合

證人 賞勲局事務官 石橋勝次郎

國際裁判所 カールテイス 中尉殿

殺勲調書

氏名 *Kejiri Bin* 池尻 敏

本籍 京都府
大2.6.3生

年月日

勲章の種別

官職

功績

申牒省

1940.4.29

勲6等瑞宝章

陸軍少尉

支那事変

陸軍省

大日本帝國政府

2

一復業第 三六 號

昭和二十二年五月二十九日

第一復員局業務部

賞勳局事務官 村田 八千穂殿

國際檢察團の要求に係る左記の者に對する勳章の功績原本を必要の旨申越ありたるも該功績原本は燒失の爲無之に付要求に應じ兼ねる次第なるを以て了承相成度い

左記

元陸軍輜重兵少尉 池尻 敏



陸軍



IKEJIRI, Bin (Major)

Requested by: KIMURA

Nationality - Japanese

Witness is in Singapore in custody of the British Army.

The facts to be proved by this witness are that he had charge of the prisoner-of-war camps in Burma during the time that the accused KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma; the policies of General KIMURA concerning the treatment of prisoners of war were humane and other pertinent facts.

The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it will tend to show that the accused KIMURA did all that a commander could do under the circumstances to provide for the prisoners of war.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of IKEJIRI, Bin

Name: IKEJIRI, Bin

Date of birth: 3 June 1913

Permanent Domicile: KYOTO Prefecture

10 Jan. 1932	Entered the 16th Transport Bn. as an active service volunteer.	
12 July 1932	Appointed Transport Pfc.	16th Transport Bn.
1 Dec. 1932	Promoted superior Transport Private. Promoted transport lance-corporal.	" " "
1 Dec. 1933	Promoted Transport Corporal.	" " "
9 Nov. 1934	Attached to the 1st Transport Battalion.	War Ministry
1 Dec. 1934	Promoted Transport Sergeant.	1st Transport Bn.
30 May 1936	Unit name changed is First Transport Regiment by Article 4, Army Order 1936.	
26 July 1937	Attached to Military Academy.	Department of Military Training
28 Oct. 1937	Promoted Transport Sergeant-Major.	Military Academy.
1 Dec. 1938	Attached to 1st Transport Regiment.	Headquarters of the 1st Division.
1 Dec. 1938	Entered Military Academy Preparatory School as a cadet.	
1 Aug. 1939	Graduated Military Academy Preparatory School. Attached to the home unit of 18th Transport Regiment.	War Ministry
10 Oct. 1939	Appointed 2nd Transport Lieutenant.	Cabinet
1 Nov. 1939	Raised to the Eighth Court Rank, Senior Grade.	

2 Dec. 1940	Appointed 1st Lieutenant.	Cabinet
28 Dec. 1940	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
2 Aug. 1943	Appointed Captain.	Cabinet
16 Aug. 1943	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1 Sept. 1943	Decorated with Imperial Order of the 5th Class of the Sacred Treasure.	

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: IKEJIRO, Bin

No information on the above-named subject is contained in the files of IPS.