

25 June 1947

Memorandum For: Commander Cole
From: Lt. J. Curtis
Subject: Memo dated 30 April from
R. H. Lash on ICHIDA.

Ichida, Jiro

In accordance with your request of 19 June 1947 a certificate certifying to the correctness of the information secured from the First Demobilization Bureau is attached herewith.

J. A. Curtis
1st Lt. Inf. Investigator
IBS. 1-D, Room 379

MR. LAMBERT

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Ichida, Jiro

Date of birth: 29 December 1894

Permanent address: Fukuoka Prefecture.

Career:

15 Mar 1913	Graduated from Fukuoka Prefectural Toshi Middle School
29 Oct 1914	Appointed officer-candidate and attached to 9th Field Artillery Regiment
1 Dec 1914	Appointed Private First Class, Artillery
1 Jun 1915	Superior Private, Artillery
2 Aug 1915	Corporal, Artillery
1 Sep 1915	Sergeant, Artillery
28 Nov 1915	Entered the Military Academy (RIKUGUN SHIKAN GAKKO)
25 May 1917	Graduated from the Military Academy
30 May 1917	Returned to 9th Field Artillery Regiment
30 May 1917	Sergeant-Major and cadet
25 Dec 1917	Second Lieutenant, Artillery, attached to 9th Field Artillery Regiment
1 Apr 1921	First Lieutenant, Artillery
14 Dec 1921	Entered Army War College (RIKUGUN DAI GAKKO)
11 Mar 1926	Captain, Artillery and battalion adjutant of 9th Mountain Artillery
18 Jan 1927	Attached to 9th Mountain Artillery
9 May 1927	Attached to General Staff Headquarters

Incl #5

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Subj: ICHIDA, Jiro, 111 30 101 22

Career: (contd)

1 Aug 1929	Attached to the Military Academy
17 Apr 1930	Instructor of the Military Academy
11 Mar 1931	Staff Officer, 11th Division
1 Aug 1933	Major, Artillery, attached to General Staff Headquarters
2 Dec 1935	Battalion Commander, 1st Field Artillery Regiment
1 Mar 1937	Staff officer, 11th Division
2 Aug 1937	Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery
1 Aug 1939	Colonel, Artillery
11 Nov 1939	Military attache to India
26 Sep 1942	Resigned from above
2 Aug 1943	Major-General
1 Apr 1944	Appointed military attache to Jap- anese Embassy in Burma

SOURCE: CIS Files

CONFIDENTIAL

RHL/fed

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Charles T. COLE
FROM : Mr. Richard H. LARSH
SUBJECT : Defense Witnesses ICHIDA, Jiro
and TANAKA, Nobuo

In reply to your memorandum of April 25, the following information is submitted:

1. ICHIDA served as Vice Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in Burma from 22 February 1944 to the end of the war.
2. TANAKA was Commander of the 33rd Division in Burma from 27 June 1944 to the end of the war.
3. The Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, 215th Regiment, 33rd Division was ICHIKAWA, Seini. He served from June 1944 to the end of the war, and it is believed that he may have been executed as a war criminal in Burma.
4. The organizational relationship between the 3rd Battalion, 215th Regiment, 33rd Division, IJA, and the Japanese Army in Burma is as follows: The 33rd Division was under the 15th Army commanded by Lt. Gen. KATAMURA from 30 August 1944 and until the end of the war. This 15th Army came directly under the Burma Area Army commanded by KIMURA which was directly under the Southern Army.

RICHARD H. LARSH, Investigator,
Investigation Division, IPS

Translated by
Chiiko SwanagaICHIDA, Jirō

DATE OF BIRTH: 29 December 1894

DOMICILE: Fukuoka Prefecture

1913 Mar. 15 Graduated from the Fukuoka Prefectural
'Tōchiku' Middle School1914, Oct. 29 Appointed a cadet;
Attached to the 9th Field Artillery
Regiment (War Ministry)Dec. 1 Assigned to the 9th Field Artillery
Regiment." Appointed First Class Private,
Artillery. (the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)1915, June. 1 Promoted to Superior Private, Artillery
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)

Aug. 2 Promoted to Corporal, Artillery

(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)

Sept. 1 Promoted to Sergeant, Artillery
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)

Nov. 28 Entered the Military Academy.

1917 May, 25 Graduated From the Military Academy.

May, 30 Returned to his former regiment.

May, 30 Promoted to Sergeant-Major Artillery.
Appointed a probational officer
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)

Nov. 26 According to Article 12 of the
Army Replacement Regulations,
the Officer's Selection Board ^{approved} ~~passed~~ the
^{selection} ~~decision~~

Dec. 25 Appointed Second Lieutenant, Artillery
(Cabinet)

Appointed an officer attached
to the 9th Field Artillery Regiment.
(War Ministry)

1918, Feb. 8. Conferred the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1921, April 1. Appointed as First Lieutenant, Artillery.
(Cabinet)

May 20. Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Dec. 14. Ordered as student in the Military Staff
College.

1926, Mar. 11. Appointed as Captain, Artillery
(Cabinet)

~~Relieved~~ from ~~the~~ office and appointed
battalion adjutant of the 9th
Mountain Artillery Regiment.
(War Ministry)

1926, Apr. 15. Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade

1927, Jan. 18. ~~Relieved~~ ~~Discharged~~ from ~~the~~ office and appointed as ~~Officer~~ attached to the 9th Mountain Artillery Regiment. (War Ministry)

1928, May 9. Appointed ^{to duties} ~~acting~~ ~~an~~ ~~officer~~ ~~attached~~ ~~to~~ the Headquarters of the General Staff. (War Ministry)

1929, Aug. 1. Appointed ^{to duties at the} ~~attached~~ ~~to~~ the Military Academy (War Ministry)

1930, Apr. 17. Appointed as instructor in the Military Academy (War Ministry)

1931, Mar. 11. Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division. (War Ministry)

May 15. Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade

1931 July 11. Decorated with the 6th Class Order of the Sacred Treasure

1933 Aug 1. Appointed Major, Artillery (Cabinet)

Appointed ~~acting~~ officer attached to the Headquarters of the General Staff. (War Ministry)

1935, Dec. 2 Appointed ~~acting~~ battalion commander of the First Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry)

1934, Apr. 29. Decorated with the Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun for services in the 1931 - 34 Affair.

1936, June 15 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade

1937, Mar 1. Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division. (War Ministry)

1937 Aug 2 Appointed Lieut-Colonel, Artillery
(Cabinet)

1939, May 19 Decorated with the 3rd Class Order of the
Sacred Treasure

1939 Aug 1 Appointed Colonel, Artillery (Cabinet)

1939 Nov. 11 Appointed ^{military attache} ~~an officer~~ residing in India
(Cabinet)

1939 Aug. 15 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade

1942 Sep. 26 Relieved from ~~the main~~ office.
(Cabinet)

1943 Aug. 2 Appointed Major-General (Cabinet)

1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of
the Golden Kite and the Intermediate
Cordon of the order of the Rising Sun.

for services in the China Incident

1943 Aug. 16 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, senior grade

1944 Apr. 1 Appointed, as an additional post, ~~an~~ attache to the Imperial Embassy residing in Burma. (Cabinet)

1944, Dec. 20 Decorated with the 2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

18 Apr 47
Shimozima told me this
is wrong. AM

Translated by K. YAMADA.
Checked Russ

Permant Address	Date of Birth	Name
SHIZUOKA Prefecture Commoner people .	October 29, 1899	ISHIDA, Jiro
March 31, 1924	Graduated Institute of Civil Engineering, Engineering Department, TOKYO Imperial University	
April 16, 1924	Appointed a government employé.	
the same	Allowed one hundred yen a month	Railway Ministry
the same	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Engineering Bureau	the same
the same	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Improvement Section	Engineering Bureau

June 17, 1924	Appointed ^{to} the service in the NAGOYA Railway Ministry	
	Railway Bureau	
June 18, 1924	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Charge NAGOYA Railway	
	of Improvement, Engineering Section Bureau	
April 14, 1925	Appointed an assistant-engineer	Railway Ministry
	of the Railway Bureau and allowed	
	the 3rd class salary.	
the same	Appointed ^{to} the service in NAGOYA Railway Ministry	
	Railway Bureau	
the same	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Charge NAGOYA Railway	
	Bureau	

	of Improvement, Engineering Section	Bureau.
September 23, 1926	Appointed the Head of the Charge of Maintenance Work, NAGOYA Mainte- nance Work Office.	the same
October 18, 1926	Appointed an Official Residence Estimation Committee	the same
December 16, 1926	Allowed the 2nd class salary	Railway Ministry
December 24, 1927	Appointed a Railway Bureau Engineer; raised to the 7th High Official.	Cabinet

	Allowed the 9th class salary.	Railway Ministry
	Appointed ^{to} the service in NAGOYA	the same
	Railway Bureau	
February 2, 1928	Raised to ^{the} Seventh Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
December 16, 1928	Allowed the 8th class salary	Railway Ministry
June 25, 1929	Promoted to the 6th High Official	Cabinet
July 15, 1929	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
June 27, 1930	Allowed the 7th class salary	Railway Ministry

June 27, 1931	Promoted to the 5th High Official	Cabinet
July 15, 1931	Raised to the Sixth Court Rank, Junior Grade	
April 15, 1932	Appointed a Railway Engineer; promoted to the 5th High Official. Allowed the 7th class salary.	Cabinet
	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Improvement Section, Engineering Bureau.	Railway Ministry
June 25, 1932	Allowed the 6th class salary	the same

March 29, 1933	Appointed to a Railway Engineer;	Cabinet
	promoted to the 5th High Official.	
	Allowed the 6th class salary.	Railway Ministry
	Appointed the ^{the} Head of FUKUCHIYAMA	the same
	Maintenance Work Office, OSAKA	
	Railway Bureau.	
December 23, 1933	Promoted to the 4th High Official.	Cabinet
January 15, 1934	Raised to the Sixth Court Rank,	
	Senior Grade.	
June 25, 1934	Allowed the 5th class salary	Railway Ministry

May 20, 1935	Appointed ^{to} the service in NAGOYA	the same
	Railway Bureau	
June 1, 1935	Appointed a research fellow stationing ^{ed} abroad.	the same
August 6, 1935	Left JAPAN.	
June 25, 1936	Allowed the 4th class salary	Railway Ministry
July 1, 1936	Promoted to the 3rd High Official	Cabinet
July 15, 1936	Raised to the Fifth Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
April 18, 1937	Returned to JAPAN.	

May 4, 1937	Appointed a Railway Engineer ; raised to the 3rd High Official. Allowed the 4th class salary.	Cabinet
	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Maintenance Work Section concurrently Improvement Section, Engineering Bureau.	Railway Ministry
June 16, 1937	Appointed ^{to} the service in the Planning Section, Engineering Bureau.	

July 1, 1937	Appointed ^{to} the concurrent service in the Improvement Section, Engineering Bureau.	
October 26, 1937	Attached to the Field Railway Head- quarters (not published in the Official Bulletin)	War Ministry
October 26, 1937	Allowed the 3rd class salary	Railway Ministry
September 7, 1938	Decorated with the sixth Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
Allowed the 2nd class salary	Railway Ministry	
February 15, 1939	Relieved of the allotment (has been	

1937	obtained out of regular staff	
April 21, 1939	Relieved of the present post at his own request	
May 18, 1939	Promoted one Court Rank as an act of grace from the Throne. Raised to the Fifth Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
April 29, 1940	Decorated with the Fourth Imperial Order of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun; ^{for} by the service in the CHINA Incident.	

Curriculum Vitae

Social Status & Domicile: Samurai in Saitama Prefecture
 Name: Jiro ISHIDA
 Date of Birth: August 9, 1886

March 28, 1906 Graduated from the Marakame Middle School in Kagawa Prefecture.

September 10, 1906 Admitted to the first year class of the Russian Language Section of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages (Government Establishment).

March 25, 1909 Graduated from the above school.

August 10, 1910 Appointed Russian Interpreter at the Headquarters of the Army stationed in Korea (with monthly salary of sixty yen).

August 4, 1913 Relieved of his post at his own request.

September 5, 1914 Appointed Army Interpreter and attached to the Headquarters of the Eighteenth Division at the front (with monthly salary of sixty yen and an additional forty per cent of it as war-allowance).

November 28, 1914 Transferred to the Headquarters of the Tsingtao Garrison Army and concurrently attached to the Tsingtao Military Administration Office.

February 8, 1915 Appointed member of the Committee for Adjustment of Russian and Danish Official and Personal Property at Tsingtao.

April 26, 1917 Relieved of his post as Army Interpreter at his own request.

May 1, 1917 Appointed Temporary Inspector of Enemy Communications /i.e.--signals--TN/ in the West Branch of the Communications Ministry.

September 16, 1918 Relieved of his post as Temporary Inspector. Employed by the Masuda Trading Company of YOKOHAMA and ordered to Farbin as their agent (with monthly salary of sixty yen, eighty per cent of the salary as temporary and one hundred per cent as foreign-service allowances). Monthly salary raised to sixty-five yen.

January 1, 1919 Monthly salary raised to one hundred and twenty yen.

January 1, 1920 Dismissed owing to the circumstances of the Company.

October 16, 1920 Appointed Army Interpreter. Awarded Sonin Rank

December 29, 1920 treatment. Cabin



2020.10.20

Translated by
J. Maruyama

Curriculum Vitae

Social Status & Domicile Samurai in Saitama Prefecture
 Name Tiro ISHIDA
 Date of Birth Aug. 9. 1886

March 28, 1906	Graduated from the Masukame Middle School in Kagawa Prefecture.
Sept. 10, 1906	Admitted to the first year ^{class} of the Russian Language Section of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages (Government Establishment).
March 25, 1909	Graduated from the above School.
Aug. 10, 1910	Appointed Interpreter of Russian attached to at the Headquarters of the Army stationed in Korea. (^{with} allowed monthly salary of sixty yen)

Aug. 4, 1913	Relieved of his post at his own Dismissed at request.
Sept 5, 1914	Appointed Army Interpreter ^{and} attached to the Headquarters of the Eighteenth Division at the front (with ^{with} monthly salary of sixty yen and an additional X forty per cent of it as war-allowance in addition .)
Nov. 28, 1914	Transferred to the Headquarters of the Tsingtao Garrison ^{Army} and ^{concurrently} at the same time , attached to the Tsingtao military Administration Office.
Feb. 8, 1915	Appointed, in addition , member of the Com- mittee for Adjustment of Russian and Danish ^{Official} State and Personal Property.

at Tsingtao.

April 26, 1917

Relieved of his post as Army Interpreter

at ^{his own} request.

May 1, 1917

Appointed Temporary Inspector of ~~the~~ Enemy

/i.e. - signals - T.S./

Communications in the West Branch of the

Communications Department, Ministry

Sept. 16, 1918

Relieved of his post as Temporary Inspector.

Employed by the Masuda Trading Company, of

YOKOHAMA,

as their agent (with

and ordered to Harbin ~~with~~ monthly salary of

sixty yen, ~~and~~ eighty percent of the salary

as temporary and ~~one~~ hundred percent ~~of that~~

as foreign-service allowances)

Jan. 1 1919 Monthly salary ~~was~~ raised to sixty-five yen.

Jan. 1, 1920 Monthly salary ~~was~~ raised to one hundred
and twenty yen.

Oct. 16, 1920 Dismissed ^{owing to} ~~by~~ the circumstances of the
Company.

Dec. 29, 1920 Appointed Army Interpreter, ~~Treated as~~ Cabinet
Awardee
= Senior Rank ~~Official~~ treatment

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of ISHIDA, Jiro

Name: ISHIDA, Jiro

Date of Birth: -29, October, 1899

Permanent Domicile SHIZUOKA Prefecture Commoner

Mar. 31, 1924 Graduated Institute of Civil Engineering.
Engineering Department, TOKYO Imperial University.

Apr. 16, 1924 Appointed a government employe.

" Allowed one hundred yen a month. Railway Ministry

" Appointed to service in the Engineering Bureau. "

" Appointed to service in the Improvement Section Engineering Bureau

Jun. 17, 1924 Appointed to service in the NAGOYA Railway Bureau. Railway Ministry.

Jun. 18, 1924 Appointed to service in Charge of Improvement, Engineering Section. NAGOYA Railway Bureau.

Apr. 14, 1925 Appointed assistant-engineer of the Railway Bureau and allowed the 3rd class salary. Railway Ministry.

" Appointed to service in NAGOYA Railway Bureau. "

" Appointed to service in Charge of Improvement, Engineering Section. NAGOYA Railway Bureau.

Sep. 23, 1926 Appointed Head of the Charge of Maintenance Work, NAGOYA Maintenance Work Office.

Oct. 18, 1926 Appointed Official Residence Estimation Committee. "

Dec. 16, 1926 Allowed the 2nd class salary. Railway Ministry

Dec. 24, 1927 Appointed a Railway Bureau Engineer; raised to 7th High Official. Cabinet

	Allowed the 9th class salary.	Railway Ministry
	Appointed to service in NAGOYA Railway Bureau.	"
Feb. 2, 1928	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
Dec. 16, 1928	Allowed the 8th class salary.	Railway Ministry
Jun. 25, 1929	Promoted to 6th High Official.	Cabinet
Jul. 15, 1929	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
Jun. 27, 1930	Allowed the 7th class salary.	Railway Ministry.
Jun. 27, 1931	Promoted to 5th High Official.	Cabinet.
Jul. 15, 1931	Raised to the Sixth Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
Apr. 15, 1932	Appointed a Railway Engineer; promoted to 5th High Official.	Cabinet.
	Allowed the 7th class salary.	
	Appointed to service in the Improvement Section, Engineering Bureau.	Railway Ministry.
Jun. 25, 1932	Allowed the 6th class salary.	"
Mar. 29, 1933	Appointed a Railway Engineer; Promoted to 5th High Official.	Cabinet.
	Allowed the 6th class salary.	Railway Ministry.
	Appointed Head of the FUKUCHIYAMA Maintenance Work Office, OSAKA Railway Bureau.	the same
Dec. 23, 1933	Promoted to 4th High Official.	Cabinet.
Jan. 15, 1934	Raised to the Sixth Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
Jun. 25, 1934	Allowed the 5th class salary.	Railway Ministry.

May 20, 1935	Appointed to service in NAGOYA Railway Bureau.	Railway Ministry.
Jun. 1, 1935	Appointed a research fellow stationed abroad.	the same
Aug. 6, 1935	Left JAPAN.	
Jun. 25, 1936		Railway Ministry
Jul. 1, 1936	Promoted to 3rd High Official.	Cabinet.
Jul. 15, 1936	Raised to the Fifth Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
April 18, 1937	Returned to JAPAN.	
May, 4, 1937	Appointed a Railway Engineer; Raised to 3rd High Official. Allowed the 4th class salary.	Cabinet
	Appointed to service in the Maintenance Work Section concurrently Improvement Section, Engineering Bureau.	Railway Ministry.
Jun. 16, 1937	Appointed to service in the Planning Section, Engineering Bureau.	
Jul. 1, 1937	Appointed to concurrent service in the Improvement Section, Engineering Bureau.	
Oct. 26, 1937	Attached to the Field Railway Headquarters (not published in the official Bulletin)	
Oct. 26, 1937	Allowed the 3rd class salary.	Railway Ministry
Sep. 7, 1938	Decorated with the Sixth Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. Allowed the 2nd class salary.	Railway Ministry.
Feb. 15, 1939	Relieved of the allotment (has been outside regular staff)	
Apr. 21, 1939	Relieved of present post at his own request.	

May, 18, 1939 Promoted one Court Rank as on act of grace from the Throne.

Raised to the Fifth Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Apr. 29, 1940 Decorated with the Fourth Imperial Order of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun; for service in the CHINA Incident.

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: ICHIDA, Jiro

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

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: ICHIDA, Jiro

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

COPY

TG/EPH/JGL/jen

File Search

IPS, GHQ, SCAP

G-2

22 Apr 47

1. The following listed names are additional witnesses for the Defense Section, International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Nanani, Toshio
Kagoshima, Torao
Namba, Tsunekazu
Shibayama, Kanechiro
Ichida, Jrio
Kretschmer, Alfred

2. It is requested that this list be screened through your files in an effort to make available to this office any information which may be useful in determining the credibility of the indicated witnesses.

-----T. G.-----
Ex.O.

6 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Capt. Robinson; Mr. Lopez; Mr. Edwards

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT
- KIMURA

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

ICHIDA, Jiro

Info from C-2

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

SUBJECT: Ichida, Jiro

Date of birth: 29 December 1894

Permanent address: Fukuoka Prefecture.

Career:

15 Mar 1913	Graduated from Fukuoka Prefectural Toshi Middle School
29 Oct 1914	Appointed officer-candidate and attached to 9th Field Artillery Regiment
1 Dec 1914	Appointed Private First Class, Artillery
1 Jun 1915	Superior Private, Artillery
2 Aug 1915	Corporal, Artillery
1 Sep 1915	Sergeant, Artillery
28 Nov 1915	Entered the Military Academy (RIKUGUN SHIKAN GAKKO)
25 May 1917	Graduated from the Military Academy
30 May 1917	Returned to 9th Field Artillery Regiment
30 May 1917	Sergeant-Major and cadet
25 Dec 1917	Second Lieutenant, Artillery, attached to 9th Field Artillery Regiment
1 Apr 1921	First Lieutenant, Artillery
14 Dec 1921	Entered Army War College (RIKUGUN DAI GAKKO)
11 Mar 1926	Captain, Artillery and battalion adjutant of 9th Mountain Artillery
18 Jan 1927	Attached to 9th Mountain Artillery
9 May 1927	Attached to General Staff Headquarters

Subj: ICHIDA, Jiro

Career: (contd)

1 Aug 1929	Attached to the Military Academy
17 Apr 1930	Instructor of the Military Academy
11 Mar 1931	Staff Officer, 11th Division
1 Aug 1933	Major, Artillery, attached to General Staff Headquarters
2 Dec 1935	Battalion Commander, 1st Field Artillery Regiment
1 Mar 1937	Staff Officer, 11th Division
2 Aug 1937	Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery
1 Aug 1939	Colonel, Artillery
11 Nov 1939	Military attache to India
26 Sep 1942	Resigned from above
2 Aug 1943	Major-General
1 Apr 1944	Appointed military attache to Japanese Embassy in Burma

SOURCE: CIS Files

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
October 24, 1947
DEFENSE - KIMURA
ICHIDA - Direct

Page 5068

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ICHIDA, Jiro,
by Mr. Howard.

31733

31734

* The witness identified and verified exhibit 3360 as his affidavit. The affidavit stated that his former affidavit was 3089, and he was a former Major-General in Burma under KIMURA, and had been Chief of Staff and Acting Chief of Staff. Concerning exhibit 1539, which mentioned 27 Burmese as missing in July 1945, after the surrender he talked to Gendarmerie Commander KUME southeast of Moulmein. Burma Army Headquarters was then at this place, and KUME told the witness about the so-called Moulmein Incident for the first time.

31735

* KUME said that Burmese in custody at Moulmein had been handled by the chief of the detachment of the Moulmein M.P., at the chief's own discretion. Later, after ranking officers of the Burma Army had been moved to the Rangoon POW camp at the end of October, 1945, the witness informed KIMURA of the Moulmein case, and KIMURA told him that this was the first time he had heard of it. Army Headquarters had not issued orders nor received information regarding the matter before the end of the war.

He had read the exhibits concerning Burma atrocities. Reports on these matters would come to him, and he in turn would have transmitted them to KIMURA. No such reports were received, and consequently none went to KIMURA.

31736

* The witness identified exhibit 3361 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated that Army Commander KIMURA regarded discipline as one of the most important items for command, and took every opportunity for its materialization. As an example, immediately after he was appointed he advanced the command post to Maymyo, conducting operations himself, and invited the Commander and Chief of Staff * of the 15th and 33rd Army, to give them strict direction concerning military discipline. At that time he also inspected discipline of units at Maymyo.

31737

In early February, 1945, he inspected 28th Army Headquarters at Taigii, encouraging discipline, and reviewed discipline there. Thereafter, he instructed the 33rd Army Commander and inspected his division, enhancing morale and discipline.

Page

31738 Even after Headquarters withdrew to Moulmein at the end of April, 1945, KIMURA went to the front, visiting headquarters of the 31st, 33rd, 49th, and 18th divisions and 33rd Army to maintain discipline, and also summoned the commanders of the 15th Army, 31st, 33rd and 49th Divisions, 101st and 24th Mixed Brigades, and instructed that they should put top priority on the maintenance of discipline and winning the popularity of the natives. He * repeated these instructions again and again to make them permeate the whole army, and sent personnel of headquarters to the front to inspect on discipline.

This inspection showed that all bad conditions, such as disorder after defeat and interruption of transportation and communication facilities accumulated to make some of each corps slip from the commanders' hands, and they made every effort to pick them up. Also, they inspected battlefield discipline, and found it was maintained strictly.

31739 KIMURA severely punished those breaking discipline, and punished several officers for careless treatment of secret army documents, for lack of control of subordinates, * and he punished the head of a prison where Japanese soldiers were interned for his bad management.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COL. MORNANE.

31740 * The witness stated that in his affidavit, where he had said that KIMURA punished the chief of guards of the Area Army for lack of control of subordinates, he meant the chief of guards of the Area Army. These guards had no connection with prison camps, but their duty was to guard army headquarters. The prison where Japanese soldiers were interned was at Insein, and the place where Allied POWs were held was six or seven miles apart.

31741 * The head of the prison where the Japanese soldiers were interned was punished for poor control of the affairs of the prison following desertions which took place after KIMURA arrived. When asked if he caused any investigation to be made as to the condition of POWs at Rangoon as a result of finding of bad conditions at the Japanese prison, he replied that the Japanese soldiers did not desert because of bad management.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
October 24, 1947
DEFENSE - KIMURA
ICHIDA - Cross

Page 5070

Page
31742

* It was suggested to the witness that KIMURA found bad management in the Japanese prison, as a result of which prisoners were allowed to escape, and finding that it would be logical for him to insure that there was no danger of escape at Rangoon POW Camp, and the witness was asked if KIMURA caused any investigation to be made there. He replied that because the POW Camp in Rangoon was outside his duties he did not know whether KIMURA directed his staff officer to look after that.

31743

* Exhibit 3362, the affidavit of TAKAGI, Hidezo, stated that he was appointed a staff officer to the Burma Area Army in January, 1945, remaining so until the surrender.

31744

* He had read the exhibits concerning illegal acts in Burma. During his tenure in the Burma Army, Headquarters had no knowledge of them, and KIMURA did not order them. KIMURA stuck to the maintenance of discipline and the holding of popularity as a fundamental principle, and endeavoured to the last to have this principle realized.

DEF. DOC. #2770

Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

Kimura

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



Sworn Deposition

Deponent ; -- ICHIDA, Jiro

Having been duly sworn in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I do hereby depose and say as follows:

1. I, ICHIDA, Jiro, I attended court on Sept., 4, 1947 as a witness. My affidavit on that occasion was the exhibit 3089. I drew up a supplementary deposition in the form of defense document 2574 in order to complement the said affidavit. And, further, I will make here an additional statement.
2. Commanding General of the Army KIMURA regarded the maintenance and enforcement of military discipline as one of the most important items for command. He took every available opportunity for its materialization. I will enumerate some of the concrete examples as follows:

DEF. DOC. #2770

3. Immediately after General KIMURA was appointed Commander of the Burma Area Army, that is, for about a month from the last part of Sept. 1944, he advanced the command post to MAYMYO where he conducted operations himself and invited there the Commander and the Chief of Staff of the 15th Army and the Chief of Staff of 33rd Army to give them a strict direction concerning maintenance of military discipline. During that while, he also inspected the military discipline of the units staying at MAYMYO.

In the beginning of Feb. 1945, he inspected the 28th Army Headquarters at TAIGII, when he encouraged the maintenance of military discipline. Then he reviewed military discipline of the units staying there. Thereafter, he advanced as far as KARO where he invited the Commander of the 33rd Army/ Also for instructions. he inspected the front line of the 33rd Division on the river IRRAWADDI, enhancing morale and discipline.

IV. Even after the Area Army Headquarters withdrew to Moulmein at the end of April, 1945, Commander Kimura went to the front line. He visited the Headquarters of 31, 33, 49, 18 Divisions and 33 Army with a view of maintaining the military discipline. He also summoned to the Area Army Headquarters the commanders of 15th Army 31st, 33rd, 49th Divisions, 101st, 24th Mixed Brigades which withdrew to Moulmein one by one, commander of gendarmerie and staff-officers of each Army and Division, and

he gave instructions that they, in commanding their subordinates, should put top priority on the maintenance of discipline of Japanese soldiers and winning the popularity of natives. At the Headquarters conference he repeated his instructions again and again to make them permeate among the whole army. He also dispatched the staff officers and personnel of the Headquarters to the front line to have them inspect discipline conditions.

- V. The foregoing inspection showed that all bad conditions, such as disorder caused by defeat and interruption of transportation and communication facilities, accumulated to make some portions of each corps slip from the hands of the commanders and they therefore made every possible efforts to pick them up. At the same time, in accordance with the intentions of the Area Army Commander they inspected the discipline in the battlefield so often that they found that it was maintained very strictly as far as their eyes could reach.
- VI. Commander Kimura severely punished those who broke the discipline.

For example, he punished the chief of staff of the Area Army, senior staff-officer in the first line, adjutant-general, junior adjutant, and commander of 24 Mixed Brigade for careless treatment of secret documents of the army. He punished a senior staff-officer of the 2nd Section for his continuing

DEF. DOC. #2770

contact with a priest named Nagai contrary to the intentions of the Area Army Commander. He also punished ^{the} chief of guards of the Area Army for lack of control of his subordinates. He punished the head of the prison where the Japanese soldiers were interned for his bad management.

On this 17th day of Oct., 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT /S/ ICHIDA Jiro, (seal)

I, KORETSUNE, Tatsumi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /S/ KORETSUNE, Tatsumi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ICHIDA Jiro (seal)

Def. Doc. # 2574

Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al,

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : ICHIDA, Jiro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, ICHIDA, Jiro, appeared as a witness in the above styled case on September 4, 1947. My former affidavit is Exhibit 3089.

I was a Major-General at the end of the war stationed in Burma under General KIMURA after surrender. I assisted the Chief of Staff in war times, and was acting Chief of Staff after surrender. Concerning Court Exhibit 1539 in which is mentioned 27 Burmese as being missing in July of 1945 and which is also known as the Moulmein case, I state as follows:

After the surrender, around the beginning of October 1945, I had occasion to talk to Commander of Gendarmerie KUME who was on his way from a place about 50 kilometre southeast of Moulmein to Rangoon with his subordinates by order of the British Army. He had stopped to rest at Thongwa village.



Def. Doc. # 2574

The Headquarters of the Burama Area Army was then located in Thongwa village about 30 kilometers to the southeast of Moulmein. In this conversation Commander KUMBE told me about the so-called Moulmein incident for the first time. Commander KUMBE told me that the Burmese who had been kept in custody at Moulmein had been handled by the Chief of the detachment of the Moulmein military police at his, the Chief of the detachments own discretion and without orders from anyone. Later on after the ranking officers of the Area Army in Burma had been moved to the POW camp in Rangoon as prisoners, around the end of October 1945, I informed General KIMURA of the Moulmein case. General KIMURA told me that that was the first time he had heard of the case. Military Headquarters of the Area Army in Burma had not issued orders nor received any information regarding the matter before the termination of the War.

I have read all of the court Exhibits concerning Atrocities in Burma presented to this tribunal. Reports concerning such matters would have come to me and I in turn would have transmitted them to General KIMURA. No reports concerning the illegal acts mentioned in the exhibits read by me were received consequently there was none to go to General KIMURA.

On this 11 day of Sept, 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT : /S/ICHIDA, Jiro
(seal)

* Def. Doc. # 2574

I, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depoerert, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date, at I.M.T.F.E.

Witness: /S/ KORETSUNE? Tatsumi
(seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ICHIDA, Jiro (seal)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
September 4, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
POW - ICHIDA - Direct

Page 4261

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ICHIDA, JIRO,
By Mr. Freeman.

27574

* The witness identified exhibit No. 3089 as his affidavit, and verified it. The affidavit stated that in April, 1944, the witness was appointed Vice-Chief of Staff of the Burma Army, and held that office to the surrender, as a Major-General. His chief duty was to assist the Chief of Staff.

27576

In mid-September 1944, General KIMURA arrived as Commander of the Burma Army, which had suffered a crushing defeat at Imphal, with its strength weakened. Since August, 1943, supplies had almost ceased to come from Japan. On his arrival, KIMURA issued instructions that his command maintain discipline and try to win the confidence of the natives. They * had meetings in late October and mid-December, 1944, and late January, 1945, and KIMURA summoned his staff officers to command headquarters and reminded them of his instructions. KIMURA constantly tried to have his instructions obeyed thoroughly, so that the Burmese came to place great confidence in him.

KIMURA met the Burmese ministers once or twice a month to exchange opinions. He welcomed complaints, and in proper cases had improvements made. The war situation developed unfavorably, and there was increasing hardships on the part of the natives. KIMURA felt sorry for them, and when he met Burmese officials always expressed thanks for their good will and showed sympathy for their delicate circumstances. KIMURA instructed his men to contribute to the stabilization of Burmese living conditions at the expense of strategical requirements.

27577

* KIMURA always took pains to promote good feeling with the Burmese, and to prevent misunderstandings because of difference of customs, manners and language, he had completed a pamphlet, "The Attitude to take toward the Burmese", and had it distributed among his men and Japanese residents. He also asked the Burmese government to tell their people of the readiness and desire to act with them of the Japanese. The government distributed a translation of this request among the prefectural governors. The result of KIMURA's efforts is shown in the friendly relations between the Army and the populace, which were notably improved, and their men did their best to realize KIMURA's intentions.

Page

27578 The witness attended Japanese-Burmese cooperation conferences as an army representative, and had opportunity to contact high government officials. The witness took care to * cooperate in all ways to insure the stabilization of the livelihood of the populace.

Withdrawal of Army Headquarters from Rangoon to Moulmein commenced at the end of April 1945, and was completed beginning July. Headquarters could not function properly, and in its hasty retreat loss of communication and transportation equipment and documents, transfer of skilled officers, unsatisfactory replacements, and frequent air raids, interfered with the satisfactory functioning. The air raids were conducted day and night, frequently compelling headquarters to seek shelter outside Moulmein. Soldiers, including invalids, had to seek shelter in the jungles day and night.

27579 * At the end of March, 1945, the Burmese defense army, of 6,000 to 8,000, revolted, and guerrillas started harassing their rear lines. The Burma defense army had seemed to favor the Japanese, as agreement had been arranged at Rangoon for united operations. The revolt was unexpected, but later it became clear that there had been a secret declaration of war against Japan on March 14, 1945, and the Burmese had previously stationed men in the rear of the Japanese Army at key points. The main body in Henzada, with the outbreak of the uprising, destroyed communications and transportation and assaulted their sentries and squads of soldiers and gendarmerie and murdered officers, and seized money and stores. The guerrillas engaged in espionage, so that Burma Army Headquarters and the 28th and 33rd Headquarters * were subjected to bombings with heavy losses and the Japanese officers were mostly killed belonging to the advance militia. Of 200-odd Japanese nationals in the Delta region, only a few were found safe at the war's end.

27580

KIMURA sought no revenge, but stressed the importance of the previous friendship, and met the situation from a strategic point of view only. There were no forces to meet the emergency. A small amount of troops and part of the 55th division, were used to make a false show of strength. From January, 1945, guerrilla parties formed in the mountain regions and in the regions south of Papun. With the entry of Indian educated Burmese, the arrival of Indians and British officers by parachute, and the replenishment by air of arms and ammunition, guerrilla strength grew rapidly and groups were scattered far and wide, acting with the rebels.

Page

27581

* In one village ten Japanese Red Cross were assaulted and none were returned, but KIMURA always warned against retaliation. While KIMURA was commanding, there was no chance to take British-Indian troops as prisoners. The situation for the few months before the end of the war was a succession of defeats, and as a result the men were demoralized and exhausted. Japanese were scattered all over the area, overpowered by a sense of defeat, and had their minds on how to defend only.

27582

* Harassing activities in the rear, loss and destruction of communication, combined to all but paralyze the army, rendering it difficult for officers to lead their men. Burma Army Headquarters, then scheduled to break up before the end of August, and the retrenchment and reorganization, was planned and partly executed. Most staff officers had been transferred, and they were obliged to make-shift with non-career officers. Headquarters was busily engaged in preparing to meet the intended Allied attacks, and had much difficulty in attending to this business. While laboring under these difficulties, the * war ended. KIMURA had tried all this time to improve discipline and to win the trust of the populace.

27583

There was no report of a single instance of unlawful conduct, and the witness was sure KIMURA issued no orders for the perpetration of atrocities. Such acts would not have been tolerated. As for the Kalagon village affair, British headquarters, after the war's end, questioned KIMURA about it, and he and the witness and others knew nothing of it. He heard about it for the first time in March, 1946.

27580

In regard to conditions of POWs in internment camps during KIMURA's tenure, the Burma-Siam Railway was under the Commander of the Southern Area Armies, and had * been completed a year before KIMURA arrived. The Burma Army had no part in its construction or operation.

27584

POWs in Rangoon, a detachment of the Malayan camp, were under the Chief of that camp, who was under the jurisdiction of the Southern Expeditionary Forces Commander. The latter ordered the Chief of the Malayan Camp to set up a detachment in Rangoon under the Burma Army Commander and put it under the 83rd Supply Corps.

wide, acting with the rebels.

Page

27585 Three and a half month's after KIMURA's arrival, the Tavoy Internment Camp was in charge of the Independent 24th Mixed Brigade. In December, 1944, the Tavoy and Mergui army districts were transferred to the Thailand Army and placed under control of the * Tavoy unit.

27586 The Rangoon camp was originally a prison, where about 600 were interned. It was a permanent building, very fit to live in, and equipped with medical rooms, sick rooms, recreation halls, etc. For recreation, there were pianos, phonographs and books, and sports equipment. A military band occasionally entertained. The depot supplied live stock to help supply nourishment to the prisoners, who were permitted to lay out farms, inside and outside the compound to make themselves self-supporting. After a time they could produce more than enough and sell the surplus in the Rangoon market. The proceeds were the prisoners'. POWs did not have rations of staple food reduced, but were better * supplied than the Japanese. Milk, tobacco, and other daily necessities could be bought at the camp canteen.

Sundays and the POWs national holidays were observed as days of rest, with additional rations sometimes. Working hours were reduced to six, and the type of work was the unloading of ships conveyance, and other general jobs. The witness heard of no atrocities ever practiced by Japanese during KIMURA's tenure, though he was told that punishment had been given several times at the request of Brigadier Popson when British-Indian soldiers were disobedient.

27587 In June, 1944, before KIMURA's arrival, cholera broke out, but was soon checked. * Since August, 1943, medical supplies almost ceased to arrive, and even the Japanese did without. Medical treatment left much to be desired, but they did their best. Captain TAZUMI, Chief of the Camp at Rangoon, who everyone agreed was an excellent chief, received from Brigadier Popson and Major Rollins, letters of thanks.

When Army Headquarters evacuated Rangoon, it was decided that POWs whose health would be impaired by removal, and those whose services were not needed, would be left. Only those well and strong would be removed, but because of the war situation all were released toward the end of April, 1945.

Page

27588 About 200 were accommodated in the Tavoy Intern-
ment Camp, where the management was fair and proper, and
the institution received letters of thanks. * Such letters
were attached to reports and documents submitted to the
British after the surrender.

It was the practice for the Japanese Air Force
to take charge of captured Allied airmen for interrogations,
and the Burma Command had no authority over the Air Force.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COLONEL MORNANE.

27589 * The witness stated that when he said that
KIMURA showed sympathy for the delicate circumstances of
the Burmese, he meant that because the war situation was
growing unfavorable and there was pressure exerted at the
front, natives residing in such districts were forced to
undergo a situation where law and order were not secure.
Before this time, law and order had existed there. It did
not include the fact that the Burma Government had been set
up by the Japanese. The establishment of such government
took place before the witness arrived in Burma, and he was
not acquainted with the details, but he believed it was
set up by the Japanese.

27591 By the national defense militia he means the
Burmese National Defense Army. * Japanese officers did
not direct the Burmese Army, but General Onson was the
commander. He did not remember the number of Japanese
officers of the militia who were killed.

The witness stated he was repatriated from
Rangoon in January, 1947. He did not give evidence at
the trial of Major ICHIKAWA. The 33rd Division was under
KIMURA's command, and he believed that the 213th Regiment
was a part of it. The witness stated that he did not know
Col. TSUKUDA, commander of that regiment.

27592 * During the time the Rangoon POW Camp contained
POWs, the witness did not visit it, but did so after the
war when war crimes suspects were confined there. The
only time he inspected it was after it came under British
control. The situation he described was the result of a
visit made on business connected with the British Army
after the surrender. His description was based firstly
on reports made at staff officer's conferences, and also
after the surrender in conversation or reports from TAZUMI,
camp commander.

Page

27593 * He did not commit these reports to writing, but he relied on his memory. The witness gave no evidence for Captain TAZUMI when he was charged at Rangoon with war crimes, and gave no evidence at any other trial prior to this.

27594 The witness did not know definitely, but believed that after Allied airmen were interrogated they were not sent to the Rangoon Camp. * He did not know whether his headquarters ever inquired into the deaths of Rangoon POWs. If such a matter were brought up before the conference, he would know about it, but it was not.

Attention of the Court was called to exhibits No. 1537 to 1558.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HOWARD,
Counsel for KIMURA.

27595 * The witness stated that ICHIKAWA was convicted of complicity in the Kaladan Incident. ICHIKAWA was under General TANAKA, Divisional Commander. TANAKA was jailed as a suspect, but just prior to the witness' leaving Rangoon he was released, and the witness understood he was now in Japan.

27596 Exhibit No. 3090, an excerpt from the Biennial report of General Marshall to the Secretary of War, July 1 1943 to June 30, 1945, stated * the Burma Campaign continued with intensity through the monsoon season of 1944. Allied troops were disposed along the Chindwin River north of Kalewa and from the upper Irrawaddy to Lungling. The southward push was planned through Central Burma to Mandalay, and Mountbatten prepared to seize Rangoon amphibiously. At the close of the monsoon, Allied troops under General Sultan advanced south along the Irrawaddy, captured Schwegu in early November, and by December had cleared the supply road * to Bhamo.

27597 The Japanese had never recovered from Stillwell's thrusts and from losses inflicted by British and Indian forces. As fast as combat forces advanced, U. S. engineers established a road behind them. On January 28, 1945, the Stillwell road was opened. In Western Burma the British broke south against Japanese delaying actions, and in the Arakan cleared the Kaladan River delta and provided air strips.

Page

27598

By the end of January, 1945, the Japanese retreat was in full swing, and MacArthur's landings in the Philippines and U. S. fleet operations in the China Sea cut the Japanese supply line to Burma. In mid-February, a British column drove to Meiktila. * The seizure undermined the whole Japanese position in Central Burma. Other forces closed on Mandalay, and Japanese there held out until March 21. Forty days later British air force troops descended along the shores of the Rangoon River and assault troops followed, and British forces entered Rangoon May 3. The Burma Campaign had all but ended. A few Japanese units withdrew into Thailand and the Moulmein area, but thousands were cut off. Mountbatten reported the Japanese had received 300,000 casualties, of which 97,000 were killed.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Pfw war camp - #11-

Kimura - OK



Retreat of Banzon + main army of 945

Sworn Deposition

Deponent :- ICHIDA Jiro

Result of Burma rail def army #6-

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. ICHIDA, Jiro is my name.

I was born on December 29, 1894. My present address is Showa-dori, Nakama-machi, Onga-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

I entered the Military Academy in 1914.

In April 1944, after having been employed in various departments, I was appointed Vice Chief of Staff of the Burma Area Army, which office I held till the termination of the war. I was then a Major-General. My chief duty during this period was to assist the Chief of Staff.

... that General ...

Burma Area army had no control over air force

2. It was mid September 1944 that General KIMURA, Heitaro, arrived at his post as Commander of the Burma Area Army. Our Army there had suffered a crushing defeat in the Imphal campaign with its fighting strength weakened considerably, and since about August 1943, supplies had almost ceased to come from Japan.

3. General KIMURA, who arrived when things were in such an unfavorable state, issued a set of instructions to all the troops under his command enjoining them strongly to maintain military discipline and to try to win the confidence of the natives. When we had meetings in late October and in the middle of December 1944, and in late January 1945, the General summoned to the Army Headquarters the staff officers and unit commanders under his command and reminded them most carefully of the instructions he had previously given, (the draft of the instructions and other documents related to the same are not extant, having been either lost or burnt while retiring). While in office, General KIMURA constantly endeavored hard to see his instructions obeyed thoroughly by his troops, so that the Burmese people came to place a good deal of confidence in him.

The General met the Burmese State Ministers at least once or twice a month for the purpose of exchanging free and outspoken opinions. He welcomed the complaints against the Japanese and in the cases that he thought proper had the requested improvements made. Meanwhile the war situation had been developing unfavorably from day to day for us, entailing

increasing hardships and suffering on the part of the natives. The General felt sorry for their plight. When he had occasion to meet the Burmese high-ranking officials he always expressed his gratitude for their good will and at the same time showed sympathy for their delicate circumstances. General KIMURA instructed his men to contribute to the stabilization of living conditions of the Burmese at the expense of the strategical requirements.

General KIMURA always took pains to promote good feeling and harmony between Japanese and Burmese. In order to prevent misunderstandings likely to arise because of the difference in the manners and customs and language, he had a two-volume booklet compiled, entitled "The Attitude to take toward the Burmese" and distributed copies not only among our men, but also among the greater part of the Japanese residents for their guidance and observance. (I tried to get a copy but so far haven't been able to lay hands on one.) At the same time he asked the Burmese Government to tell their people plainly of our readiness and desire to act in concert with them. The government on their part distributed the summarized translation of the general's request among the prefectural governors for their information. The result of the general's efforts was reflected in the fact that the friendly and harmonious relations between the army and the populace were notably improved and

Def. Doc. #284

our men, appreciating their commander's spirit and intention, did their best to realize his wishes.

I used to attend the Japanese-Burmese Cooperation Conference as a representative of the Burma Area Army, and so I had ample opportunities to come in contact with the high governmental officials. Mindful of the general's care and the Burmese official thoughts and opinions, I took care to cooperate with the government in their undertakings in all ways, and to ensure the stabilization of the livelihood of the populace.

4. The general war situation during General KIMURA's tenure of office was:

His arrival at his post coincided with the concentration of the main force toward the River Irrawaddy following the crushing defeat we had suffered at Imphal. He had hardly assumed his new duty before he advanced to Maymyo, 18 September, 1944 and he devoted himself there to the conduct of military operations until around the 20th of October. The Japanese Army in Burma could barely manage to make preparations for the Irrawaddy battle by moving forward all the available troops to replenish the remaining strength of the 15th Corps that had taken part in the Imphal battle, though we were so circumstanced that it was next to impossible to leave behind any part of the general fighting troops requisite for the preservation of peace and safeguarding of the rear area. On the 3rd of February 1945,

Def. Doc. #284

General KIMURA and his army advanced as far as Kalow where the General conducted the operations himself. He remained there 16th of February. Owing to our inferiority in fighting power, especially in equipment such as planes, tanks and fire-projectors, the Japanese lines were pierced all along, and again we were forced to retreat with heavy losses. The 15th and 33rd Corps managed somehow to set about the concentration operation to the Tanasserim area mid-May 1945, and completed the movement by their main bodies in June. The fighting strength of these armies was sadly diminished, with the best part of the arms

being lost, and the soldiers physically were most seriously deteriorated; in fact, more than ten thousand of them had to be invalided to Thailand. The 28 Corps had its retreat cut off and was obliged to stay in the Pegu district for about three months isolated from the others. In late July 1945, when the rainy season was at its worst, this disjointed army desperately charged into the enemy force, losing thereby the better part of its strength and the whole of its major arms. When the war came to an end the troops were still retreating without having met the main body.

The withdrawal of the Burma Area Army Headquarters from Rangoon to Moulmein commenced at the end of April 1945, the complete concentration being effected at the beginning of July. The headquarters, however, could not function as it should; its hasty retreat to Moulmein, the loss of communication and trans-

transportation equipment and the important documents, the transference of many skilled staff-officers, the unsatisfactory replacements among the administrative personnel, frequent air raids by British-Indian planes and the fact that it was at the peak of the rainy season -- all these factors interfered with the satisfactory functioning of the Army headquarters. Above all, the air raids by the British-Indian planes which were conducted in the daytime and on moonlight nights as well, frequently compelled the headquarters to seek shelter in the outlying villages of Moulmein and attend to its duties there. And most of the soldiers, too, not to speak of the invalids, had to seek shelter in the jungles both day and night.

At the end of March 1945, with the state of things prevailing so unfavorably, the national defense army of Burma, numbering 6,000-8,000 rose against the Japanese and the guerrillas started a campaign of harassing our rear lines and were greatly menaced.

The Burma National Defense Army had seemed favorable to the Japanese, as an agreement was arranged at Rangoon with the Japanese army for united operations. The revolt was an unexpected one for the Japanese. Afterwards, it became clear that a secret declaration of war against Japan had been made and signed by Major General Onsan on 14 March 1945. For this purpose they had previously stationed numbers of men in the rear of the Japanese army, at the key strategic points, such as

Def. Doc. #284

Toungoo, Pegu, and Thaton. The main body in Henzada, with the outbreak of the uprising, destroyed the means of communication and transportation at several places, assaulted the sentry-guards, squads of soldiers and gendarmerie squads at various places, murdering most of these officers and seizing the money and stores kept in their custody. Espionage was engaged in by the guerrillas so that the Headquarters of the Burma Area Army and the 28th and the 33rd Corps headquarters were subjected to serious bombings with heavy losses to us, and the Japanese officers in charge of the national defense militia were for the most part killed. Of the 200 odd Japanese nationals, including the interpreters and the commercial clerks who were in the Delta region, only a few were found safe at the end of the war and the rest are still missing.

However, General KIMURA sought no revenge. On the contrary, he stressed the importance of the friendship hitherto kept up between Japan and Burma and met the situation from a strategical point of view only. There were left no forces to meet the emergency. A small amount of troops and part of the 55th division which had been dispatched for aid in the quarter of Bassein and Meiktila were used for the purpose of making a false show of strength.

From January 1945 there began to be formed one after another guerrilla parties of Karen and Kachin tribes in the

Def. Doc. #284

mountain regions south of Kemapew and Kaukareik area and in the regions south of Papun. What with the entry of the Indian educated Burmese, the arrival of Indians and British officers by means of parachutes and the replenishment by air of arms and munitions, the guerrillas grew rapidly in strength till the groups were scattered far and wide, working most actively in collusion with the rebels. The 31st and the 33rd Divisions were offered resistance at several places on their retreat from Kemapew and sustained heavy losses.

In the strategical areas in general and Tenasserim Province in particular, we were constantly harassed till the end of the war by the activities of the rebels and the guerrilla groups. They sprang surprise attacks upon the Japanese armies inflicting heavy losses to the latter. And this was especially the case in the rainy season when small Japanese parties of troops, weary and exhausted, were in retreat. Then these troops were assaulted and deprived of their arms or of their lives. In late July 1945, as the 28th Corps, while trying to cross the Sittaung River, met with a stout resistance from the guerrillas and their associates on both banks of the river. In a nameless village on the western bank of the river, 40 or 50 kilometers to the northwest of Swe-gyin, ten Japanese Red Cross were assaulted and not one of them came back alive, (this, according to the report of the soldier who was with the

victims at the time of the incident). For all of these cases of resistance on the part of the Burmese, General KIMURA always warned his troops against taking retaliatory measures.

Such being the case while General KIMURA was commanding, there was no chance whatever for us to take British-Indian troops as prisoners. Thus the situation of the Burma Area Army for the few months before the end of the war was a succession of defeats. In consequence of the defeats and the subsequent decline in the army's fighting strength, our men were demoralized; they were both physically and morally in a state of exhaustion. The Japanese troops who were scattered in small groups all over the operations areas were overpowered by a sense of defeat, and had their minds occupied only with the question of how to defend themselves against the Burmese rebel army and the guerrillas.

The harassing activities that these hostile groups were carrying on in the rear of our army, the loss and destruction of the means of communication, the lack of fresh supplies of dry cell batteries, traffic disturbances caused by British planes, the interruption of communications during the highest rainy season -- all these factors combined to all but paralyze the entire working system of the Burma Area Army, thus rendering it very difficult for the officers to lead and supervise their men properly. As the Burma Area

Def. Doc. #284

Army Headquarters had been scheduled to break up before the end of August 1945, the retrenchment, reorganization and transference of the Army was planned, part of which was actually being executed. Meanwhile most of the Army Staff officers had been transferred, therefore we were obliged to make-shift with non-career staff officers for the time being. Naturally, the Army Headquarters which was busily engaged in making preparations to meet the intended attacks by the Allied armies by land and sea in the near future experienced much difficulty and inconvenience in attending to their business. It was while we were laboring under these difficulties that the war was ended. Unfavorably circumstanced as he was, Commander KIMURA had been endeavoring all this while to maintain and improve the discipline of his troops and also to win and keep up the trust of the populace.

5. Not one single instance of unlawful conduct allegedly committed by his men was ever reported to the Army Headquarters. I am certain that no orders were ever issued by KIMURA for the perpetration of the atrocious acts, evidence of which has been brought before the court. Such acts would not have been tolerated. As for the Kalagen village affair, the British Army Headquarters, several months after the close of the war, questioned General KIMURA about it; the general and I and the other staff officers as well had not known

Def. Doc. #284

anything about it. It was in March 1946, if I remember right, that I heard about the affair for the first time and it was from Lt. General TANAKA, Nobuo, ex-Commander of the 33rd Division (He had been transferred to Thailand before this time) who happened to come to the Insein Camp in order to attend the Joint Anglo-Japanese War History Research Institute held at Rangoon.

6. As far as I know, the conditions of the prisoner of war and internment camps while General KIMURA was in office in Burma are as follows:

(1). The Burma-Siam Railway was under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief of all Imperial Armies in the Southern Area, and it had been completed about one year before the arrival of General KIMURA. And so the Burma Area Army had no part in the construction, maintenance and operation of the railway in question.

(2). The prisoners of war camp in Rangoon, which was the 6th Detachment of the Malayan P.O.W. camp, was under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Malayan P.O.W. camp, who was under the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Expeditionary Forces. And the Commander in Chief of the southern Expeditionary Forces ordered the Chief of Malayan P.O.W. camp to set up one Detachment of Malayan P.O.W. camp in Rangoon and put it under the direction of the Commander of Burma Area Army.

Def. Doc. #284

The Commander of Burma Area Army put that detachment of the 73rd Supply corps who was also the Commander of the Rangoon Rear Communication Headquarters.

(3). For about three months and a half after General KIMURA's arrival at his post, the Tavey army internment camp was in charge of the commander of the Independent 24th Mixed Brigade. In December 1944, the Tavey and Mergui army districts were, by orders from the Commander-in-Chief, of the Southern Expeditionary Forces transferred to the jurisdiction of the Thailand Area Army, and were placed under the direct control of the Tavey unit under command of the Thailand Area Army commander.

(4). The Rangoon prisoner of war camp was originally the Rangoon Central Prison, where, if I remember right, about 600 persons were interned. The camp was a permanent building, fairly well fit to live in, being equipped with medical rooms, sick rooms, recreation hall, bath and wash rooms, kitchen, water supply, playground and so forth.

(5). For comfort and recreation the camp was provided with pianos, phonographs and books, and exercise was encouraged with many sorts of sport equipment being utilized. The military band was occasionally invited to afford the inmates entertainment.

(6). The depot supplied lots of cows, pigs, goats and ducks in several installments for the prisoners to tend to help supply nourishment.

(7). The prisoners were permitted to lay out farms, both inside and outside the compounds, so that they might be interested in making themselves self-supporting. The result was that after a time they were able to produce more than enough and sell in the Rangoon market what was left over. The proceeds of the sales was used for themselves. The prisoners did not have their rations of staple food reduced; they were in fact better supplied than the Japanese in general, and therefore they were very grateful for this.

(8). Milk, tobacco and other daily necessities could be had at the canteen in the camp, for which convenience the inmates expressed themselves highly gratified.

(9). Sundays and prisoner's national holidays were set aside to be observed by the prisoners as days of rest on which occasions they were sometimes allowed additional rations.

(10). Working hours were gradually shortened, the average being six hours. The kind of work that they were required to do was, I was told, unloading ships, conveyance, and other general jobs.

(11). No news was ever brought to my ears that atrocities of any kind were ever practiced by the Japanese soldiers on the prisoners during General KIMURA's tenure of office, though I was told that punishment was meted out several times at the request of Brigadier Popsen to those British-Indian soldiers who had shown themselves disobedient to him.

Def. Doc. #284

(12). In June 1944, before General KIMURA's arrival, cholera broke out in the camp, which however was soon stamped out.

Since August 1943 medical supplies from home had almost ceased to arrive and even the Japanese troops themselves had to do without their rations. Medical treatments, therefore, left much to be desired, I was told. Despite these shortages, they did their best.

Captain TAZUMI, the then chief of the prisoner of war camp at Rangoon, who everyone agreed was the most excellent of the chiefs of the institution, received from Brigadier Popson and Major Rollins letters of thanks on several occasions. This is what the captain told me himself.

When the Army Headquarters evacuated Rangoon, it was at first decided that the prisoners whose health would be impaired by removal and some whose services would be needed would be left at Rangoon, preparatory to their release, and that only those who were well and strong would be removed; but owing to the war situation the whole of the prisoners were released on the spot toward the end of April 1945.

About one hundred persons were accommodated in the military internment camp at Tavoy where the management in general was directed fairly and properly, so that the institution was favored several times with letters of thanks. These letters

Def. Doc. #284

were attached to the reports and other documents submitted to the British Army after the surrender.

It was the practice for the Japanese Air Force in Burma to take charge of all allied airman who were captured for the purpose of interrogations. The Burma Area Army had no command over the Air Force.

On this 13th day of January, 1947
At Defense Counsel, International Military Tribunal for the Far East

Deponent: ICHIDA Jiro

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1947, at Tokyo, Japan.

Witness /S/ TATSUMI, Koro Tsuno

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ICHIDA Jiro

27 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Capt. Robinson, Mr. W. E. Edwards
FROM : Mr. Pedro Lopez
SUBJECT : Witnesses - ICHIDA, Jiro and IKEJIRI, Bin (KIMURA)

1. Attached is the decoration info on the above named witnesses assigned to you.

PEDRO LOPEZ
Associate Prosecutor
for the Philippines

27 May 1947

Name ICHIDA, Jiro (KIMURA)

Fukuoka Prefecture
Born 29 Feb 1894

<u>Date</u>	<u>Kinds of Orders</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Merit</u>	<u>Commending Ministry</u>
29 Apr 1934	The Minor Gorden of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun	Major, Artillery	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr 1940	The Intermediate Gorden 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 IKEYI, Bin (KIMURA)

Kyoto Prefecture
Born 3 Jun 1913

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

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cmdr. Cole;
Mr. Lopez; Mr. Edwards

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - Kimura

WITNESS

Ichida, Jiro
Tanaka, Nobuo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Report by Mr. Larsh

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

RHL/fed

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Charles T. COLE
FROM : Mr. Richard H. LARSH
SUBJECT : Defense Witnesses ICHIDA, Jiro
and TANAKA, Nobuo

In reply to your memorandum of April 25, the following information is submitted:

1. ICHIDA served as Vice Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in Burma from 22 February 1944 to the end of the war.
2. TANAKA was Commander of the 33rd Division in Burma from 27 June 1944 to the end of the war.
3. The Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, 215th Regiment, 33rd Division was ICHIKAWA, Seini. He served from June 1944 to the end of the war, and it is believed that he may have been executed as a war criminal in Burma.
4. The organizational relationship between the 3rd Battalion, 215th Regiment, 33rd Division, IJA, and the Japanese Army in Burma is as follows: The 33rd Division was under the 15th Army commanded by Lt. Gen. KATAMURA from 30 August 1944 and until the end of the war. This 15th Army came directly under the Burma Area Army commanded by KIMURA which was directly under the Southern Army.


RICHARD H. LARSH, Investigator,
Investigation Division, IPS

DATE 3 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: ICHIDA, Jiro (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 : 25 April 1947

ICHIDA, Jiro

1. Requested as witness by: KIMURA

2. 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. The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it tends to prove that the accused KIMURA dealt fairly with the Burmese people."

3. Summary of Personal History:

29 Dec. 1894 - Born
25 May 1917 - Graduated from the Military Academy
9 May 1928 - Appointed to duties of the Headquarters of the General Staff
17 Apr. 1930 - Appointed as instructor at the Military Academy
11 Mar. 1931 - Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division
2 Dec. 1935 - Appointed Battalion Commander of the First Field Artillery Regiment
1 Mar. 1937 - Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division
1 Aug. 1939 - Appointed Colonel, Artillery
11 Nov. 1939 - Appointed Military Attache in India
2 Aug. 1943 - Appointed Major-General
1 Apr. 1944 - Appointed, as an additional post, attache to the Imperial Embassy in Burma.

4. Decorations:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
11 July 1931	6th Class Order of Sacred Treasure		
29 Apr. 1934	Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun	Services in the 1931-1934 Affair	
19 May 1939	3rd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure		
29 Apr. 1940	4th Order of the Golden Kite and Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Services in China Incident	
20 Dec. 1944	2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure		

5. Present status: ex-General, Japanese Army.

Present address: believed to be in Singapore in custody of the British Army.

6. Summary of Interrogations:

No interrogations available in files of IPS. British Division has been requested to obtain copies of any interrogations by British authorities in Singapore.

7. Cross-Examination:

(a) Source Material: - Evidence concerning the treatment of the Burmese people by the Japanese Army during the period when KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Burma (30 August 1944 to 15 August 1945) is set forth in the Court Transcript (p. 12,963 to p. 13,095).

(b) The atrocities committed by the Japanese Army against Burmese civilians while KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief are described in the following Prosecution documents:

(1) Court Exhibit #1540-A (Pros. Doc. 5137) - The Kalagon Massacre in which approximately 633 Burmese villagers were tortured and then put to death in July, 1945, by Japanese soldiers of the 3rd Bn., 215 Regt., 33rd Division (Transcript p. 12,969).

(2) Court Exhibit #1541-A (Pros. Doc. #5336) - contains a report of six war crimes trials at Rangoon including the trial of Major ICHIKAWA and 13 other Japanese soldiers implicated in the Kalagon Massacre (Transcript p. 12,970).

(3) The defense alleged that the operation was carried out under superior orders as a measure of reprisal. The defense called as witnesses Col. TSUKADA, the commander of the 213 Regt. and Capt. KATAYAMA, his operational staff officer. These officers stated that the Kalagon operation was carried out on orders from the Division. Col. TSUKADA, however, suggested that ICHIKAWA had certain discretions as to whether or not he would kill all the villagers but he stated that ICHIKAWA had in no way exceeded his orders.

Major ICHIKAWA testified as follows (Court Exhibit #1541-A, p. 4): -

Q. "Do you really think that women and children were acting against the Japanese army?"

A. Yes.

FOR THE
Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army
accused KIMURA is directly responsible.

Q. How do you justify the killing of the infant children?

A. There was no other alternative way of dealing with the children.

Q. Explain that a little further.

A. First, within the orders I received, the killing of the children was also included. If I spared the children they would be orphans, and as such they could not have a living. In order to save time and carry out my duties, I could not help killing them."

ICHIKAWA and three others were sentenced to death for their part in the massacre.

NOTE: - In view of the fact that ICHIDA, Jiro, was Vice Chief of Staff in the Japanese Army in Burma when KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief, it is suggested that ICHIDA be cross-examined as to whether such atrocities were ordered or condoned by himself or KIMURA. It is to be noted that the Kalagon Massacre is the only incident in Burma in which the Japanese Army unit is identified. In all other Prosecution exhibits the perpetrators are referred to only as "Japanese soldiers" or "Kempeitai."

- (2) Court Exhibit #1537-A (Pros. Doc. #5120) - murder of Burmese civilian by Kempeitai on about 20 June 1945 (Transcript p. 12,966).
- (3) Court Exhibit #1538-A (Pros. Doc. #5138) - massacre of 30 Burmese women and children by Japanese soldiers on about 24 June, 1945 (Transcript p. 12,967).
- (4) Court Exhibit #1539-A (Pros. Doc. #5337) - lists eight cases of atrocities against Burmese in June and July, 1945, including the Ebaing Massacre (machine-gunning of 92 Burmese men, women and children in June, 1945) (Transcript p. 12,968).
- (5) Court Exhibit #1544-A (Pros. Doc. #5347) - execution of seven Burmese by Japanese soldiers in May, 1945 (Transcript p. 12,974).
- (6) Court Exhibit #1551-A (Pros. Doc. #5359) - torture of a Burmese native in June, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,979).
- (7) Court Exhibit #1553-A (Pros. Doc. #5361) - torture of 621 Burmese in January, 1945, and execution of five in March or April, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,983).
- (8) Court Exhibit #1558-A (Pros. Doc. #5369) - mistreatment of civilian internees in February, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,994).

For the above atrocities against Burmese during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma it is submitted that the accused KIMURA is directly responsible.

ICHIDA, JIRO

Suggested Cross-Examination -

- Q: On page 14 of your affidavit you state that Captain TAZUMI, then Chief of the POW Camp at Rangoon told you he received letters of thanks from Brigadier Popson and Major Rollins. Who were Popson and Rollins?
- Q: Is it not a fact that Captain TAZUMI was tried by a British War Crimes trial on charges of ill-treatment resulting in the deaths of 17 POWs in Rangoon POW Camp and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment?
(NOTE - TAZUMI's trial and sentence are set forth on pages 11 and 12 of Court Exhibit 1541-A at Record p. 12,970.)
- Q: On page 10 of your affidavit you state that no orders were issued by KIMURA in connection with the Kalayon Massacre. Is it not a fact that Major ICHIKAWA and eight (8) other Japanese soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, 215 Regiment, 33rd Division, together with six (6) Japanese members of the Kempei Tai were tried by a British War Crimes trial on a charge of torturing and then murdering 633 Burmese villagers in July, 1945?
- Q: Was not Major ICHIKAWA sentenced to death at the end of this trial?
- Q: Is it not a fact that the defense at that trial called as witnesses Colonel TSUKADA, the Commander of the 213th Regiment and Captain KATAYAMA, his Operational Staff Officer and that these officers stated that the Kalayon operation was carried out on orders from the Division?
(NOTE - Above facts appear in Exhibit 1541-A, p. 1 to 5 inclusive at Record p. 12,970.)
- Q: Could such an operation have been carried out by the 33rd Division with the approval of KIMURA as Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Area Army?

Ichida -

(1) Wakamatsu testified - POW camps in Burma area were under direction & control of the C-in-C of the South Area Army. Later - POW camps were brought under command of the C-in-C of the Burma-Siam Army construction unit. But POW camps in Assam unrelated with construction of the Army. were generally not. (Transcript p 14, 652)

(2) Wakamatsu testified - Burma-Siam Army was completed at end of Oct 1943 - that was before the time that Gen Kennerly became C-in-C of the Jap Army in Burma. ~~the~~ The route of war - ~~the~~ has no power of decision in matters concerning POWs. (Tr. p 14, 655)

See 0013 p 65 - 66

Exh 476

Exh 1573A, 1574A, 1582A, 1583A, 1585A, 1588A

1548-A - Aug 1944 - to date Kennerly became C-in-C on Aug 30 of

Resume by: Commander Cole

Date : 25 April 1947

ICHIDA, Jiro

1. Requested as witness by: KIMURA

2. 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. The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it tends to prove that the accused KIMURA dealt fairly with the Burmese people."

3. Summary of Personal History:

29 Dec. 1894 - Born
25 May 1917 - Graduated from the Military Academy
9 May 1928 - Appointed to duties of the Headquarters of the General Staff
17 Apr. 1930 - Appointed as instructor at the Military Academy
11 Mar. 1931 - Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division
2 Dec. 1935 - Appointed Battalion Commander of the First Field Artillery Regiment
1 Mar. 1937 - Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division
1 Aug. 1939 - Appointed Colonel, Artillery
11 Nov. 1939 - Appointed Military Attache in India
2 Aug. 1943 - Appointed Major-General
1 Apr. 1944 - Appointed, as an additional post, attache to the Imperial Embassy in Burma.

4. Decorations:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
11 July 1931	6th Class Order of Sacred Treasure		
29 Apr. 1934	Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun	Services in the 1931-1934 Affair	
19 May 1939	3rd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure		
29 Apr. 1940	4th Order of the Golden Kite and Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Services in China Incident	
20 Dec. 1944	2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure		

- Q. How do you justify the killing of the infant children?
5. **Present status:** ex-General, Japanese Army.
- A. There was no other alternative way of dealing with the
- Present address:** believed to be in Singapore in custody of the British Army.

- Q. Explain that a little further.
6. **Summary of Interrogations:**
- A. First, explain the orders I received, the killing of the
- No interrogations available in files of IPS. British Division has been requested to obtain copies of any interrogations by British authorities in Singapore. In order to save time and carry out my duties, I could not help killing them.

7. **Cross-Examination:**

- (a) **Source Material:** - Evidence concerning the treatment of the Burmese people by the Japanese Army during the period when KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Burma (30 August 1944 to 15 August 1945) is set forth in the Court Transcript (p. 12,963 to p. 13,095).

- (b) The atrocities committed by the Japanese Army against Burmese civilians while KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief are described in the following Prosecution documents:

- (1) Court Exhibit #1540-A (Pros. Doc. 5137) - The Kalagon Massacre in which approximately 633 Burmese villagers were tortured and then put to death in July, 1945, by Japanese soldiers of the 3rd Bn., 215 Regt., 33rd Division (Transcript p. 12,969).

- (2) Court Exhibit #1541-A (Pros. Doc. #5336) - contains a report of six war crimes trials at Rangoon including the trial of Major ICHIKAWA and 13 other Japanese soldiers implicated in the Kalagon Massacre (Transcript p. 12,970).

- The defense alleged that the operation was carried out under superior orders as a measure of reprisal. The defense called as witnesses Col. TSUKADA, the commander of the 213 Regt. and Capt. KATAYAMA, his operational staff officer. These officers stated that the Kalagon operation was carried out on orders from the Division. Col. TSUKADA, however, suggested that ICHIKAWA had certain discretions as to whether or not he would kill all the villagers but he stated that ICHIKAWA had in no way exceeded his orders.

- (3) Court Exhibit #1542-A (Pros. Doc. #5359) - torture of a Burmese Major ICHIKAWA testified as follows (Court Exhibit #1541-A, p. 4): -

- (4) Court Exhibit #1543-A (Pros. Doc. #5341) - torture of 621
- Q. "Do you really think that women and children were acting against the Japanese army?"

- A. Yes.
- (5) Court Exhibit #1544-A (Pros. Doc. #5369) - mistreatment of civilian internees in February, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,974).

For the above atrocities against Burmese during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma, it is admitted that the accused KIMURA is directly responsible.

Q. How do you justify the killing of the infant children?

A. There was no other alternative way of dealing with the children.

Q. Explain that a little further.

A. First, within the orders I received, the killing of the children was also included. If I spared the children they would be orphans, and as such they could not have a living. In order to save time and carry out my duties, I could not help killing them."

ICHIKAWA and three others were sentenced to death for their part in the massacre.

NOTE: - In view of the fact that ICHIDA, Jiro, was Vice Chief of Staff in the Japanese Army in Burma when KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief, it is suggested that ICHIDA be cross-examined as to whether such atrocities were ordered or condoned by himself or KIMURA. It is to be noted that the Kalagon Massacre is the only incident in Burma in which the Japanese Army unit is identified. In all other Prosecution exhibits the perpetrators are referred to only as "Japanese soldiers" or "Kempeitai."

- (2) Court Exhibit #1537-A (Pros. Doc. #5120) - murder of Burmese civilian by Kempeitai on about 20 June 1945 (Transcript p. 12,966).
- (3) Court Exhibit #1538-A (Pros. Doc. #5138) - massacre of 30 Burmese women and children by Japanese soldiers on about 24 June, 1945 (Transcript p. 12,967).
- (4) Court Exhibit #1539-A (Pros. Doc. #5337) - lists eight cases of atrocities against Burmese in June and July, 1945, including the Ebaing Massacre (machine-gunning of 92 Burmese men, women and children in June, 1945) (Transcript p. 12,968).
- (5) Court Exhibit #1544-A (Pros. Doc. #5347) - execution of seven Burmese by Japanese soldiers in May, 1945 (Transcript p. 12,974).
- (6) Court Exhibit #1551-A (Pros. Doc. #5359) - torture of a Burmese native in June, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,979).
- (7) Court Exhibit #1553-A (Pros. Doc. #5361) - torture of 621 Burmese in January, 1945, and execution of five in March or April, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,983).
- (8) Court Exhibit #1558-A (Pros. Doc. #5369) - mistreatment of civilian internees in February, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,994).

For the above atrocities against Burmese during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma it is submitted that the accused KIMURA is directly responsible.

ICHIDA, JIRO

Suggested Cross-Examination -

- Q: On page 14 of your affidavit you state that Captain TAZUMI, then Chief of the POW Camp at Rangoon told you he received letters of thanks from Brigadier Popson and Major Rollins. Who were Popson and Rollins?
- Q: Is it not a fact that Captain TAZUMI was tried by a British War Crimes trial on charges of ill-treatment resulting in the deaths of 17 POWs in Rangoon POW Camp and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment?
(NOTE - TAZUMI's trial and sentence are set forth on pages 11 and 12 of Court Exhibit 1541-A at Record p. 12,970.)
- Q: On page 10 of your affidavit you state that no orders were issued by KIMURA in connection with the Kalayon Massacre. Is it not a fact that Major ICHIKAWA and eight (8) other Japanese soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, 215 Regiment, 33rd Division, together with six (6) Japanese members of the Kempet Tai were tried by a British War Crimes trial on a charge of torturing and then murdering 633 Burmese villagers in July, 1945?
- Q: Was not Major ICHIKAWA sentenced to death at the end of this trial?
- Q: Is it not a fact that the defense at that trial called as witnesses Colonel TSUKADA, the Commander of the 213th Regiment and Captain KATAYAMA, his Operational Staff Officer and that these officers stated that the Kalayon operation was carried out on orders from the Division?
(NOTE - Above facts appear in Exhibit 1541-A, p. 1 to 5 inclusive at Record p. 12,970.)
- Q: Could such an operation have been carried out by the 33rd Division with the approval of KIMURA as Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Area Army?

ICHIDA, Jiro (Major General)

Requested by: KIMURA

Nationality - Japanese

Witness is in Singapore in the custody of the British Army.

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.

The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it tends to prove that the accused KIMURA dealt fairly with the Burmese people.

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: ICHIDA, Jiro

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

Progress Report of: Ichida, Jiro

Item	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1.		✓
2.		✓
3.	no case file	
4.	0	0
5.	none	
6.	Tr. 14,652 Sec. Exh 113	
7.		
8.		
9.		✓

X-Index

none

Resume by: Commander Cole

Date : 25 April 1947

ICHIDA, Jiro

1. Requested as witness by: KIMURA

2. 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. The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it tends to prove that the accused KIMURA dealt fairly with the Burmese people."

3. Summary of Personal History:

29 Dec. 1894 - Born
25 May 1917 - Graduated from the Military Academy
9 May 1928 - Appointed to duties of the Headquarters of the General Staff
17 Apr. 1930 - Appointed as instructor at the Military Academy
11 Mar. 1931 - Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division
2 Dec. 1935 - Appointed Battalion Commander of the First Field Artillery Regiment
1 Mar. 1937 - Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division
1 Aug. 1939 - Appointed Colonel, Artillery
11 Nov. 1939 - Appointed Military Attache in India
2 Aug. 1943 - Appointed Major-General
1 Apr. 1944 - Appointed, as an additional post, attache to the Imperial Embassy in Burma.

4. Decorations:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
11 July 1931	6th Class Order of Sacred Treasure		
29 Apr. 1934	Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun	Services in the 1931-1934 Affair	
19 May 1939	3rd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure		
29 Apr. 1940	4th Order of the Golden Kite and Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Services in China Incident	
20 Dec. 1944	2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure		

5. Present status: ex-General, Japanese Army.

Present address: believed to be in Singapore in custody of the British Army.

6. Summary of Interrogations:

No interrogations available in files of IPS. British Division has been requested to obtain copies of any interrogations by British authorities in Singapore.

7. Cross-Examination:

(a) Source Material: - Evidence concerning the treatment of the Burmese people by the Japanese Army during the period when KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Burma (30 August 1944 to 15 August 1945) is set forth in the Court Transcript (p. 12,963 to p. 13,095).

(b) The atrocities committed by the Japanese Army against Burmese civilians while KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief are described in the following Prosecution documents:

(1) Court Exhibit #1540-A (Pros. Doc. 5137) - The Kalagon Massacre in which approximately 633 Burmese villagers were tortured and then put to death in July, 1945, by Japanese soldiers of the 3rd Bn., 215 Regt., 33rd Division (Transcript p. 12,969).
Court Exhibit #1541-A (Pros. Doc. #5336) - contains a report of six war crimes trials at Rangoon including the trial of Major ICHIKAWA and 13 other Japanese soldiers implicated in the Kalagon Massacre (Transcript p. 12,970).

The defense alleged that the operation was carried out under superior orders as a measure of reprisal. The defense called as witnesses Col. TSUKADA, the commander of the 213 Regt. and Capt. KATAYAMA, his operational staff officer. These officers stated that the Kalagon operation was carried out on orders from the Division. Col. TSUKADA, however, suggested that ICHIKAWA had certain discretion as to whether or not he would kill all the villagers but he stated that ICHIKAWA had in no way exceeded his orders.

Major ICHIKAWA testified as follows (Court Exhibit #1541-A, p. 4): -

Q. "Do you really think that women and children were acting against the Japanese army?"

A. Yes.

Q. How do you justify the killing of the infant children?

A. There was no other alternative way of dealing with the children.

Q. Explain that a little further.

A. First, within the orders I received, the killing of the children was also included. If I spared the children they would be orphans, and as such they could not have a living. In order to save time and carry out my duties, I could not help killing them."

ICHIKAWA and three others were sentenced to death for their part in the massacre.

NOTE: - In view of the fact that ICHIDA, Jiro, was Vice Chief of Staff in the Japanese Army in Burma when KIMURA was Commander-in-Chief, it is suggested that ICHIDA be cross-examined as to whether such atrocities were ordered or condoned by himself or KIMURA. It is to be noted that the Kalagon Massacre is the only incident in Burma in which the Japanese Army unit is identified. In all other Prosecution exhibits the perpetrators are referred to only as "Japanese soldiers" or "Kempeitai."

- (2) Court Exhibit #1537-A (Pros. Doc. #5120) - murder of Burmese civilian by Kempeitai on about 20 June 1945 (Transcript p. 12,966).
- (3) Court Exhibit #1538-A (Pros. Doc. #5138) - massacre of 30 Burmese women and children by Japanese soldiers on about 24 June, 1945 (Transcript p. 12,967).
- (4) Court Exhibit #1539-A (Pros. Doc. #5337) - lists eight cases of atrocities against Burmese in June and July, 1945, including the Ebaing Massacre (machine-gunning of 92 Burmese men, women and children in June, 1945) (Transcript p. 12,968).
- (5) Court Exhibit #1544-A (Pros. Doc. #5347) - execution of seven Burmese by Japanese soldiers in May, 1945 (Transcript p. 12,974).
- (6) Court Exhibit #1551-A (Pros. Doc. #5359) - torture of a Burmese native in June, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,979).
- (7) Court Exhibit #1553-A (Pros. Doc. #5361) - torture of 621 Burmese in January, 1945, and execution of five in March or April, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,983).
- (8) Court Exhibit #1558-A (Pros. Doc. #5369) - mistreatment of civilian internees in February, 1945, by Japanese soldiers (Transcript p. 12,994).

For the above atrocities against Burmese during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma it is submitted that the accused KIMURA is directly responsible.

ICHIDA, JIRO

Suggested Cross-Examination -

- Q: On page 14 of your affidavit you state that Captain TAZUMI, then Chief of the POW Camp at Rangoon told you he received letters of thanks from Brigadier Popson and Major Rollins. Who were Popson and Rollins?
- Q: Is it not a fact that Captain TAZUMI was tried by a British War Crimes trial on charges of ill-treatment resulting in the deaths of 17 POWs in Rangoon POW Camp and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment? (NOTE - TAZUMI's trial and sentence are set forth on pages 11 and 12 of Court Exhibit 1541-A at Record p. 12,970.)
- Q: On page 10 of your affidavit you state that no orders were issued by KIMURA in connection with the Kalayon Massacre. Is it not a fact that Major ICHIKAWA and eight (8) other Japanese soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, 215 Regiment, 33rd Division, together with six (6) Japanese members of the Kempei Tai were tried by a British War Crimes trial on a charge of torturing and then murdering 633 Burmese villagers in July, 1945?
- Q: Was not Major ICHIKAWA sentenced to death at the end of this trial?
- Q: Is it not a fact that the defense at that trial called as witnesses Colonel TSUKADA, the Commander of the 213th Regiment and Captain KATAYAMA, his Operational Staff Officer and that these officers stated that the Kalayon operation was carried out on orders from the Division? (NOTE - Above facts appear in Exhibit 1541-A, p. 1 to 5 inclusive at Record p. 12,970.)
- Q: Could such an operation have been carried out by the 33rd Division with the approval of KIMURA as Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Area Army?

ICHIDA, Jiro (Major General)

Requested by: KIMURA

Nationality - Japanese

Witness is in Singapore in the custody of the British Army.

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.

The testimony of this witness is relevant in that it tends to prove that the accused KIMURA dealt fairly with the Burmese people.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of ICHIDA, Jiro

- Date of Birth: 29 December 1894
- Domicile: Fukuoka Prefecture
- 1913 Mar. 15 Graduated from the Fukuoka Prefectural 'Tochiku'
Middle School.
- 1914, Oct. 29 Appointed a Cadet; Attached to the 9th Field Artillery
Regiment. (War Ministry)
- Dec. 1 Assigned to the 9th Field Artillery Regiment.
- " Appointed First Class Private, Artillery.
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)
- 1915 Jun. 1 Promoted to Superior Private, Artillery.
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)
- Aug. 2 Promoted to Corporal, Artillery
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)
- Sept. 1 Promoted to Sergeant, Artillery
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)
- Nov. 28 Entered the Military Academy.
- 1917 May, 25 Graduated From the Military Academy.
- May, 30 Returned to his former regiment.
- May, 30 Promoted to Sergeant-Major Artillery.
Appointed a probational officer
(the 9th Field Artillery Regiment)
- Nov. 26 The Officer's Selection Board approved the Selection,
according to Article 12 of the Army Replacement
Regulations.
- Dec. 25 Appointed Second Lieutenant, Artillery. (Cabinet)
- Appointed an officer attached to the 9th Field
Artillery Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1918 Feb. 8 Conferred the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1921 April 1 Appointed as First Lieutenant Artillery. (Cabinet)

- 1921 May, 20 Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Dec. 14 Ordered as student in the Military Staff College.
- 1926 Mar. 11 Appointed as Captain, Artillery. (Cabinet)
- Relieved from office and appointed battalion adjutant of the 9th Mountain Artillery Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1927 Jan. 18 Relieved from office and appointed an officer attached to the 9th Mountain Artillery Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1928 May, 9 Appointed to duties of the Headquarters of the General Staff. (War Ministry)
- 1929, Aug. 1 Appointed to duties at the Military Academy. (War Ministry)
- 1930, Apr. 17 Appointed as instructor in the Military Academy. (War Ministry)
- 1931, Mar. 11 Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division. (War Ministry)
- May 15 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade
- 1931, Jul. 11 Decorated with the 6th Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1933, Aug. 1 Appointed Major, Artillery. (Cabinet)
- Appointed officer attached to the Headquarters of the General Staff. (War Ministry)
- 1935, Dec. 2 Appointed battalion commander of the First Field Artillery Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1934, Apr. 29 Decorated with the Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun for services in the 1931 - 34 Affairs.
- 1936, Jun. 15 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1937, Mar. 1 Appointed a staff officer of the 11th Division. (War Ministry)

- 1937 Aug. 2 Appointed Lieut-Colonel, Artillery. (Cabinet)
- 1939 May 19 Decorated with the 3rd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1939 Aug. 1 Appointed Colonel, Artillery. (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov. 11 Appointed Military attache in India. (Cabinet)
- 1939 Aug. 15 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1942 Sept. 26 Relieved from office. (Cabinet)
- 1943 Aug. 2 Appointed Major-General (Cabinet)
- 1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of the Golden Kite and the Intermediate Cordon of the order of the Rising Sun, for service in the China Incident.
- 1943 Aug. 16 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1944 Apr. 1 Appointed, as an additional post, attache to the Imperial Embassy residing in Burma. (Cabinet)
- 1944 Dec. 20 Decorated with the 2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

REPORT BY: Lt. J. Curtis

28 Feb. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

Subject: ICHIDA, Jiro

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