

VILLAGE OF  
IKONO

Mineral Rail-way

(Bridge)  
Himemiya-Bashi

(Kachi-Ganaya)

(Bridge)  
Atago-Bashi

(Bridge)  
Ginshu-Bashi

Hospital

CLUB-HOUSE  
(RECEPTION-HALL)

HALL

(River) Ichi-Kawa

Cable Rail-way

(Bridge)  
Kasuga-Bashi

Cable

Sand Pipe

IKONO Gaku High School



HALL  
(River) Ichikawa

Cable Rail-way

(Bridge) Tsumura-dashi

Bath House

Dormitory of Labourers

(Inone)

Cable

Sand Pipe

CAMP of P.W.

SCALE 1-3000.

Bath House

Dormitory  
of  
Labourers

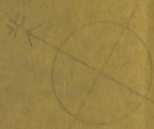
(none)

(Bridge) (Masi-Bashi)

CAMP  
of  
P.W.

SCALE 1-3000.

CO, Inc. • 800-767-10



SHIRAKUCHI RIVER

FRONT GATE

COOKING HOUSE

OFFICE

GUARD HOUSE

MASTER RM

DINING ROOM

CELL

BATH HOUSE

GUARD RM

REST RM

GUARD R

PORCH

OFFICE ROOM

NIGHT DUTY RM

COOKING ROOM

MEDICAL TREATMENT R.M

DISPENSARY

DIAGNOSIS RM

OFFICE

HOSPITAL

CANTEN  
SHOE MAKERS

NEEDLE WORK RM

CANTEN  
WARD-HOUSE

RM

RM

RM

RM

RM

RM

RM

RM

RM

10

9

8

7

2.9M 5.4M 2.9M

2.7M 4.5M

5.4M

2.0M

3.6M

3.6M

5.4M

5.4M x 9M = 48.6M<sup>2</sup>

18.0M

13M

9.0M

4.5M

2.9M

4.5M

4.5M

9.0M

14.0M

5.7M

5.4M

REST RM

GUARD HOUSE

GUARD HOUSE

GUARD

37.0M

4.5M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

2.6M

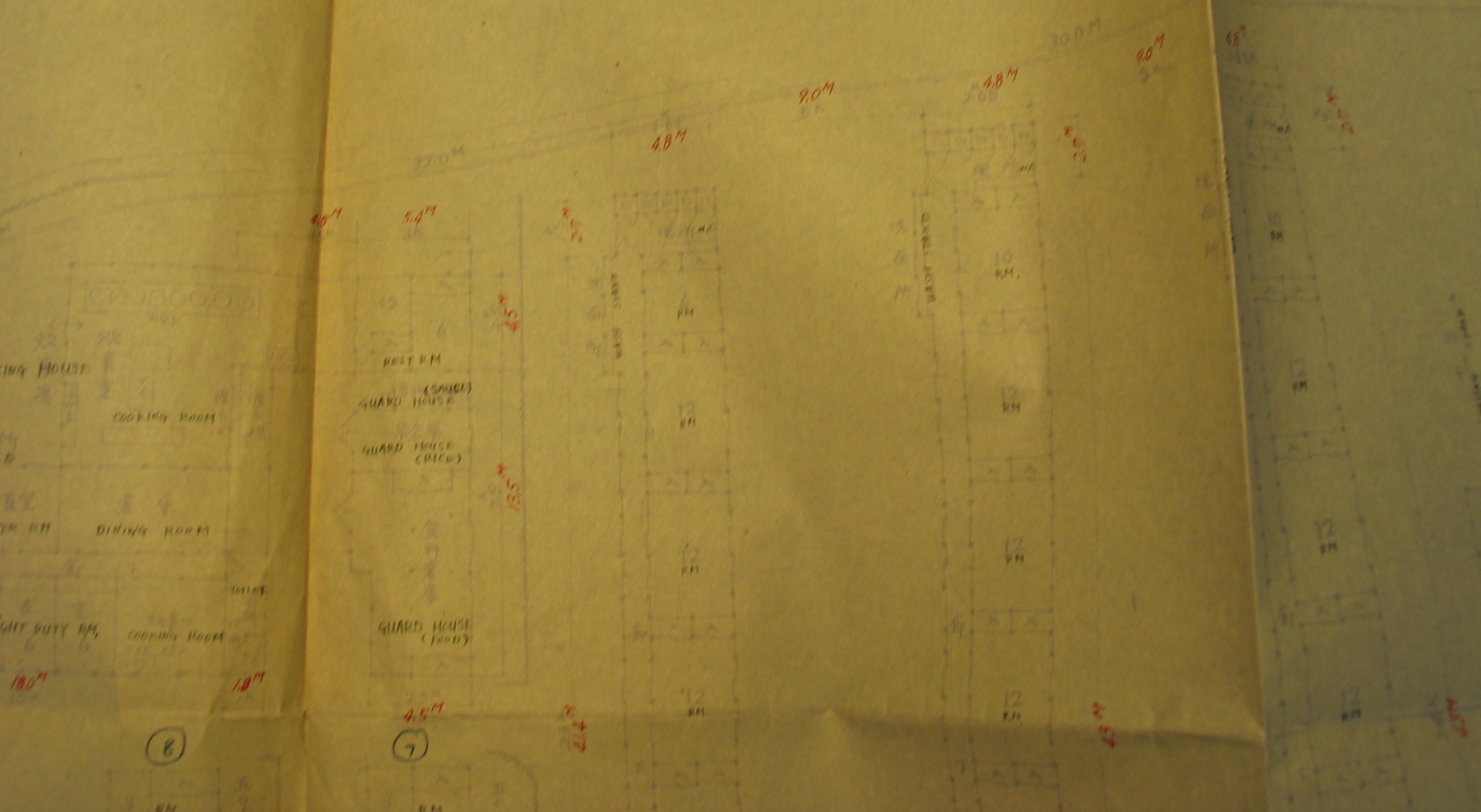
2.6M

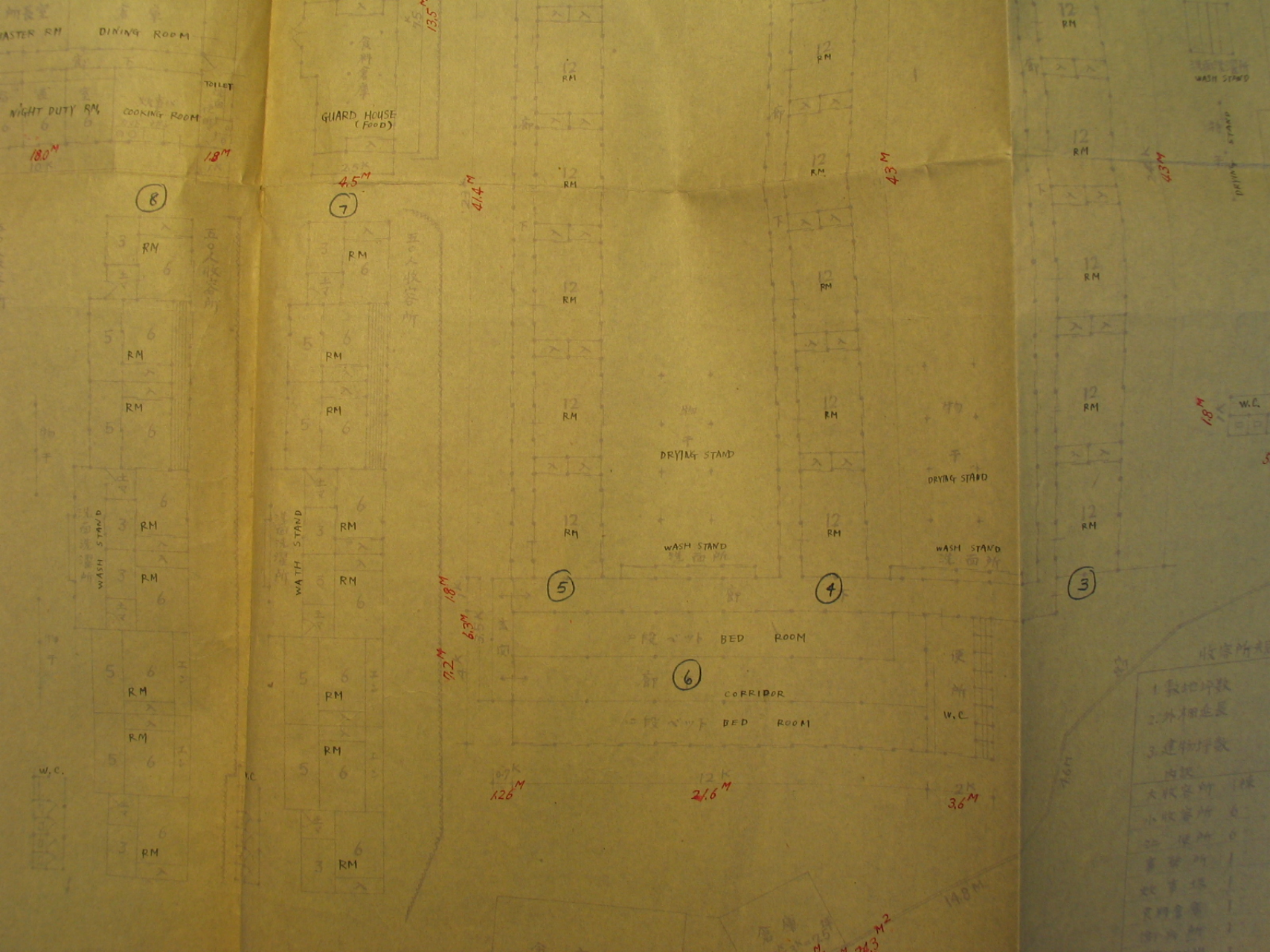
2.6M

2.6M

# IKUNO P.O.W. CAMP

\* ALL MEASUREMENTS  
IN METERS





MASTER RM  
DINING ROOM  
NIGHT DUTY RM  
COOKING ROOM  
TOILET

GUARD HOUSE  
(Food)

18.0M  
1.8M

4.5M  
4.14M

4.3M

8

7

4

5

6

3

五〇人収容所

五〇人収容所

DRYING STAND

DRYING STAND

WASH STAND

WASH STAND

BED ROOM

CORRIDOR

BED ROOM

W.C.

收容所

- 1 敷地沖致
- 2 外相庭
- 3 建物付致
- 4 内致
- 5 大炊室付
- 6 小炊室付
- 7 便所
- 8 浴室
- 9 洗濯場
- 10 貯蔵庫

1.2M  
1.8M  
6.3M

1.26M

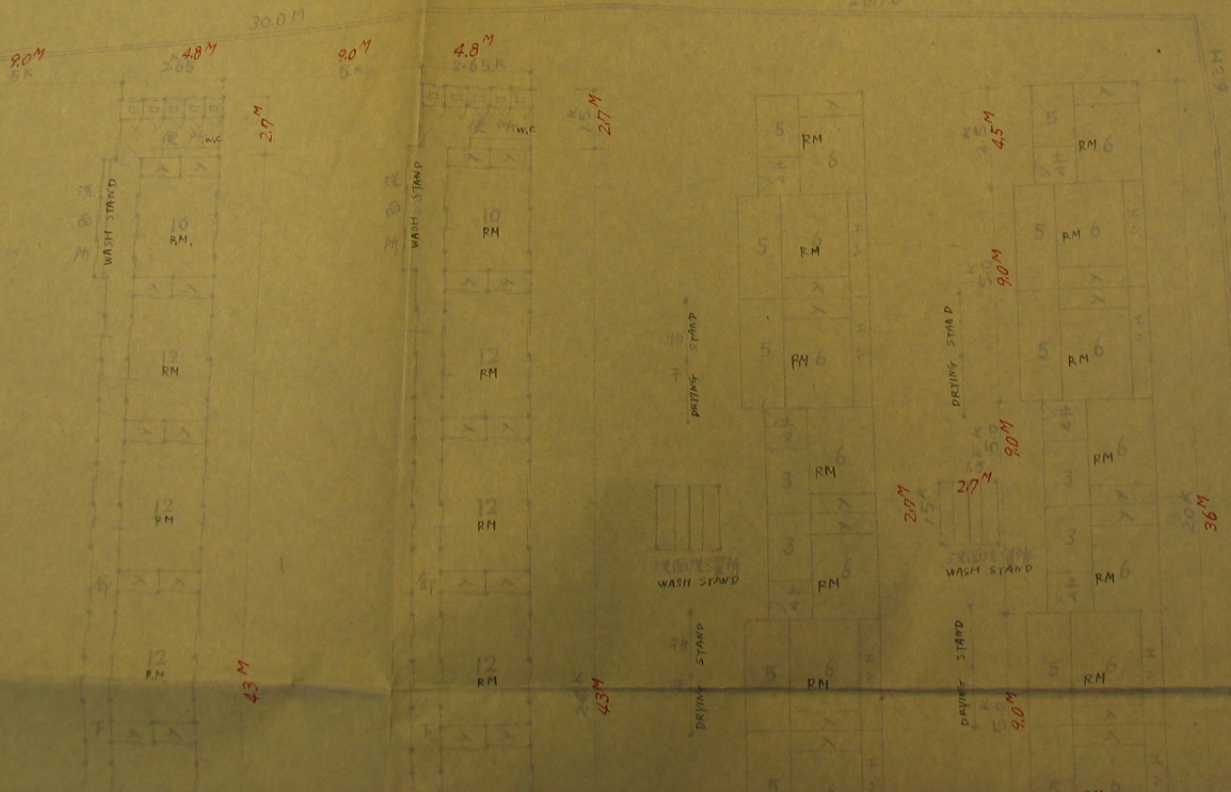
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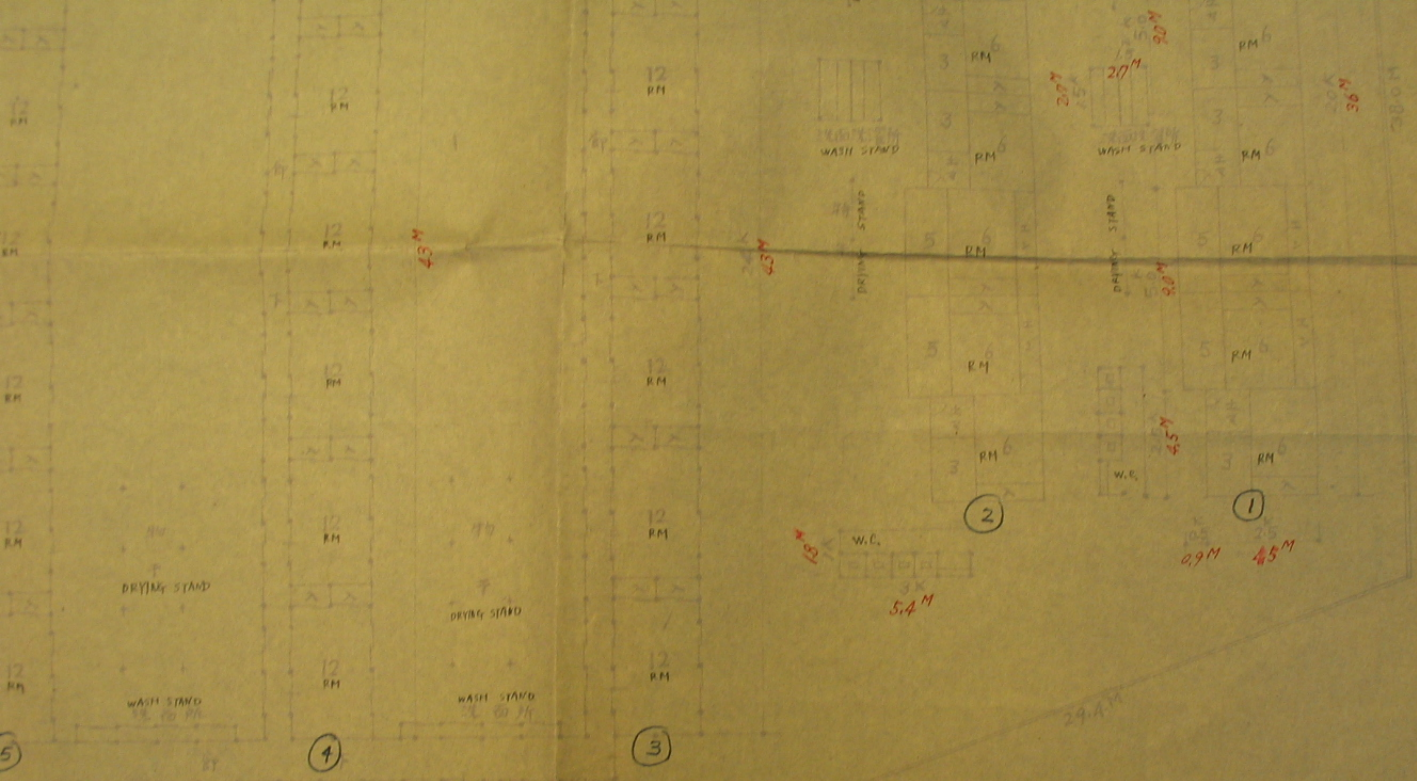
3.6M

14.8M

2.3M

CAMP

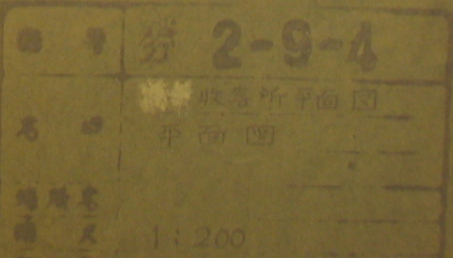




收容所規模

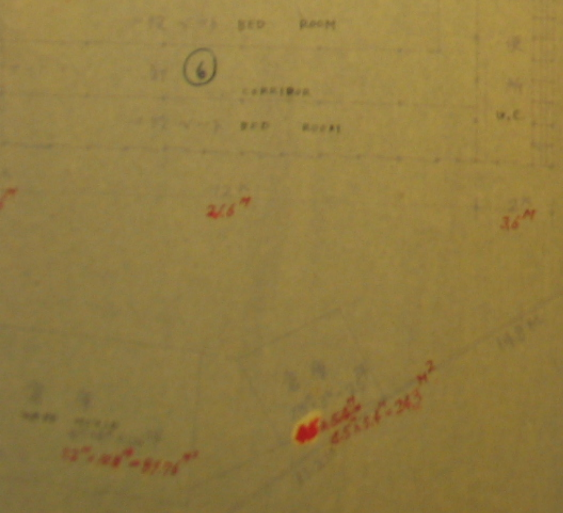
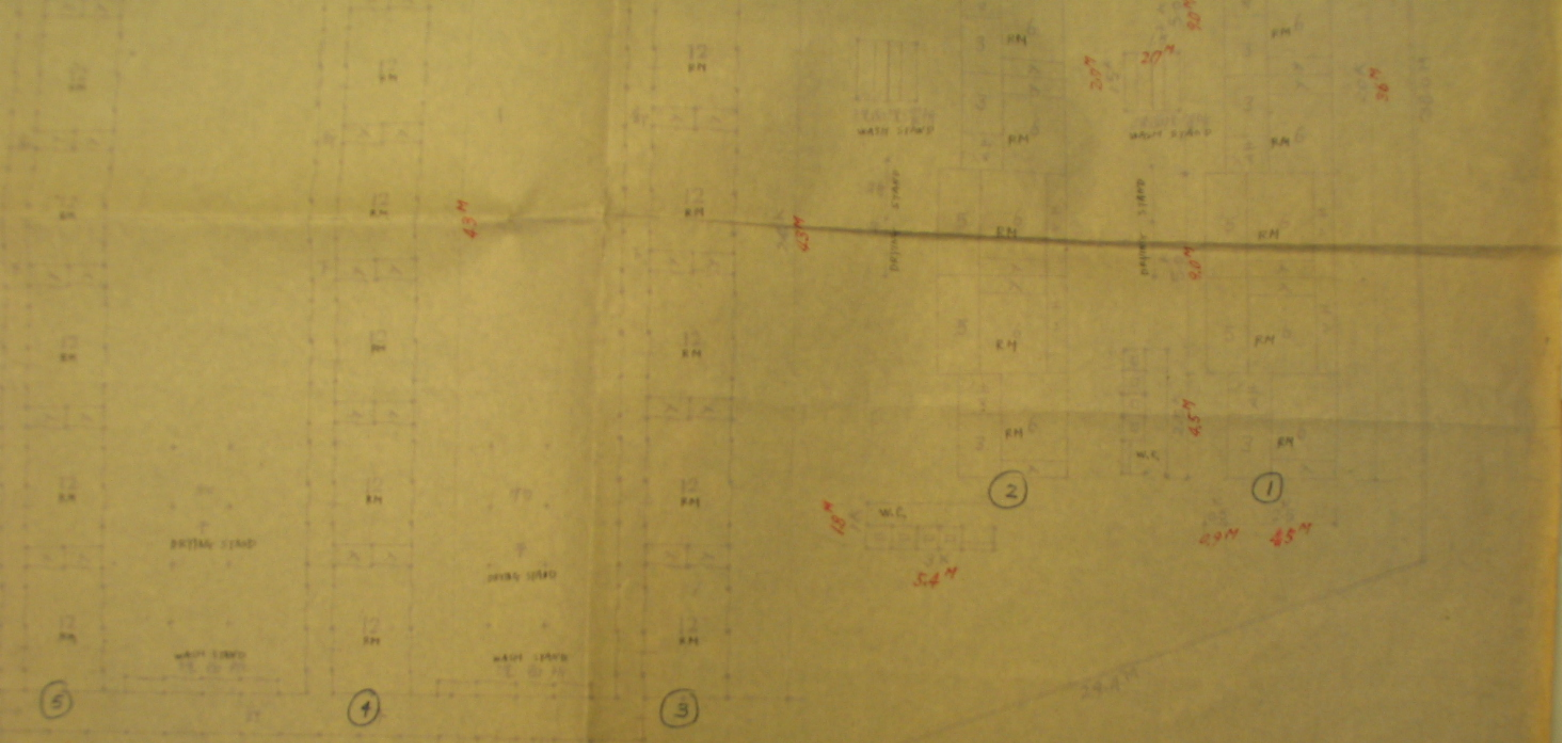
1. 総坪数	2,764坪
2. 外相延長	400M (220間)
3. 建物坪数	885.98坪

施設	棟	坪
大收容所	1棟	2744.8
小收容所	6	354.50
調理所	6	18.00
事務所	1	55.00
炊事場	1	31.25
印刷室	1	28.75
衛生所	1	26.00
事務所	1	3.75
事務所	1	3.75



$4.5 \times 2 = 9$   
 $4.5 \times 4 = 18$   
 $4.5 \times 6 = 27$   
 $4.5 \times 8 = 36$   
 $4.5 \times 10 = 45$   
 $4.5 \times 12 = 54$   
 $4.5 \times 14 = 63$   
 $4.5 \times 16 = 72$   
 $4.5 \times 18 = 81$   
 $4.5 \times 20 = 90$   
 $4.5 \times 22 = 99$   
 $4.5 \times 24 = 108$   
 $4.5 \times 26 = 117$   
 $4.5 \times 28 = 126$   
 $4.5 \times 30 = 135$   
 $4.5 \times 32 = 144$   
 $4.5 \times 34 = 153$   
 $4.5 \times 36 = 162$   
 $4.5 \times 38 = 171$   
 $4.5 \times 40 = 180$   
 $4.5 \times 42 = 189$   
 $4.5 \times 44 = 198$   
 $4.5 \times 46 = 207$   
 $4.5 \times 48 = 216$   
 $4.5 \times 50 = 225$   
 $4.5 \times 52 = 234$   
 $4.5 \times 54 = 243$   
 $4.5 \times 56 = 252$   
 $4.5 \times 58 = 261$   
 $4.5 \times 60 = 270$   
 $4.5 \times 62 = 279$   
 $4.5 \times 64 = 288$   
 $4.5 \times 66 = 297$   
 $4.5 \times 68 = 306$   
 $4.5 \times 70 = 315$   
 $4.5 \times 72 = 324$   
 $4.5 \times 74 = 333$   
 $4.5 \times 76 = 342$   
 $4.5 \times 78 = 351$   
 $4.5 \times 80 = 360$   
 $4.5 \times 82 = 369$   
 $4.5 \times 84 = 378$   
 $4.5 \times 86 = 387$   
 $4.5 \times 88 = 396$   
 $4.5 \times 90 = 405$   
 $4.5 \times 92 = 414$   
 $4.5 \times 94 = 423$   
 $4.5 \times 96 = 432$   
 $4.5 \times 98 = 441$   
 $4.5 \times 100 = 450$





收管所租項

1. 租約份數	2,764份
2. 水租正區	3,000份 (2,200份)
3. 建租份數	885份
合計	6,649份
大收管所 1棟	724.8
小收管所 6	354.50
水 12.75	15.00
電 1.00	55.00
煤 1.00	31.25
瓦斯 1.00	28.75
抽水機 1	24.00
煤油機 1	3.75
抽水機 1	31.25
抽水機 1	55.00

圖 號 分 2-9-4

收管所平面圖

名 稱 水 租 區

繪 圖 者

縮 尺 1:200

年 月 日

R E S T R I C T E D

\* \* \* \* \*

REPORT ON IKUNO POW CAMP

\* \* \* \* \*

OS-5

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION  
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

9 February 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Re Investigation of IKUNO Prisoner of War Camp.

By direction of the Chief, Investigation Division, Lt J B Ammon and Lt S Walters, accompanied by T/4 Toda, as interpreter, proceeded to Ikuno, Japan and made an investigation of the POW Camp there.

(This report to supply information for the prosecution of War Criminals)

1. Location: The address of Ikuno POW Camp is: Kuchigindani, Ikuno-cho, Asago-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.

Military Objectives: The camp is on the outskirts of Ikuno village, about 800 meters from the Ikuno Mine Surface Plant, this is the nearest military objective. See Exhibit A. The roofs of the buildings were not marked until after 15 Aug. 1945, when large letters PW were painted on.

2. Description: The main entrance to the camp is reached by crossing a bridge. The camp lies along the river bank and is surrounded by a board fence 10' high with sharp bamboo stakes on top. Just inside the gate were the Japanese Offices, quarters, dining room kitchen, guard quarters, and one cell. The cell was 15' x 9' and had one small window.

There were ten barracks. Not all of these were used as quarters for the POW's however. Barracks nos. 1 and 2 were identical, one-story buildings constructed of wood with a mud plaster covering. Dimensions 36 meters x 5.4 meters. Each barracks contained eight rooms 12' 2 1/2' x 12'. Barracks No. 1 was used by the POW officers for about 10 days and then they moved to Barracks No. 10. There were 40 officers in all. No. 2 barracks was used as a clothing and equipment warehouse. Outside were 2 wash troughs and 2 latrines, one for each barracks.

Barracks Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were wooden one story buildings with mud plaster covering, dimensions 41 meters long and 4.8 meters wide. Each barracks contained seven rooms 15' x 12' and quartering ten POWs. At the end of each barracks was a latrine consisting of a urinal and five toilets. Between the barracks were two wash stands.

Barracks No. 6 was never used as quarters, but as a sort of auditorium where the Prisoners put on shows etc.

Barracks Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 were all of the same design and dimensions, 36 meters long and 5 meters wide. All of Barracks No. 7 and one half of barracks No. 8 was used as quarters for enlisted POWs. 18 men slept in each of the rooms, which were 9 meters x 4 meters in size. Straw mats covered the floor boards. The other half of barracks No. 8 and all of No. 9 were used as food, clothing, and equipment warehouses.

No. 10 barracks was POW officers quarters, 5 officers having a room 4 meters x 4.5 meters, crude wooden bunks with straw mats had been constructed in the officers barracks. Each of the latter four

barracks had a wash stand and a latrine with urinal and toilets.

The hospital was a building 29 meters long and 6 meters wide. Half the building was used as sleeping space for the average number of patients, which was between fifteen and twenty. The rest of the building contained treatment room, medical supply room and office.

The POW bath was in a wooden building 12 meters x 5 meters, with a cement floor. The bath was cement, 10 feet long and 8 feet wide. There were also eight showers in the building.

The remaining building, 15 meters x 5 meters contained a PX, a canteen, tailor shop and shoe shop in which the Prisoners worked.

3. Utilization: The Ikuno POW camp was opened to provide the Ikuno Copper Mining Co. with labor.

Clothing : The prisoners were issued Japanese Army summer uniforms plus cotton fatigues to wear at work. For shoes the Jap canvas shoe was provided and some prisoners still had their own GI shoes. The men working underground were given a miners safety type cap. (This of very cheap construction)

4. Prisoner of War Personnel: On 29 Mar 1945, 400 Prisoners arrived from Tanagawa and Wakayama Camps, American and English. On 31 March 1945, 40 prisoners from Kobe and Naruo - Officers. On 22 Aug. 1945, 6 officers transferred to Wakinoama. On 31 August 1945, 14 officers transferred to various camps.

5. Guards : See attached roster of Japanese Army personnel.

6. Work : All the prisoners from this camp worked for the Ikuno Copper Mine ( Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaicha, Ikuno Kogyo Sho)

In the mine the prisoners shoveled, ran drill machines, did timbering and operated mine locomotives. On the outside they did mechanical work, ore-sorting and ore transporting. The officers worked in the camp gardens. One American Captain (Name unknown) had mining experience. He worked underground as advisor and safety man. One Jap laborer or warden to every 15 POWs while at work.

Work Hours      0700 left camp  
                  0800 start work  
                  1130 lunch  
                  1300 start work  
                  1500 quit

30 - 40 mins. walk from camp to mine.

All the prisoners got Sunday off, they had the run of the camp on that day.

Pay 1 yen perday, this paid to army, workers rec'd 20 sen.

Red Cross - none distributed at Ikuno. The POW's brought some red cross supplies with them from other camps.

The Prisoners were allowed to hold church services.

7. Food: An average days menu as follows:

Breakfast - rice and soup  
Lunch        - every other day either rice or bread. Some-  
times a type of canned vegetable (this given the PWs by the company)  
Dinner       - rice, soup, ususally a vegetable.

Fish 5 - 6 times a month

Meat 2 times a month.

The Company furnished the food, the army paid the company for it. Gardens were kept in the camp to supplement the diet.

8. Medical: There were no deaths at the Ikuno Camp. Medical personnel consisted of one company doctor who came very rarely. Two Prisoner doctors and one POW Dentist, three Jap medics and six POW medics. Medical supplies were furnished by the company plus Red Cross supplies.

Injuries were mainly bruises and cuts, although there was one fractured leg. There was an average of 20 patients in the hospital at a time. The most common diseases were beri-beri, pneumonia and colds.

9. Sanitation: See 2 above.

10. Air raid shelters - none provided in the camp, a shelter was provided on the outskirts of the village for Jap civilians, ex-guards said that in case of air raids it was planned to use this. As mentioned above, the buildings weren't painted to distinguish them from the others until the war's end.

11. Punishment - Nothing that would lead to belief that any atrocities occurred in this camp were brought out. When questioned ex-guards stated that all punishment was left up to the superior officers among the prisoners.

12. During this investigation no leads were uncovered to show any atrocities of any kind.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, S Walters, Lt. O-1332112 and J B Ammon Lt., O-1185962, certify that the above contained facts are true as we saw or as were told to us during our investigation of Ikuno POW Camp on 7 - 9 February, 1946.

Osaka, Japan

9 February 1946

*James B. Ammon*  
JAMES B AMMON 2d Lt. O-1185962  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section GHQ SCAP

*Samuel E Walters*  
SAMUEL E WALTERS 2d Lt., O-1332112  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section GHQ SCAP

SUPPLEMENTARY

A F F I D A V I T

Yokohama, Japan  
(Place)

10th September 1945  
(Date)

I WILLIAM PROCTER ASN 943023, of \_\_\_\_\_

Long Preston Yorkshire, England serving in the grade of Sergeant with  
(Home address)

the 84 Squadron Royal Air Force, Gt. Britain armed forces at the time of  
(Unit) (Nation)

my capture on 21/4/42 at Tjilajap, Java do hereby depose and  
(Date) (Place)

say:

1. Japanese prisons, camps or hospitals in which I was confined are as follows:

Name or Location	Date	Japanese Commander Lt. (Handlebars) Hoshino Hokimura ) Sargeants Lt. <del>(Kkkkkkk)</del> (Sonny Boy)
<u>Tjilajap Java</u>	<u>April-June 1942</u>	
<u>Bandoeng Java</u>	<u>June 1942-July 43</u>	
<u>Cycle Camp Batavia Java</u>	<u>Sept. 43</u>	
<u>Tjimahi Java</u>	<u>July 43</u>	
<u>Changhi Singapore</u>	<u>Sept-oct. 43</u>	
<u>Wakayama Japan</u>	<u>Nov. 43-Mch. 45</u>	<u>Lt. Naka</u>
<u>Ikuno Japan</u>	<u>March-Sept. 45</u>	<u>Capt. Harawa</u>

2. Conditions in each camp, hospital or prison with respect to food, medical care, clothing, sanitation and required work were as follows:

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Work</u>
Tjilajap Java	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	bad	Heavy labouring
Bandoeng Java	Moderate	fair	fair	bad	Heavy labour
Tjimahi	fair	fair	fair	bad	light work
Batavia Java	fair	fair	kkk Fair	bad	nil
Changhi Singapore	fair	fair	fair	bad	labouring
Wakayama Japan	bad	bad	<del>Extremely bad</del> bad	bad	heavy work factory
Ikuno Japan	bad	bad	Extremely bad	bad	mining copper used as

3. I have personal knowledge of killings, tortures, beatings, other pit ponies, cruelties (including starvation) or improper punishments as indicated:

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
<u>Frye C. E.</u>	<u>24/1/44</u>	<u>Wakayama</u> <u>Japan</u>	<u>Tyso Bill</u>

01-5 K-99  
106

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
<u>Procter</u>	<u>Jan 5/45</u>	<u>Wakayama</u>	<u>(Soapy)</u>
<u>Wakefield</u>	<u>Feb. 44</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>( Okalagi</u> <u>( Sgt. Jumping Jack</u> <u>( Camura</u> <u>( Speedo</u>

Brief description of each atrocity:

Frye--Beaten whilst very ill, died next day.  
 Procter--Kicked and butted with rifle whilst attempting to walk 2 miles over sand suffering from fractured big toe. Because unable to double k  
 Wakefield--Heavy beating-no reason

4. I have heard of and have reason to believe the following atrocities were also committed:

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
<u>Hough</u>	<u>Mch. 44</u>	<u>Wakayama</u>	<u>Nippon Staff</u>

Brief description of each atrocity:

5. I do have (not have) a diary or other documentary evidence. It is presently located at \_\_\_\_\_

(s) W. PROCTER  
(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1945 at Yokohama, Japan

A Certified True Copy

Robert E. Covert  
2nd Lt., J.A.G.D.

(s) ALBERT H. STEWART 1st LT.  
(Army or Navy Officer Authorized to take Oaths)

01825199 Rec. Pers.  
ASN Organization

British National Office Charge No:  
United Nations War Crimes Commission Reference:

AFFIDAVIT

I, Lloyd Ernest Keene, formerly Pilot Officer with number J53415, at 84 Squadron, Callijati, Java, and of permanent address, White Rock, B.C., make oath and say as follows:

K 2

1. On February 15, 1942, the Jap. army attacked our station with light tanks and infantry. I escaped into the jungle with my air gunner, Sgt. E. Davies, Observer, Sgt. J. Morley and F/O Keeblewhite, with a few wounded British ack ack gunners we made our way to Bandoeng. We were ordered by the British authorities to proceed to Tjillatjap. On arriving there we found the harbour bombed out and the ship that was to evacuate us did not come into the harbour but proceeded to Australia. We were then given permission to leave the island at our own discretion. We picked up two life boats and left with 31 in each. We attempted to reach Australia, but the heavy seas were too much for our load so we put into a small island. Our Officer Commanding, W/C Dewdwin, left for Australia with 12 men and told us to remain there for a month, if possible, as he would contact us by air on reaching Australia. Two days later 7 others and myself set out in another boat that we had found here on the coast. After 7 days our boat was capsized off the coast of Java and we were washed ashore. We contacted the Javanese natives there who fed us and gave us clothes. We attempted to hide out in the hills but were picked up by native police who turned us over to the Jap. authorities March 15, 1942. We were placed in camp Tjackjacarta and remained there 4 months. We were only given slight interrogation here and the treatment at this camp was fair, but the rations were very low and many of the prisoners died from malnutrition and lack of medical treatment. The only incident of brutality in this camp was given to 3 Dutch prisoners. They were caught leaving the camp at night while going to see their families. They were given a mock trial then tortured for 24 hours. While this was being carried out, we were forced to dig their graves. On completion they were brought out and made to stand in front of their graves. They were then bayoneted and immediately buried half alive. We were then moved to a large P.O.W. camp at Bandoeng and stayed there a year. The treatment in this camp was fair, except for many beatings, which was the penalty for minor infractions. Food and medical conditions were very bad and many more prisoners died here due to this. Myself and 50 other aircrew members, British and Australian, left for Japan in July, 1943, via Singapore. We arrived in Japan on Nov. 16th, 1943.

2. We were enroute 3 months on the ship Matsu Maru. There were 500 of us to a hold without sanitary arrangements. Only 3 men were allowed on deck at one time. All of the men were sick at one time or another and no medical attention was allowed. Only one English airman (name not known) died of dysentery on the way. He was refused medical care. On arrival in Japan we were placed in camp Wakayama and were stripped of all valuables and interrogated. We were then forced to learn Jap. drill and commands. We immediately started to work in a steel factory in Wakayama doing ordinary labour. Many of the men became sick due to poor rations and this was never rectified; regardless of the sick men, we were not allowed to stop work. Many of our men were carried back



and forth to work on stretchers and after 4 or 5 days of this, they would die. In one case an English airman, LAC White, had contracted pneumonia and could not possibly go to work. He was severely kicked and beaten while he lay in bed by a Jap. Sergeant named Keia. LAC White died from this beating the same day. At one time we had 50 men sick with beri-beri and medical treatment was refused. The Japanese claimed this could be cured in another manner. They were stripped and laid on the floors in rows. A substance smelling of incense was placed on their stomachs and set fire to. They did not die from this treatment but they suffered much. Another treatment for beri-beri was the inserting of match sticks into the legs and set fire to. The Commander of this camp was Lieut. Naka and the medical orderly was a 2 star soldier called "The Rat". Another guard, Sgt. Kimura, a dischargee from the Jap. army, took delight in beating the prisoners regularly for no reason at all excepting his dislike for white people, as he put it.

3. We remained in this camp from Nov. 1943, until March, 1945, and during this time we were visited once by the Hague convention representatives, consisting of a Swiss, R.C. Priest, and a Jap. civilian. They claimed to be Red Cross Officials and were escorted through the camp by the Jap. Commander. A few hours prior to their visit much meat and other foods were brought into the camp and prominently displayed. Our own officers along with the bedridden sick cases were removed from the camp. I was in the kitchen at the time of the visit. The representatives, on seeing the meat, asked me how often we got meat. I answered, "Today we get meat", and I think he understood what I meant. As I answered, the Jap. officer who was standing behind him took up a meat cleaver and shook it at me then slammed it down on the table. We did not get any of the food that was brought in and it was taken away immediately after the representatives left.

4. We left this camp in March, 1945, and were put in camp Ikuno in the Osaka area. The rations were cut down at this camp but the treatment of the prisoners eased up a little. The majority of the prisoners were forced to work in a copper mine. The beatings continued at this camp are charged to Sgt. Minimoto and a civilian named Naki (nicknamed "Squeaker"). The C.O. I did not know. During the time spent in these two camps, I received 5 Red Cross parcels that had been tampered with. Other prisoners received less. Many of the parcels were opened before us by the guards then taken away. We had our own doctors, S/L McGraff, R.A.F., and F/L Knox, R.A.F. These doctors travelled between several camps but were given very little or no medical supplies to work with. The treatment of the prisoners gradually became better, commencing in June, 1945, until we were liberated on 15th August, 1945, when air supplies were dropped to us two days later and we took over the camp. The Japanese immediately became very polite and treated us like long lost brothers. Both doctors and our Officer Commanding, Lieut. Frow (King's Own Hussars) kept daily diaries. We left Japan on 8th Sept. and were taken aboard the battleship "TENNESSEE".

The camps mentioned in the above are located as follows:

- (a) Camp Tjackjacarta (Java) - may be called Jochja or Jockjacarta - on the main road from Batavia to Soerabaja, and is about half way between Batavia and Bandoeng. (Exact location not known).
- (b) The "large P.O.W. camp at Bandoeng" (Java) referred to in the above statement was on the southern outskirts of Bandoeng about 1 1/2 miles from the city centre, and was at one time a Dutch Army barracks.

- (c) Camp Wakayama (Japan), was a camp on the beach near an airport of the same name - approximate position  $34^{\circ} 10' N, 135^{\circ} 10' E$ .
- (d) Camp Ikuno (Japan), is about 50 miles north-east of Osaka on a main rail line. Approximate position  $35^{\circ} 09' N, 134^{\circ} 50' E$ .

SWORN BEFORE ME AT THE CITY  
OF VANCOUVER, IN THE Province  
of British Columbia, this 6th  
day of April, 1946.

/s/ Lloyd E. Keene

.....  
/s/ W.H.L. Whimster,.....  
W.H.L. Whimster, Flight Lieutenant,  
Western Air Command Headquarters,  
Vancouver, B.C.