

1676

TO 1796A

Class B and C Offenses.

NETHERLANDS INDIES.

GENERAL SYNOPSIS.

Dutch

- Areas: JAVA 1703
 SUMATRA 1766
 1796 CELEBES and surrounding Islands
 1779 TIMOR and LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS
 1687 DUTCH BORNEO

N.B. Areas AMBON and NEW GUINEA will be presented by the Australian Division

Netherlands Division I.P.S.

December 1946

Lt. Col. J. S. Sinninghe Damste,
R.N.I.A.,
Assistant Prosecutor.

*Contains many
Jap. Confessions*

*July 1703
 Timor 1779
 Celebes 1796
 Ambon - 1817 }
 1823 } Jul 1748A
 1851 }
 New Guat
 Sulhet - Ellice
 New Guat
 Ocean*

Introductory Remarks.

In any case where there is only a certified copy of a document introduced, this is due to the fact that the original document is not available in Tokyo, because it is wanted by the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies or other Government, of whose official records it is a part, for reasons of prosecution in the home country, or for other official purpose.

Before giving individual synopses of each of the seven areas into which the Netherlands Indies has been roughly divided for reasons of convenience for this trial, the Prosecution desires to draw the Court's attention to some facts and circumstances of a more general character, most of which these areas have in common. This is in order to prevent repetition.

1. The Royal Netherlands Indies Army, mainly concentrated on the island of Java, surrendered on March 9th, 1942. This surrender was followed by that of the other Allied Forces then present in this theater, comprising some eight thousand, most of them Australian and British, some American, New-Zealand and Canadian. As has been stated by Brigadier BLACKBURN, V.C., when giving testimony on 29 November and 2 December 1946, all these troops were made Prisoners of War.

The Netherlands Indies Army consisted only partly of Dutch troops, most of whom were civilians, members of militia and "landstorm" (territorial army), including homeguards. These Dutch troops, amounting to about 37,000, were confined in camps over almost the whole territory and afterwards most of them were sent to other countries, e.g. about 14,000 to Burma and Siam, 7,800 to Japan proper. In the course of the war 8,500, or 23%, of these 37,000 P.O.W. died. These facts appear in Prosecution Document 5737, which is an approximative calculation by the Head of the Netherlands Indies Government Office for Displaced Persons.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5737 as an exhibit. (From the statement of the witness Major DE WEERD, as given on 6 December 1946 (pg. 3), the official Japanese returns give a higher number.) The other Allied P.O.W. were mostly confined in the same camps together with the Dutch and were also scattered all over the Japanese controlled areas.

2. The Japanese treated the P.O.W. in the Netherlands Indies in the same way as has already been shown in the case of the areas Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Hongkong, Andamans and Nicobars, Formosa, and Hainan. In the meantime they made the world believe that being

a P.O.W. in their hands was a privilege, as appears from Prosecution Document 5771, which is a letter dd, Tokyo, September 8th, 1942, of the Gaimusho to the Swedish Minister in Tokyo who was in charge of Dutch interests. In this letter the Japanese Government point out that the Governor General of the Netherlands Indies was given the benefit of being treated as a P.O.W. and not as a mere civilian.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5771 as an exhibit.

3. The reason for this discrimination between P.O.W. and civilians is not clear, as the Japanese Government had promised to apply the rules of the Geneva Convention 1929 re P.O.W. to the Dutch civilian internees, as is shown in the cable from the International Red Cross, to the Netherlands Government, dd. 20-II-1942, Prosecution Document 5736. This cable gives even a most reassuring picture of the treatment of the Dutch civilian internees in Japan proper.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5736 as an exhibit.

Not before March 1944 did the Japanese treat the Dutch civilian internees on an equal footing with the P.O.W. (according to Japanese standards) by bringing them under the administration of the P.O.W. Command, as appears from the affidavits of Major General SAITO and Colonel NAKATA, successive Commanders of the P.O.W. Camps in Java.

This, however, proved a change for the worse in its results.

The Prosecution enters for identification document No. 5739, the affidavit of SAITO, and the excerpts thereof as an exhibit. The Prosecution enters for identification document No. 5738, the affidavit of NAKATA, and the excerpts thereof as an exhibit.

4. As has been mentioned elaborately in the phase dealing with the Japanese aggression against the Netherlands, almost all Dutch civilians who had not been born in the Netherlands Indies were interned, together with the higher officials born in this country. The total number is estimated by the Netherlands Indies Government, in the already mentioned document 5737, to be about 80,000, women and children included. Of these about 10,500 died or approximately 13%. The remainder, almost 70,000 survivors, is higher than the Japanese figure of 62,500 odd, mentioned by Major DE WEERD.

The appalling conditions under which the P.O.W. and civilian internees had to live, of which incidentally some details had leaked out to the outer world, made the Netherlands Government propose to the Japanese Government to arrange an exchange of sick P.O.W. and civilian internees, against Japanese P.O.W. and civilians interned in Allied territory. In the Netherlands Indies the Japanese, as will appear from many documents, put the blame for bad conditions mostly upon the fact that they could not provide sufficient food, etc. because of the limited supplies in the country. The Swedish Minister in Tokyo, representing the Netherlands Government, handed to the Japanese Government a concrete proposal for exchange which appears in Prosecution Document 5757, which is a copy of the memorandum of the said Minister to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dd. January 24th, 1944.

This humanitarian proposal intended to save the lives of several thousands was met by the bland refusal of the Japanese Government "for military reasons", as appears from the annotation on the said copy, dd. February 8th, 1944.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5757 as an exhibit.

5. The Netherlands Government had protested against the location of P.O.W. in dangerous zones because of the possibility of attacks etc., as appears from Prosecution Document 5772, which is a copy of a letter of the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dd. December 30th, 1943.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5772 as an exhibit.

In this letter the coast of Burma was mentioned as an example thereof. The Japanese Foreign Minister answered that Burma was not a theater that might be dangerous and it was not exposed to attacks: Prosecution Document 5773, being his letter to the Swedish Minister dd. May 5th, 1944.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5773 as an exhibit.

6. The Japanese have forced about 270,000 Indonesians to perform coolie-labour in other islands and other countries, of whom only 70,000 have been recovered, as

stated by Major DE WEERD (pg. 38). As the major part of these so-called "Romusha's", labourers, were conscripted from the population of Java, this attack on the rights of the native population will be dealt with when evidence is given regarding the committing of B and C Class Offenses in the area Java.

1670A

I, Lieutenant-Colonel John Linton TRELOAR of 52 Queens Road, Albert Park in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:

1. That I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces and am in charge of all records at the Military History Section of the Headquarters of the Australian Military Forces.

2. That in the course of my duties, I have custody of official photographs of prisoners of war and official records relating thereto.

3. Now produced and shown to me at the time of my swearing this affidavit and marked with the letters "A" "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L", "M" and "N" are fourteen (14) of such official photographs in my custody as aforesaid. Hereunder appearing are the respective particulars of each such photograph. The said particulars are in my custody as officer in charge of the said Military History Section.

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Date of Photograph</u>	<u>Official Number</u>	<u>Short particulars of contents.</u>	<u>Place of photograph</u>
"A"	10 Jul 45	110999	Malayan suffering from starvation and dysentery	Balikpapan Borneo
"B"	10 Jul 45	111000	Malayan suffering from starvation and dysentery	Balikpapan Borneo
"C"	12 Sep 45	115762	Recovered Ambon POWs.	Morotai
"D"	12 Sep 45	115775	Recovered Ambon POWs	Morotai
"E"	13 Sep 45	116258	Recovered Ambon POWs - as above NX56678 S/Sgt. Storer D.S.	Morotai
"F"	13 Sep 45	116259	Recovered Ambon POWs - as above NX56678 S/Sgt. Storer D.S.	Morotai
"G"	13 Sep 45	116260	Recovered Ambon POWs - as above VX26300 Pte Cocke R.T.	Morotai

L

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Date of Photograph</u>	<u>Official Number</u>	<u>Short particulars of contents.</u>	<u>Place of photograph</u>
"H"	13 Sep 45	116261	Recovered Ambon POWs - as above VX26300 Pte Cooke R.T.	Morotai
"I"	13 Sep 45	116262	Recovered Ambon POWs - as above VX31271 Pte Wright H.Q.	Morotai
"J"	16 Sep 45	120400	2318643 Sgt. Hickson E. Suffering from emacipation after famine and Oedema	Kuching
"K"	16 Sep 45	120401	T/1064724 Sgt. Edgerton J. - gangerine of scrotum and both jaws broken.	Kuching
"L"	16 Sep 45.	120402	11052538 Gnr. Milburne R. suffering from famine, Oedema, dysentery, emacipation, sores and swollen stomach.	Kuching
"M"	16 Sep 45	120403	2879289 Pte Johnson J. and Major Workman	Kuching
"N"	16 Sep 45	120404	Major Hutson with Capt. Anderson - a case of severe emacipation.	Kuching

4. Now produced and shown to me at the time of my swearing this affidavit and marked with the letters "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U" and "V" are eight (8) official photographs in my custody as aforesaid. I am unable to give particulars of these photographs as the official records in relation thereto have been lost.

SWORN AT MELBOURNE)
THIS 27TH DAY OF) .Illegible..lt...Col
MAY, 1946.)

Before me: (Indecipherable) Chapple Capt.
An Officer of the Australian Military Forces.

I, VX17979, Captain William Campbell McLachlan of Upwey in the State of Victoria make oath and say:

1. That I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces and am a Staff Captain at the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees, Army Headquarters, Melbourne.
2. That in the month of September, 1945, I was at Morotai Island where part of my duty consisted of the interrogation of recovered Allied Prisoners of War.
3. Now produced and shown to me at the time of my swearing this affidavit and marked with the letters "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U" and "V" are fourteen (14) photographs. These exhibits are photographs of Australian Prisoners of War who were seen by me at Morotai in September, 1945, and known by me to have been recovered from Amboina Island and Borneo.

Sworn at MELBOURNE this)
27th day of May, 1946.) W. C. McLachlan

Before me:

(Indecipherable) Chapple (Capt)
An officer of the Australian
Military Force.

1677

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS,)
NETHERLANDS INDIES,)
CITY OF BATAVIA,)
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

SS:

I, John B. Ketcham, Consul of the United States of America at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that M. van Cordt, by whom the annexed instrument was legalized, was, at the time of the date thereof, Acting Secretary of the Department of Justice of the Government of the Netherlands Indies at Batavia, Java.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulate General of the United States of America at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, this 25th day of June, 1946.

/s/ John B. Ketcham

John B. Ketcham,
Consul of the United States of
America at Batavia, Java.

(SEAL)

Misc. Ser. No. 182.
Tariff Item No. 38.

NO FEE PRESCRIBED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT

Official rough statement made out by the "KANTOOR DISPLACED PERSONS", Department "Opsporingsdienst Overledenen" (Service for the Tracing of Deceased).

The Records of the above mentioned department of the "Kantoor Displaced Persons" show the following data concerning the number of European Prisoners of War and European Civil Internees in the Netherlands Indies during the Japanese occupation period and concerning the number of deaths occurred among these Prisoners of War and Civil Internees during that period:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF WAR (roughly)

Europeans	approx. 37,000
of whom deceased.	approx. 8,500 or approx. 23%
Transported to <u>JAPAN</u>	approx. 7,800
of whom deceased.	approx. 860 or approx. 11%
Transported to <u>SIAM</u> and <u>BURMA</u>	approx. 14,000
of whom deceased.	approx. 3,100 or approx. 22%
Transported to <u>AMBON</u>	1,012
of whom deceased	282 or 28%
Number of Prisoners of War on 5 torpedoed ships	approx. 2,700
of whom perished.	approx. 1,900 or approx. 71%

Total NUMBER OF CIVIL INTERNEES (roughly)

(Civilians, women, children)

Europeans	approx. 80,000
of whom deceased.	approx. 10,500 or approx. 13%

BATAVIA, May 11, 1946

Head K.D.P. - O.D.O.
(Service for the Tracing of Deceased)

KDP - ODO
WILLEMSLAAN 2 /s/ K. Baue
BATAVIA - C.

(Handwritten indorsement:)

SEAL

Seen for legalisation of the signature of K. Baue, Doctor of Law, Head K.D.P.-O.D.O., Batavia.

The Acting Secretary to the Department of Justice,

/s/ M. van Oordt.

(M. van Oordt)

1678

THE GAIMUSHO
TOKYO

B Ink 15/9 42
P 19 369/C

The Japanese Government hold the view that persons who can be made prisoners of war are not limited to military men engaged in actual fighting, but that the head of an enemy State, as well as male members of its royal family and both civil and military officers occupying an important position of the State may also for military necessity be detained and treated as prisoners of war. The Governor-General of the former Netherlands East Indies, is in the highest position in the said territory; besides he was appointed to be the commander-in-chief of the fighting forces of the territory by a royal decree in March, 1942. Whether or not he was so appointed by virtue of the provisions of the Netherlands Constitution or otherwise, and he was made a prisoner of war in view of his position, his function the import part which he, as the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, played in the Netherlands' prosecution of war against Japan.

It is an act of grace to accord the treatment of a prisoner of war to a subject or a citizen of an enemy country. The Japanese Government now note that the Netherlands authorities in London have expressed their intention that they do not require for Mr. Starckenborgh the treatment as a prisoner of war. The Japanese Government, therefore, consider themselves to be at liberty to cease at any time to treat him as a prisoner of war, but deal with him as an ordinary internee together with other nationals of enemy countries whose liberation is deemed to be detrimental to this country.

8th September, 1942.

Svenska
Beskickningen i Tokio

The undersigned, Ripa, Olof, Swedish Diplomatic Representative in Japan, declares and certifies that the annexed document is a complete and true (photo)copy of a letter in Jap. language with translation in English, dated Tokyo 8 Sept. 1942, received by the Swedish Minister in Japan, sent by the Jap. Foreign Ministry, which original document is part of the official records of the Swedish Mission in Tokyo,

Tokyo, October 31st, 1946

SEAL

L.S.

/s/ Ripa

(Signature: O. Ripa)

1679

MINISTRY FOR THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

1st Dept.: A
No. 9/278
2 Enclosures.

The Hague, 20 April 1946.

To the Netherlands Indies Government.

With reference to your telegram of the 5th inst., letter GO, concerning obligations of Japan in connection with the Geneva Convention of 1929, I have the honour to forward to you annexed copy of the letter on this subject sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 17th inst., Dept. Political Affairs No. 29648.

The Minister for the Overseas Territories
on behalf of the Minister,
the Under-Secretary.

/s/ O.E.W. Six.

Certified a true copy,
The Acting 1st Secretary of the Government,

/s/ E. O. Baron van Boetzelaer

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dept.: Political Affairs
No. 29648

The Hague, 17 April 1946.

In reply to your letter, dated 8th inst., 1st Dept. A No. 28, I have the honour to inform you that Japan has signed and ratified the Geneva Convention of 27 July 1929 for the amelioration of the conditions of the wounded and sick of armies in the field on the 18th December 1934.

Japan did also sign the Convention of 27 April 1929 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war but has not ratified it.

Japan however has declared that she will apply this Convention on a footing of reciprocity, according to a telegram of 20 February 1942 of the International Red Cross at Geneva, copy of which I enclose herewith. The text of both Conventions can be found in the Official Gazette 1932, No. 514.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs
for the Minister.
The Chief of Dept.,
/s/ W. van Boetzelaer.

Certified a true copy.
The Under-Secretary
of the Ministry for Overseas Territories.
/s/ O.E.W. Six.

For certification of certified copy.
The Acting 1st Secretary of the
Government.

To His Excellency
the Minister for the Overseas
Territories.

/s/ E. O. van Boetzelaer

Geneva 127/126 19 1825
20 February 1942

Japanese Government requests us inform you quote during whole present war Japanese Government will apply Mutatis Mutandis Articles Convention 1929 prisoners of war to non-combatant internees of enemy countries provided belligerent countries do not make them manual labour against free will unquote furthermore Japanese Legation Berne assures us enemy internees in Japan enjoy conditions more favourable than those abovementioned Convention for besides food from authorities bread butter eggs meat oil coal internees may equally receive provisions clothing from third persons stop visits families possible owing near places internment stop medical examinations and hospitalization for sick stop possibility reading Japanese books newspapers use radio and entertainment outside camps if required conditions fulfilled stop please inform Netherlands Indies authorities and Red Cross.

Interredcross 6581.

Butter
T
cable

To
Pows

Statement of Official Procurement.

I, K.A. de Weerd, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I., hereby certify that the annexed certified copies of the original documents entitled:

1. Letter, dated 20 April 1946, from the Minister for Overseas Territories to the Government of the Netherlands Indies,
2. Letter, dated 17 April 1946, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Minister for Overseas Territories, and
3. Telegram in the French language, dated 20 February 1942, from the International Red Cross at Geneva to the Netherlands Government, which telegram is certified in abovementioned letter No.2,

were obtained by me from the acting First Secretary of the Netherlands Indies Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this Twentyfifth day of
November, 1946

/s/ K.A. de WEERD
Name

Major Artillery R.N.I.A.
Senior Official attached to
the Office of the Attorney-
General, N.E.I.

Official Capacity

A F F I D A V I T

1680A
(SEAL)

This day, the first May 1946, appeared before me, Lieutenant Colonel Dr. B. Damen, Liaison Officer with the Netherlands War Crimes Liaison Section, Singapore, the person of

Major General Saito Masatoshi alias Saito Ssei-ei

Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army, born at Tokyo the 6th October 1890, who after having taken the oath according to his religious conviction, declared to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth and answered the questions put to him as follows:

.

A.... In June 1942 I was appointed Head of all Prisoners of War Camps in Java. I arrived in Java in July 1942 and took up residence in Batavia. Before that I have never been in the N.E.I. Before my departure for Java I was in Manchuria from October 1940 to June 1942.

Wa
min.
Adj

Q. With what instructions did you come to Java?

A. When I was in Manchuria in June 1942, I received my appointment for Java by cable. I was then in Mu Tan Tchang. In the same cable were my appointment for Java as well as the order to attend a meeting in Tokyo. This meeting took place on the 7th and 8th July 1942 in the War Ministry at Tokyo.

.

Q. Were there any decisions taken during that meeting regarding punishment of POWs for infringement and escapes?

A. This was not discussed, but was laid down in typed instructions handed to each of those present at the meeting. Every one read out that particular portion of the instructions which concerned him, asked questions and received answers thereto.

Q. Did you yourselves put any questions with reference to these instructions?

A. I can not remember having made any questions as I knew nothing of the international regulations regarding prisoners of war, coming just from the war theatre.

.

Q. How long have you been working in this capacity in Java?

A. Up till March 1944, when I was appointed Commandant of all POW and civil internees camps on Singapore island and at Port Dixon.

Q. Who was your successor in Java?

A. Colonel Nakada.

- . Was Col. Nakada responsible for civil internee camps?
- . Yes, since March 1944 he was also responsible for those.

.

The Interrogator:
sd. Dr. B. Damen

The Witness:
/sd/ Saito Masatoshi /and/
in Japanese characters.

I, undersigned, sworn interpreter, Kim Il Sun, declare herewith, the following:

That I have the questions put to the witness by the interrogator in the English language transmitted to the witness in his native language, viz. Japanese and that I have truly translated the answers of the witness (in his above-mentioned native language) into the English language.

sd. Kim Il Sun.

.

1681A

A F F I D A V I T.

This day, the third May 1946 appeared before me, Lieutenant Colonel Dr. B. Damen, Liaison Officer with the Netherlands War Crimes Liaison Section Singapore at Changi Jail, Singapore the person of

Colonel Nakata Masayuki

Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army, born at Hirakata Machi, Kita-Kawacki-Gun, Osaka-Fu, Japan on the 8th October 1890 who, on having taken the oath according to his religious conviction to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth declared as follows:

.

Q. When did you arrive in Java?

A. I arrived at Batavia on the 13th March 1944 as successor to General Saito.

Q. Were you charged with the Control over POW camps?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in charge of the POW camps exclusively?

A. Up to early April, thereafter I was also in charge of the civil internees camps.

Q. Who gave you instructions regarding your work in respect of POW and civil internees camps?

A. My immediate Chief was Fieldmarshal Count Terauchi. The instructions he gave me were not directly sent to me by wire, but through Headquarters of the Army Commandant Batavia Lt. Gen. Harada Kumakichi. The other way round my cables went similarly via these Headquarters.

Q. What was the nature of these instructions from Count Terauchi?

A. In my opinion the instructions were not harsh, but not quite benevolent, a sort of middle course was followed.

Q. Were you bound to act according to these instructions or could you also act on your own responsibility?

A. I have always executed the orders according to instructions and never did I do anything on my own authority.

Q. You therefore ordered the treatment of the POWs and civil-internees and you also were the person who gave orders for their transfers?

A. Yes, this I did entirely upon orders from Terauchi and I can inform you especially that the deportation of POWs was in close relation to the active operations of the Army. Here I can add that I was entirely free in fixing the degree of severity, with which the POWs and internees should be treated.

Q. You therefore accept responsibility for the manner in which the POWs and internees during your regime were treated?

A. I only acknowledge responsibility as far as these can be deducted from the orders from Terauchi.

- Q. Did you yourself inspect the camps now and again, the accommodation of the internees, the kitchen and the food etc.?
- A. I have in all the camps under my command inspected the Officers quarters, the quarters of the men and the kitchen, whereby I found everything as directed by Terauchi, and as far as the internees are concerned, by the Army Commandant.
- Q. Then you didn't see how the camps were overcrowded. Particularly in the Tjideng camp where interned women and children had to sleep in turns?
- A. Yes. But we concentrated the interned in the smallest possible camps, to be able to guard them as best as possible against the Indonesians, in case an Allied landing should take place, which we expected in October 1945. Of sleeping in turns in Tjideng camp I knew nothing.

.....

The Interrogator	The Witness,
w.g. B. Damen	w.g. Nakata Masayuki
	/and/ in Japanese characters.

I, undersigned, sworn interpreter, Kim Il Sun, declare herewith as follows:
 that I have truly transmitted the questions asked the witness in the English language into the latter's own language, viz. Japanese and have truly translated his answers into the English language.

w.g. Kim Il Sun

.....

Svenska

Beskickningen i Tokio

1682

The undersigned, Ripa, Olof, Swedish Diplomatic Representative in Japan, declares and certifies that the annexed document is a complete and true (photo) copy of a memorandum , dated Tokyo 24 January 1944 , sent by the Swedish Minister in Japan, addressed to the Jap. Foreign Ministry. copy of which original document is part of the official records of the Swedish Mission in Tokyo,

(SEAL) Tokyo, October 31st , 1946.

L.S

/s/ Ripa

(Signature: O. Ripa)

Memorandum.

The Royal Swedish Legation, in charge of Netherlands interests, have the honour, in accordance with instructions received, to approach the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the following matter.

The Netherlands Government are desirous to be informed whether the Imperial Government would be disposed to agree in principle to a proposal for the evacuation of a portion of the civilian population of the East Indies after the second exchange of British and Allied nationals has taken place. The details of the proposed evacuation plan are as follows:

1. The Netherlands Government desire, for humanitarian reasons, to evacuate civilians in the East Indies, who at present are interned in internment camps or confined to special quarters of certain cities, as is the case with some women and children of European extraction.
2. Only persons belonging to either of the following two categories should be included in the proposed evacuation.
 - A. Women and their minor children who are not in complete liberty. Every precaution should be taken not to separate mothers from their children.
 - B. Sick persons, who are interned.

Irrespective of the place within the East Indies where they may be, persons mentioned under "A" and "B" shall be eligible for evacuation. If necessary, however, regional restrictions could be acceptable. The evacuation of persons embraced by the above-mentioned two categories would relieve the Imperial Government of providing for a part of the civilian population. Moreover the persons belonging to these two categories can be of no value for the prosecution of the war.

3. Five percent of the total number of persons to be evacuated should consist of other Allied nationals than Netherlanders.
4. The Netherlands Government on their side are prepared to approve of the evacuation from Allied territories of Japanese nationals belonging to categories "A" and "B", the number to be determined by mutual consent.
5. Should the Imperial Government declare themselves in principle agreeable to this evacuation proposition, lists of persons intended to be evacuated should be prepared and arrangements with regard to evacuation ships and sea route made. The ships intended for the proposed evacuation could possibly also be utilized for dispatching regular relief provisions to the East Indies.

Tokyo, January 24th, 1944.

The Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Certificate.

I, Olof RIPA, hereby certify:-

1. that the annotation /in pencil/ on the second page of the official copy of the Memorandum of the Swedish Minister to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dated Tokyo, 24th January, 1944, /I.P.S. Document No.5757/, reading:-

"24.1.44. Överlämnat av von SYDOW till SUZUKI.-

8.2.44. SUZUKI meddelar "at present regrettably impossible for military reasons" -

is the handwriting of Mr Nils E. ERICSON, who was, at the pertinent time, Chief of the Protecting Power Section of the Swedish Legation in Tokyo,

2. that the English translation of the Swedish words is as follows:-

"24th January, 1944: Delivered by von SYDOW to SUZUKI.-

8th February, 1944: SUZUKI informs "at present regrettably impossible for military reasons",

3. that Mr. Erik von SYDOW was, at the pertinent time, Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Tokyo,

4. that Mr. Tadakatsu SUZUKI was, at the pertinent time, Chief of the Department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry dealing with Protecting Power matters.

Tokyo, 12th December, 1946.

/s/ O. RIPA

/Olof RIPA/
Swedish Diplomatic
Representative

(Seal)

Svenska
Beskickningen i Tokio

The undersigned, Ripa, Olof, Swedish Diplomatic Representative in Japan, declares and certifies that the annexed document is a complete and true (photo) copy of a letter, dated Tokyo 30 December 1943, sent by the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Japan, addressed to the Jap Foreign Minister, copy of which original document is part of the official records of the Swedish Mission in Tokyo,

Tokyo, October 31st, 1946

L.S. (Seal)

/s/ Ripa

(Signature: O. Ripa)

Tokyo, December 30th, 1943

Monsieur le Ministre,

The Netherlands Government having approached the Royal Swedish Government in a matter relating to the treatment of Netherlands subjects, made prisoners of war by the Imperial armed forces or interned by the Japanese authorities, I have the honour, in accordance with instructions received, to bring the following to the knowledge of Your Excellency.

The Netherlands Government have received information that a number of Netherlands prisoners of war and civilian internees should have been transferred by the Japanese authorities, to internment camps, which are exposed to air attacks, due to their close vicinity to military establishments, and consequently must be considered to be situated in zones of danger. It is reported that some of the camps are located in the cities on the Burma coast.

In this connection the Netherlands Government point to the stipulations contained in articles 7 and 9 of the Geneva Convention of July 27th, 1929, regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, the principles of which the Japanese Government hitherto generally seem to have been disposed to apply.

According to the aforesaid articles prisoners of war are to be interned in camps, established so far from the war zone, that their safety is not endangered. The Netherlands Government further emphasize that they, on their side, strictly adhere to the regulations of the said Convention in regard to the treatment of Japanese prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The Netherlands Government, therefore, should appreciate to receive an assurance from the Imperial Government to the effect that they are prepared to observe the above mentioned stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1929, and that, if in some instances this should not have been the case, the Imperial Government have already taken steps to remove Netherlands prisoners of war and civilian internees from zones of danger.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Monsieur Mamoru Shigenitsu
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
etc. etc. etc.

/s/ Enk von Ludow

T O K Y O

THE GAIMUSHO
TOKYO

5th May, 1944

F IML 8/5/44
F 19 229/01

Translation. No. 27/C.R.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Note of the 30th December, 1943, in which Your Excellency requested under instructions from the Netherlands Government that Netherlands prisoners of war and civilian internees be removed to a safe area.

Independently of the 1929 Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Japanese Government see to it that prisoners of war and civilian internees are detained in an area which is as free from any danger as possible, and in fact a large number of them have already been transferred to Japan Proper. The coast of Burma, however, is not considered to be exposed to any special danger.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my high consideration.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency

The Swedish Minister,

Tokyo.

Svenska

Beskickningen i Tokio

The undersigned, Ripa, Olof, Swedish Diplomatic Representative in Japan, declares and certifies that the annex document is a complete and true (photo)copy of a letter in Japanese language with translation into English, dated Tokyo 5 May 1944, received by the Swedish Minister in Japan, sent by the Japanese Foreign Minister which original document is part of the official records of the Swedish Mission in Tokyo,

Tokyo, October 31st, 1946.

SEAL

L.S.

/s/ Ripa

(Signature: O. Ripa)

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch affidavit (with English translation) is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document, entitled:

Sworn statement of J.M.J. MULLER, dated Balikpapan July 27, 1946, concerning mass-murder at Tarakan in January, 1942,

which document is a part of the official records of NEFIS.

Batavia, August 20, 1946.

(signed) Ch Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, LL.D., first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

(signed) K. A. de Weerd

(SEAL)

Boyanettel

PRO JUSTITIA.REPORT ON INTERROGATION

Today Firday the twenty seventh day of July 1946 appeared before me "C. STEVENSZ", B.L., Judge advocate attached to the Temporary Court Martial at BALIKPAPAN: "J.M.J. MULLER", who answered to the questions put to him as follows:

QUESTIONSANSWERS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is your full name, where and when were you born. What is your present & your future address? | My full name is: "JAN MARTIJN JOZEF MULLER", born at MAKASSAR, November 20, 1906. My profession is Sen.N.C.O.Inf, K.N.I.L., No. 84105, at present serving with the Depot-Company of the Troop-command BALIKPAPAN, and living in PANDANSARIE--encampment in this place. |
| 2. where and when were you made a P.O.W.? | I was made a P.O.W. on <u>January 16th 1942</u> , after the capitulation of TARAKAN on January 12, 1942. |
| 3. How long were you kept at TARAKAN as a P.O.W.? | From January 16th 1942 until and including June 3, 1942, when I was transferred to BALIKPAPAN. |
| | |
| 7. Can you give information, if possible fully detailed, of atrocities, terrorism, executions, etc. committed by Japs, of which you were informed by others? | Yes, I know 2 (two) cases of a beastly massacre of P.W.'s. |

1. During activities in the surroundings of TARAKAN (terrain near the military post Tg. Batoe), a squad of about 32 men of infantry troops, amongst whom was Capt. "BENDELER", 1st.Lt. "de VOS" and myself, were made prisoners on January 11th 1942. After we had been asked for the direction to TARAKAN and an answer to this question was flatly refused by the Europeans as well as by the natives, we were informed by a Jap interpreter (each squad had a Jap interpreter at their disposal) that we should be killed if we did not give information concerning the road leading to Tarakan. The Jap infantry likewise threatened us by gestures. When even this had no success we were handcuffed and with 5 or 6 men tied together, led away right across the swampy terrain. At 2000 hrs we had to bivouac in the open after a day of all possible hardships (neither food nor drink had been supplied). On the following day, January 12, 1942, when TARAKAN capitulated, we were tied together in groups of 10 and led away at a distance of about 20 to 25 metres from the bivouac. A Jap interpreter asked our names and ages. Then we were blindfolded and, with our hands tied behind our backs, we were slaughtered with bayonet thrusts by about 15 Japanese soldiers (so-called Star-troops). We were bayoneted until we

Bayoneted

gave no more sign of life. (These beasts in human shape practised in this manner in man-to-man fighting).

I belonged to the first group of 10 men and experienced this slaughter. After the 5th stab I collapsed, but fortunately I was only unconscious. In total I received 7 stabs, two of which hit my lungs on both sides. After having been unconscious for about four hours, I came to, suffering fierce pains all over my body and at the back of my head. I waited for half an hour (I was not aware of the fact that the Star-troops had left), then after many efforts I untied my hands and crawled away from the grave of branches, grass, leaves, etc., with which our murderers had covered us. Thereon I went to have a look at my fellow-victims, none of whom, thirty in all, gave any sign of life. They too, had been covered by a layer of about 40 c.m. of grass, leaves, etc.

.....

Being dangerously wounded I decided to go to TARAKAN to have myself admitted in the military hospital, as this was my only chance to save my life. Because my lungs were hit, I continually expectorated blood. This, combined with the fact that my other wounds were serious too, only permitted me to advance slowly. The distance of 11 kilometres took me 5 days - during which period the only food I could lay hands on and ate was 1 pineapple and one banana - to walk and crawl right across the drilling-plant (of the B.P.M. Oil-plant) which was still ablaze and guarded by Japanese sentinels. Here I arrived on the fourth day. Only then did I learn that TARAKAN had surrendered. When I arrived at TARAKAN, the Japanese guard-commandant refused me admittance; only after Dr. "van der PERK" (Med. Off. 2nd. Cl.) came to explain to the Jap that I was dangerously wounded and needed hospital treatment and after I had shown my wounds, I was admitted. For 10 days I was hovering between life and death (as I was informed afterwards by the doctor).

On February 25th 1942, the patients, doctors, personnel, nurses, lotta's, etc. were transferred to the P.W. camp. Most of the patients were still seriously ill.

.....

Second Massacre: The occupation forces of the second position Karoengan-Peningki, consisting of about 215 men, were murdered by the Japs in a similar beastly manner. These forces, according to the Japanese, would have disobeyed the capitulation orders. Notwithstanding the capitulation of Tarakan, the position KAROENGAN, namely, had fired with coastal guns at some warships which were sailing into the harbour of LINGKAS on January 12th 1942, with the result that 2 destroyers immediately sank. The situation at that moment was as follows:

Communication with TARAKAN was cut off, presumably by the Japanese Infantry squads, already operating in the vicinity of the positions, Tg. Batoe, Amal, Karoengan and Peningki. As retaliatory measures the entire occupation of Karoengan-Peningki was killed by the Japanese.

I was personally informed of these facts by a Japanese guard, about July 1942 (I was already at BALIKPAPAN at that time). This guard had personally witnessed the execution on board a light cruiser, where abovementioned 215 military were machine-gunned and "buried" at sea.

8. Can you mention names of Japanese who must be held responsible for the murder of this occupation? No, our then Jap C.O. at BALIKPAPAN, Capt. "YOSHIMURA", who is presumably detained at BALIKPAPAN as a war criminal, hinted at this massacre in his numerous unintelligible speeches which he delivered to the P.W.'s, so I am sure he knows more of this slaughter.

9. Can you give names of persons able to give information regarding this incident? Yes, the following persons: Med.Off.2nd.Cl. "TAN". "JOOSTEN" (gunner). All the officers, N.C.O's and O/R's of the Troop command TARAKAN, who were made P.W's after the proclamation of the surrender of TARAKAN.

.....

After informant read these questions and answers and after I had read them to him, he declares to persist in what he has stated and does not wish any additions or alterations.

The Informant,
w.s. "J.N.J. MULLER"

The Judge Advocate,
w.s. "C. STEEVENSZ", B.L.

Hereon informant swears on oath, according to his religion, to have told the truth and nothing but the truth.

For confirmation on oath
w.s. "J.N.J. MULLER".

The Judge Advocate
w.s. "C. STEEVENSZ", B.L.

For true copy
The Judge Advocate
w.s. "C. STEEVENSZ".

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

"Report of doctor TAN (TAN ENG DHONG) at TARAKAN", marked "T", which original document is a part of the official records of NEFIS, Furthermore that the annexed original Dutch statement, entitled Sworn statement of TAN ENG DHONG, drawn up by E.BONN, LL.D. Captain R.N.I.A. (reserve), judge-advocate at BANDJERMASIN, dated Bandjermasin, 17th August 1946,

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

Batavia, 26th August 1946.

/s/ Ch.JONGENEEL

Seal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K.A. de WEERD.

Seal.

AFFIDAVIT
INTERROGATION OF WITNESS

This seventeenth day of August 1946, appeared before me, E. BONN, LL.D., Captain Inf. (Res.), R.N.I.A., Judge-advocate at BANDJERMASIN, in charge of the investigation of the case of: the person of: TAN ENG DHONG.. . . .

What is your full name, what is your age, occupation, and your present residence?

TANG ENG DHONG, Med.Off.2nd Cl., 35 years of age, BANDJERMASIN.

.

Shown to witness and read out to him report marked "T", whereupon witness states:

This report was drawn up by me in June 1945 at TARAkan, after the liberation by the Allied Forces. I entirely adhere to this statement; I do not wish anything to be added nor do I wish that anything be changed therein.

.

After having read clearly and loudly these questions and replies to witness, (under the interpretation of the sworn interpreter), he adheres to his statement and does not wish that anything be added to it, nor does he wish that anything be changed therein.

The Witness,
w.s. TAN ENG DHONG.

.

Drawn up in my presence,
The judge-advocate,
w.s. E. BONN.

Thereon witness takes the oath according to his religion to have spoken the truth and nothing but the truth.

The Judge-advocate,
w.s. E. BONN.

Duly sworn:
w.s. TAN ENG DHONG.

Translated by Nefis V 30/8/46

(Signature illegible.)

T
Report of Dr. TAN at TARAKAN.

Monday, 12 January 1942.

.....

We had scarcely covered 200 meters of the oil fields when we found ourselves suddenly surrounded by hundreds of Japs; it was impossible for our small group to fight against such odds. Handcuffed, we were brought back to Penineki. I was interrogated by the Commandant who asked me how much and what kind of artillery Karoengan had. I answered that I did not know. Threatening to kill me if I did not answer their questions properly, at dawn I was finally sent to Tarakan with all the wounded and sick who were then there. When we passed the B.P.M. office building (Tr.note: Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, name of principal oil concern in N.E.I.) Captain Colijn accompanied by a Japanese officer met me and congratulated me upon the safe transportation of the wounded. After we had all been searched and had to give up everything that was of any value, we were directed to Infantry camp VII.

.....

It appeared that this Infantry camp VII accommodated about 1250 prisoners of war, in 5 rooms; besides service personnel there were also civilians: Red Cross stretcher bearers, personnel of the L.B.D. (Tr.note: Air Raid Precaution Service) being amongst the internees. I heard from the other officers that our commander, Col. de Waal, had appointed Lt. Lammers as commandant of all the prisoners of war. In the beginning, Lt. Lammers, Lt. Nijenhuis and Lt. Lekker acted as representatives for the prisoners of war. The accommodation was bad; each room was 25 meters long and 4 meters wide and had to shelter 200 to 250 people; only officers and some subordinates got boards to sleep on; the remainder slept on the cold floor. The ventilation was insufficient; boards had been nailed half way up all the windows. The first few months there was no electric light; now and then each ward got a candle. Particularly during the evening it was especially difficult for the undersigned to tend the sick.

.....

On Sunday 18 January 1942 the entire groups from Penongki and Karoengan had to report at roll-call; a note was made of every man and the total number. The number of officers was 4, namely Lt. Storm van Leeuwen, Lt. v. Adrichem, Sub-lt. Smidt and the undersigned. The next day about 11 a.m. this was repeated; we all had to appear in uniform, even the wounded had to attend the roll-call. The Japanese camp commandant, accompanied by an interpreter who spoke the Malay language fairly well, inspected the troupe whereafter I was ordered to fall out. When I asked what this meant, the interpreter replied that I was a doctor. My request to keep the male nurses, wounded and sick with me, or to be allowed to join the whole group, as I formed part of the Karoengan-Peningki camp, was bluntly refused. The whole party of 215 strong marched /off,

off, and I was left behind alone. Ten minutes later we were ordered to evacuate the ward of the Peningki-Karocngan camp and I was added to the Europeans as I was an officer. After the departure of the abovementioned group which, according to some Japs, had been killed on the spot from which the two light cruisers had been sunk, the hostile mood of the Japs was somewhat abated. We had no contact whatsoever with the outer world. The wildest rumours were in circulation: the personnel of the medical service and of the B.P.M.hospital had been killed by the Japs, not one European had been left alive outside the P.O.W.camp.

.....

17 February 1942. Transfer from the Infantry camp to the Artillery camp. The Japanese Navy desired to take over the Infantry camp for its own use. Accommodation already so far from satisfactory in the infantry camp, became still worse in the artillery camp; we were packed like herrings in a barrel into buildings that were, admittedly, fairly new. Immediately I drew attention to the bad, unhygienic conditions; but for the present they took no interest in any improvement. The consequences soon followed: the number of sick, especially dysenterypatients, increased daily. The officers got 2 small rooms for 20 men (each room was about 5 meters long and approximately 4 meters wide) and had to lie on the cold floor; neither boards to sleep on nor camp-cots were supplied.

.....

The large majority however did coolie-work; in the beginning they were assigned to 101 (Japanese Oil Company); the work was heavy but there was not much beating nor were the people driven. Suddenly there came an end to this; from 1 September 1942 work was commenced on the airfield. This meant hell for many prisoners of war and I surmise that the prisoners of war here on this devil's island of Tarakan had to do the heaviest work in whole Borneo. Reports from other places, such as Samarinda and Balikpapan, made mention of lighter work and less rough and bestial treatment.

.....

Work on the airfield: not only was digging too heavy for people on the verge of avitaminosis and starvation, but the punishments imposed by the Japs and their disciples including LEKATOMPESSY drove many to despair. Work started at about 8.00 a.m.. Lunch was from 11.30 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., whereafter work was continued till 5.30 - 6.00 p.m.. The heat in the field was often unbearable, most people scarcely had any shoes left; the way the Japs and Leka drove on the men made physical and mental wrecks of them. I often tried to get the weak off from work, but the Japs insisted on having a fixed number of men every day, and if that number was not completed one of the sick would anyhow have to fall in to make it up. Often the Jap. Corporal (Netonnek) released someone with a small wound, which, however, bled profusely, so that someone else with a weak heart caused by beri-beri which the

/Japs

Japs could not see because it was externally invisible, would have to fall in to make up the number of the working party.

.....

In this way I was continually working under pressure. If I had been free to decide, I as a doctor would have declared more than 50 % to approximately 75 % of the men physically unfit for work on the airfield.

.....

Suddenly at the end of January 1943 the Japanese Naval Police held an inspection in our camp. Several Ambonese were found to possess knuckle-dusters, besides several weapons including klewangs (Tr.note: sort of native sabres) and bayonets were found in the lofts of some wards. As I could give no explanation about how these weapons came to be there, I was sentenced to solitary confinement in the building of the Japanese Naval Police at Lingkas from 2 February 1943. Furthermore, I was accused of having knowledge and being an accomplice in a conspiracy between Europeans and Ambonese to escape and then murder all the Japanese authorities and the entire personnel of the Japanese occupation. Van Heelsbergen was considered the leader. I was ill-treated there like a dog; the feeling of being not guilty and the injustice of the punishment often revolted me against this barbarous treatment by the Japs; but the situation was desperate. I suffered the grossest insult, humiliation and inhumanest maltreatment. The interrogation took place in a barbarous way. With medieval implements of torture they tried to extract any confession they wanted; but I persisted in stating that I know nothing whatever. As the number of sick amongst the prisoners of war increased alarmingly (beri-beri patients from 20 to 100) and after one had died from heart beri-beri, after 10 days' punishment I was finally allowed to return to the prisoners camp.

.....

24 February 1943. Arrival of prisoners from Samarinda consisting of 247 men: 88 Europeans amongst whom there were 18 officers and 50 other ranks; 159 Indonesians.

After one day of rest this group was immediately set to work on the airfield. All officers, except Major Dury van Beest Holle from whom I managed to get exemption from this forced labour, had to work. My request to exempt all officers was refused; in the beginning officers were only assigned as Commandant of special groups, but gradually they had to take an active part in the coolie-work which proved more difficult than was expected.

.....

In June 1943 I received from the Commandant of the Japanese Naval Police the following information: If the Allied should land here on Tarakan, I was to be the first to be beheaded because I as an officer knew too much. This threat was often repeated by the Japanese Naval Police.

.....

On 9 February 1944 at 8.30 p.m. H. Wielart, European Sergeant in the Artillery and instructor of the Europeans (Tarakan) came to me and reported that 4 men intended to escape from the camp; these were Jansen, v. Heerde, Viegen, who were involved in the abovementioned theft and G. Essers, Employee of the Coal Company Parapatan, at Beraoe. He stated as motive the abovementioned theft. At that time the Japanese Naval Police was still engaged in interrogating civilians and the only solution for these four men was to escape in order to evade maltreatment by the Japanese Naval Police. All preparations like food, clothes, compass etc. had been completed. For several days Wielart and many others from the ward had tried to make them change their mind, but they had not succeeded and the same evening they were to carry out their plan. I tried to reassure Wielart and to make him wait a little and to point out to the men the dangers and consequences of their act; but he thought no good would come of it. He urged reporting the matter to the duty officer because otherwise the whole ward and all the other prisoners of war would be severely punished. He no longer dared to bear the responsibility. The arrangement in the camp was that the instructor officer, who was either an officer or sergeant was held responsible for the acts of the men in his ward, for instance, for an escape the ward-officer would be the most severely punished. Wielart already had also conferred with the older men in the ward and for the benefit of all it was better that the escape should not take place. To cut the story short I reported the matter to the officer who took the roll. The latter deemed it best to have the four temporarily confined in the Infantry camp. That same night about 1.00 a.m. 3 of the 4 men namely Essers, van Heerde and Viegen managed to escape from their cell; but because they could not force the door of Jansen's cell, the latter was left behind. At first the Japs said nothing about the escape, but some days later when the men were recaptured, it leaked out. About 10 days later we heard from the officer taking the roll and the guards that Essers, van Heerde, Viegen and Jansen had been beheaded along with the Indonesian culprit.

.....

All unnecessary clothes were confiscated. Every prisoner of war was only allowed 2 pairs of pants, no shirts and no coats. Heads had to be shaved, preferably entirely bald. All sorts of books, notes, etc., were taken away and burnt. Nobody was allowed to possess money or other valuables. The latter was fatal for us; until now we had always been able to smuggle in something like: Katjang idjoe (Tr.note: sort of native beans), cake, fruits, etc. in order to appease our unger or to make up for our vitamin deficiency. No money meant no extra food. Working with the

/upper

upper part of the body naked, and bald shaved head caused the number of sick to increase. The high death-rate during the months of May, June and July 1944 was due to these measures which broke us both physically and mentally.

.....

17 November 1944. First bombardments on the oil fields. The Japs lost their head; pale with fear they emerged from their shelters (this must have been on 18 November 1944). The following days and weeks they became still harder on the prisoners of war, and especially on the Europeans. For the least or slightest offence they beat one. Our morale on the contrary rose daily. Like madmen the Japanese drove us to work. Fortifications were built in a great hurry all over the place. We had to work at a stretch from early in the morning till late in the evening, not one day being allowed for rest.

.....

The whole party that was to leave consisted of 85 men. Herein were also included 2 Philipinos who had been taken prisoners of war. In the beginning they had been regarded as Indonesians, but later they were considered to form part of the European group. These two Philipinos FRED TOMULAK and JULIAN FLORES arrived at our camp on 11 May 1943. They had come from Manila and were proceeding southwards. On 9 February 1944, along with two white companions (Americans) named ARMSTRONG and POWELL, they were arrested on the island of P.Sebatik whereafter they were confined in cells in the Infantry camp. POWELL died in his cell from dysentery while ARMSTRONG was killed by the Japanese.

.....

It was probably the intention of the Japanese to starve them to death gradually, but I opposed this. The quantity of food we received was so negligible that one could not keep alive on that, namely 75 grammes of rice plus 2 - 3 spoonfuls of sajour (Tr.note: native vegetable soup) with ketinoen (Tr.note: Malay for cucumber) in 24 hours. For about four months I managed to keep them alive, except for one who died from dysentery, thanks to the extra food which I had sent to them clandestinely during the night. In this I was supported by the kitchen and nursing personnel.

.....

3 March 1945. Our prison camp was battered with incendiary bombs; many wards were burnt down but there were no deaths, only 6 wounded who soon recovered.
4 April 1945. 6 Prisoners of war met their death during an attack by 6 Lightnings (P 38) and there was one seriously wounded who also died later.

27 April 1945. All prisoners of war except two seriously wounded were directed to the Japanese bivouac in the woods of Goenoeng Api. For my attempt to take along the abovementioned wounded also, I was nearly killed, since the officer taking the roll would attack me with his sword whenever I made the request. There a life of misery started for us. Fortunately, some managed to hide themselves in town while others escaped from the camp without arousing the suspicion of the Japs.

In the beginning the number of Indonesian prisoners of war was 395 but after one week at Goenoeng Api I discovered that there were only 245 left. Here we learned to know the Japanese better. They forced us to work hard in return for which we received bad food: often rice that had turned sour and then in very small quantities, no vegetables, occasionally some tins containing rubbish. The work consisted of transporting ammunition and food, and building fortifications. Fortunately, many of us managed to steal from their stock of rice and to cook something extra in the evening. Daily we were exposed to air bombardment, artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire etc.

.....

/s/ TAN ENG DHONG

Class B and C Offenses

NETHERLANDS INDIES

DUTCH BORNEO

Synopsis

Netherlands Division I.P.S.

December 1946.

Lt.Col. J. S. Sinninghe Damste,

R.M.I.A.

Assistant Prosecutor.

DUTCH BORNEO

Synopsis.

Occupation by the Japanese Navy.

I. PRISONERS OF WAR.1. Murder.

- a. Immediately after the surrender of Tarakan, North East Borneo January 1942, about 30 Dutch P.O.W. were killed by bayonetting, as appears from the affidavit of Sgt. Maj. J.M.J. MULLER, R.N.I.A.; Prosecution Document 5951 (sub I).

The Prosecution enters this document 5951 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

6. At the surrender of Tarakan, the Dutch Commander of the island dispatched an officer to instruct one of the coastal batteries to cease fire, as apparently the Japanese had cut the telephone-communication between Dutch Headquarters and that battery. However, the Japanese intercepted this officer and prevented the carrying out of his task. Consequently the coastal battery was not informed of the surrender and sank two Japanese destroyers. Some weeks after the surrender the Japanese selected all the Dutch P.O.W. who had belonged to that battery, about 215 men, and drowned them at sea, by way of revenge. This appears from the second part of MULLER's affidavit, and from the sworn report of the Chinese Medical officer TAN ENG DHONG, R.N.I.A., Prosecution document 5952.

The Prosecution enters this document 5952 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Longnawan, in the centre of the island, only attainable by a trip through the jungle for many weeks, the Japanese, who arrived there in August 1942, murdered the 35 Dutch troops who had surrendered, after resisting for some time, because they were unaware of the general surrender.

This appears from the statement of the Australian Lt. F. R.

OLDHAM: Prosecution document 5265.

The Prosecution enters this document 5265 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The killing of these people at Longnawan was done under special orders from the higher command at Tarakan, as a punitive measure; statement by the Japanese Lt. M. SHOJI: Prosecution document 5244.

The Prosecution enters this document 5244 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

d. At Samarinda, East Borneo, in February 1945 three American airmen were beheaded; statement by the Japanese W/O TSUDA: Prosecution document 5221.

The Prosecution enters this document 5221 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

2. Camps.

Only a few camps existed, mainly at Tarakan, Balikpapan, Bandjermasin and Pontianak. Conditions were extremely bad; food was insufficient in quality and quantity; medical supplies were insufficient; exhausting labor, of course on military objects; exposure to Allied attacks; ill-treatment and many severe beatings, were other features.

a. The Prosecution refers to the report of Dr. TAN ENG DHONG, already introduced, exhibit, which gives a vivid description of conditions at Tarakan-P.O.W. camp.

b. Regarding Balikpapan-P.O.W. camp, East Borneo, particulars are given in M.E.F.I.S. report, G.S., Int. 7 Div., Prosecution document 5267.

The Prosecution enters this document 5267 as an exhibit.

3. Executions.

a. At the P.O.W. camp Bandjermasin, South-East Borneo, in July 1942, three Dutch (Menadonese) P.O.W., escapees, were executed after recapture, without trial, as appears from the affidavit of Sgt. P. H. OUDEMANS, R.M.I.A.; Prosecution Document 5269.

The Prosecution enters this document 5269 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. At the P.O.W. camp, Balikpapan, in March 1945 three Dutch and one Indian P.O.W. were murdered for unknown reasons, without trial; as appears from the already introduced M.E.F.I.S. Report, Prosecution document 5267, exhibit
- c. Dr. TAN ENG DEONG, in his report already introduced, exhibit states that in March 1944 three Dutch P.O.W. were beheaded, without trial: this is affirmed by the information of H. LOUPATTY, comprised in M.E.F.I.S. report F.I.U. 36/2; Prosecution document 5273.

The Prosecution enters this document 5273 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- d. At Pontianak, West Borneo, in June 1942, three Dutch P.O.W., escapees, were beheaded after recapture, without trial, as appears from the affidavit of Sgt. A.M.L. MOHR, R.F.I.A.; Prosecution Document 5271.

The Prosecution enters this document 5271 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

II. CIVILIANS.

1. Internees.

In this area also the Dutch civilians in general, women and children included, not born in the Netherlands East Indies, and the higher officials regardless of their birthplace were interned.

At Bandjermasin, in October 1943, the Governor of Dutch Borneo, Dr. HAGA, and some 10 officials were executed as well as four women, after a so-called trial. Among them was the Swiss missionary Dr. C. M. VISCHER, the official delegate of the International Red Cross. Other civilian internees were taken away and disappeared; as appears from the affidavit of Mrs. HOEDT, who also mentions the conditions of the internment. Prosecution Document 5953.

The Prosecution enters this document 5953 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

2. Non-interneé.

- a. At Pontianak, between October 1943 and June 1944, murder occurred systematically on a huge scale. The Japanese Military Police of the Navy, Tokeitai, pretended that a plot existed. Confessions were extorted after torture. About 65 persons were tried in this way, and executed, but this would-be legal procedure was an exception. In toto 1000 persons were executed at Mandor; 240 at Sungei Durian; 100 at Ketapang; some at Pontianak. Among the victims were several of the native rulers of West Borneo, first of all the Sultan of Pontianak, along with two sons. Furthermore many well-to-do Chinese and Indonesians, and some Dutch officials. This case was directed on orders of Navy Headquarters at Sourabaya. The interrogation-reports of the Japanese Lt. S. YANAMOTO give a description of the Tokeitai activities in this matter; Prosecution Document 5325.

The Prosecution enters this document 5325 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

An official Japanese summary was published in the Japanese edited newspaper "Borneo Shinbun", edition of 1 July, 1944, giving the names of the most prominent victims; Prosecution document 5922.

The Prosecution enters this document 5922 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. In August 1944 the Tokeitai continued its murdering by killing about 120 Chinese at Singkawang, West Borneo, of whom only about 17 were tried, of course after the usual torture. Greed was the main motive. This appears from the interrogation of the Japanese, S. HAYASHI: Prosecution document 5921.

The Prosecution enters this document 5921 as an exhibit.

- c. At Kota Baru, South East Borneo in June 1944 seven citizens were bayoneted to death, without trial; as appears from N.E.F.I.S.

report No. 817 regarding the interrogation of SAIMAN: Prosecution document 5263.

The Prosecution enters this document 5268 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. At Longnawan not only P.O.W. were murdered but also all civilians who lived there, even babies; as appears from the statements of OLDHAM and SHOJI, already introduced, exhibits and
- f. The Prosecution refers to the murder of the white population of Balikpapan, after the ultimatum to refrain from destruction of the oil installations had been rejected, as described in the affidavit of VAN AMSTEL, exhibit, introduced at an earlier stage in this trial.
- g. At Pontianak, women were arrested and imprisoned without any suspicion but only to force them to submit to sexual intercourse with Japanese. Statement of S. HAYASHI: Prosecution document 5326.

The Prosecution enters this document 5326 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The terrible measures regarding enforced prostitution are described in the report of the investigator Captain J. W. HEYBROEK, R.N.I.A.; Prosecution document 5330.

The Prosecution enters this document 5330 as an exhibit.

This completes the synopsis of the Japanese conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Borneo.

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents, entitled:

1. "Statement of F. R. OLDHAM Lt S.R.D., Korpl TAMBURIANG and Inf. 1 cl. T. HARKUS (native police Longnawan), concerning massacre at Longnawan, with appendix.
2. Statement of F. R. OLDHAM Lt. and P. KUNNUM, dated 18 Sept 1945, concerning massacre at Sumpit. No. OM 1356/R"

which documents are part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE Ch. Jongeneel /s/

S E A L

Massacre

BATAVIA 7 June 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher Official attached to the office of the attorney General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de WEERD

BS:MK

COPIERO
OM/1356/R.SUMMARY OF EVENTS PRIOR TO 20 AUGUST 1942.

On 22 January 1942, a party of British men and women and children arrived at LONGNAWAN from EELAGA in SARAWAK.

Three days later four members of this party decided to push on to SAMARINDA, in the hope of getting out of the country. They were a Mr. H. P. K. Jacks, Mr. T. A. Schiotling and two other men. (Names unknown). In this I believe they were successful.

On 3 February 1942, another party arrived consisting of two British civilians, and four Dutch airmen. They came from MIRI SARAWAK.

The British were: Mr. Huddon, District Officer, Marudi.
Mr. B. B. Perry, General Manager,
Miri Oilfield.

The Dutch were: Lt. J. H. Groenveld
Sgt. van Helm J.
A/C Reen K. A.
A/C Baarschers A.

The airmen were shot down over Miri (date unknown) on a flight from Sourabaya. They landed safely and later joined forces with Huddon and Perry, and proceeded to Longnawan.] Huddon left four days later. He stated that he was going to contact a good friend of his, Pengulu Taman Koleh Arank, whom he hoped would hide him. (I am unable to discover any reason governing this action.)

This Pengulu lived on the S BARAM in SARAWAK, and Huddon headed north to LONGBANGAN on the S BAHAU, which is only two days travel on the BARAM, across the border. But at LONGBANGAN he was murdered by Ibans from SARAWAK. No details are known of this killing, but Pengulu Apiu Injau, who lives there, has stated that he has a list of murderers to give to the authorities when they return. I have been unable to contact him to date.

During April '42, a party of Dutch marines including native troops arrived from TARAKAN under the command of a Lt. Westerhuis. They withdrew from TARAKAN when the Japanese landed. They were armed with rifles.

Cpl. Tamburiang and Ptes Markus and Lumentut were living in LONGNAWAN at the time. They had previously resigned from the local police force, and Westerhuis ordered them to join up with them. During August '42, shortly before the Japanese came, a small party of American missionaries arrived from PITJUMAN, four days paddle away, where they had a parish.

Their names were: Rev. Jackson.
Rev. Sandy.
Mrs. Sandy and her baby.

With the exception of Mr. MacPherson and his wife and child, who were living on the East bank of the river (S KAYAN) all of the remainder were quartered on the Western side. See APPX. for list of names.

On 19 August '42, two Kenyahs arrived from BAKON, three hours march away, to inform their relatives in LONGNAWAN of the presence of some 70 Japanese troops who had arrived there from SAMARINDA. Word of this reached Westerhuis, who sent Pte. Markus to fetch them for questioning. The Kenyahs told him about the Japanese and their intention to move on to LONGNAWAN the following morning. They said the Japanese had forbidden anyone to carry news to LONGNAWAN, but they had slipped away. Westerhuis refused to believe their story, and stated that it was probably some more Dutch troops arriving. Cpl. Tamburiang states that no patrols were sent out to verify this.

The same day Tamburiang and other native troops asked Westerhuis for ammunition for their rifles, as they were worried and suspicious, Westerhuis refused all requests. It appears that all ammunition was locked away, Westerhuis having the key.

Tamburiang was ignorant of any order of battle. Westerhuis has never stated what policy would be adopted in the event of Japanese attacking. He was confident that they would never reach LONGNAWAN.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS FROM 20 AUGUST TO 20 SEPTEMBER '42.

On 20 Aug. '42 at approximately 0830 hours, the Japanese opened fire from positions on the East bank of the River KAYAN. They were armed with rifles, L.M.G.'s and "Knee" mortars.



At the time, all the soldiers were on parade, the native troops in front of the barracks, and the regulars further back. A general panic ensued. It appears that the initial bursts were fired very low. Corporal Tamburiang states that they were struck the water. Fire was also directed at MacPherson's house.

The only casualties at this period were four British men killed in one of the houses by a grenade from a "knee" mortar, and Mrs. MacPherson who was wounded through both thighs.

With the exception of Lt. Westerhuis, everyone run off into the jungle. He remained behind, waving a white flag. The L.M.G.'s raised their fire and swept the houses killing him. The Japanese troops, totalling 72 men, then crossed the suspension bridge and occupied the area.

Later in the day portion of the defenders returned and surrendered. The remainder surrendered the following day, being without food and other essentials. Two British men and one Dutch were away shooting at the time. On hearing of the attack and surrender they also returned.

Three days later all native troops were released with the exception of one, Kailola. He had been originally captured at TARAKAN and later released with other natives as "ASIATICS". He immediately set off for LONGNAWAN and joined up with Westerhuis. He was recognized by the Japanese.

The majority of the natives returned to TARAKAN, to their homes. Only Tamburiang, Markus and Lumentut remaining in LONGNAWAN. The dead were buried in a common grave behind the hill. (See Appendix). Mrs. MacPherson was left in charge of some Kenyah women, one of whom cared for her baby, which was born in LONGNAWAN.

All natives in the area were to keep to the Eastern side of the river, and a sentry was posted on the bridge.

On 26 August '42 all the men were massacred, including the native Kailola. Previous to this, everyone had been ordered away from the area on that day. Tamburiang was told of the shooting by one of the coolies who accompanied the Japanese from SAMARINDA. The Japanese buried all the bodies in two graves. (See Appendix.)

The following day the Commanding Officer of the Japanese troops, Capt. Shima Mora, left for SAMARINDA with 45 of his men, leaving a Lt. OKINO in charge of the remaining 25 one of these men was a Sgt. SUJI.

All their women and their children were kept in one house (see Appendix) under guard, being allowed out each day for exercise. They were compelled to run around the houses led by a Japanese.

They were held this for two weeks, the Japanese soldiers often pay them visits. Okino was also seen going there.

After this period Okino had them imprisoned in two cells. (see Appendix). They remained there for another two weeks.

On 23 September '42 all the women and children were massacred. Mrs. MacPherson and her baby were brought across the river on a stretcher and shared the same fate.

Earlier in the day four coolies had been ordered to dig a hole, near the other graves (see Appendix). The Japanese announced that they would dynamite some fish up river, and ordered every one to attend. During this period it is surmised that the killing took place. No shots were heard from across the river, indicating that they were probably bayoneted. They were all buried together.

The next day Tamburiang inspected the area, and found four graves, one newly filled in.

REMARKS

In discovered the names of Lt. Okino and Pte. Higasi Kumobun scribbled on the wall of one of the houses. Also the name of their Division "Raroun" and the information that they left SAMARINDA on food 25 July '42, and arrived at LONGNAWAN 20 August. All of these Japanese were marines, not army personnel.

I had all the graves put in order, and erected four crosses, constructed by a local carpenter. On the 10 September 45 a service was held conducted by a Methodist native priest.

This summary is based mainly on the evidence given by Cpl. Tamburiang and Pte. Markus whose signatures are

Women
and
children
massacred

appended. It has been fully checked by them, and they vouch for its authenticity.

(Sgd) F. R. Oldham Lt.
SRD.

(sgd) Korpl Tamburiang
Inf. L.Klr. T. Markus
(Native Blice LONGNAWAN)

COPIE.

Appendix

NATIVE SOLDIERS FROM TARAKAN RELEASED.

SAPULETTE	Cpl.
PARDJO	
BOEANG	
KASTANJA	Pte 1st Classe
MAWUNTA	
OLEY	
HUKA	Pte.
SAIJA	
BARA EFRANDUS	
TANOS	
KOTABUNAN	
ANDRIES	
SOIKIRMAN	
LATURETTE	
WANTART	(RAP)
SITANIAPESSEY J.	

NATIVE POLICE FROM LONGNAWAN ALSO RELEASED.

TAMBURIANG	Cpl.
MARKUS	Pte.
LUMENTUT	Pte.

DUTCH PERSONNEL FROM TARAKAN MASSACRED AT LONGNAWAN.

WESTERHUIS D.J.A.	Lt.
WESTERHUIS (his wife)	
GUESKENS M.	Lt. 2e kl.
ITALIAANDER J.	Sgt-Maj.
DEN HAVE D.C.	"
BIOLIO A.F.	"
LOK J.	Sgt.
HUEL T.	"
DE WILDE J.	"

Massacred

DUTCH PERSONNEL FROM TARAKAN MASSACRED AT LONGNAWAN - Contd.

VAN DER WOUDE K.	Sgt.
BURCHARDT J.	Cpl.
DRIES H.	Brig.
DAUPHIN F.	Gnr.
VAN DER ELST N. C.	Sigmn.
TEUNISSEN B.J.H.	Capp.
LEDEBOER E. W. C.	Pte.
GEUVE A. J.	
DONK T.	
JOSEPH J.	
TH VALK J.	
BARNSTYN L.	
VAN DER WULP	
VAN AIERSFOORT G.A.A.	
KOULLEN H. J.	
WESTERBEEK C. W.	
HAUBER W. E. G.	
SCIPIO T. L.	
HORNBORSTEL A.	
SARTON A. H.	
SCHEFFERS T.	
FELDBRUGGE	Chaplain

DUTCH AIRMEN MASSACRED

GROENVELD J. H.	Lt.
VAN HALM J.	Sgt.
REEN K. A.	A/C
BAARSCHERS A.	A/C.

BRITISH PERSONNEL FROM BELAGA MASSACRED AT LONGNAWAN

Mr. MACPHERSON	
Mrs. MACPHERSON and her baby	
Mr. HANSON S. G.	
X GRIFFIN A.F.R.	
X BARON R. N.	
SINCLAIR R. F.	
REID T. A.	
MANSEL F. L.	
SPENCER H. T.	
MURPHY D. V.	
WALTER T. E.	
COX S. H. K.	
CORBOLD P. C. V.	
MCKERRACHER W.	
ANCERSON A. W.	

BRITISH PERSONNEL FROM BELAGA MASSACRED AT LONGNAWAN -contd

BACH T. E.

LEE L. G.

Mrs. LEE

Mrs. BOMPHREY and two babies

Mr. PERRY B. B.]

X Mr. ADAMS of SIEBU states that these two men are alive and well. They left LONGNAWAN and gave themselves up at KUCHING.

Escaped with JACKS

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES FROM PITJUMIAN ALSO MASSACRED.

Rev. JACKSON

Rev. SANDY

Mrs. SANDY and her child.

ESCAPED TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. JACKS H. P. K.

SCHIOTLING T. A.

WALTER

MCKERRACHER

These four men came to LONGNAWAN with the British party but left for SAMARINDA four days later where they managed to get a plane for AUSTRALIA.

N. B. WALTER and SCHIOTLING taken POW in JAVA, only JACKS and MCKERRACHER reaching AUSTRALIA.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WHITE MEN IN PENGKALAN BUUAN 1942.

The men concerned are: HARNACK
SERGEL
EDWARDS
STEWARD

This information is based on the evidence of one Lawrence KUNNUM, a native official, at present living in LONGNAWAN. He was previously employed in BANJERMASIN.

This man's cousin Leonard BABU, was employed in SUMPIT in 1942 and is still there. He related these facts to KUNNUM in Nov. 1942.

- - - - -

In 1942 a large party of troops arrived in PANGKALAN SUUAN from KUCHIN. It was comprised of several white officers and some 60 Punjabs. HARNACK, SERGEL, EDWARDS and STEWARD were with them. Their intention was to push on to BANJERIASIN and endeavour to escape from there by plane.

But, at SUMPIT, they were captured by Japanese. There is no report of any atrocities. They were all taken prisoner, and put to work doing repairs.

I have checked this report with KUNNUM whose signature is appended, and he states that, to the best of his knowledge, all the facts are correct.

(sgd) Lt. Oldham
LONGNAWAN, 18 Sept. '45

Sgd. P. KUNNUM

I, VX 114230, Capt. Basil James Whitby, of Army Headquarters,
make oath and say:

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked "MI" is a true copy of a statement by SHOJI Motoyoshi on 26 November 1945 which I have in my custody in the course of my duties.
3. The original statement cannot be made available immediately as it is required for trials of minor war criminals.

Sworn before me at Melbourne)
this twenty-seventh day of May, 1946.)

/s/ E.J. Whitby, Capt.

R. D. Crompton, Capt. /s/
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces

Admission of Massard

Case Against :

SHOJI, Motoyoshi

Case No:Subject:

LONG NAWAN MASSACRE

I, SHOJI, Motoyoshi, Lt (JG) of 2 Guard Unit TARAKAN, make the following statement:--

"In Jan 42 I was a member of the Japanese Forces which landed on Tarakan, during the operation I was wounded and subsequently remained there until Jul 42.

Comd MAKIUCHI was in comd of the forces on Tarakan subsequent to the landing.

When the Dutch Forces surrendered in April 42 it was decided to send from Tarakan some native delegates to the enemy force at Long Nawan with a document informing them of the surrender.

After receiving no reply or any indication of surrender an Operational Order MAKIUCHI Force was issued to the effect that a punitive detachment would be sent to Long Nawan.

A party of approximately 20 under the comd of Lt (JG) OKINO proceeded to Samarinda and joined a party of approximately 40 under comd WO TAKU. The detachment then proceeded to Long Nawan arriving there in August. I was a member of the detachment by virtue of the fact that a PI Comd had become ill and I was ordered to take his place as an attached officer.

We arrived at Long Nawan on approximately 20/21 Aug 42 and on the day of arrival there was a pitched battle.

In the battle 2 Japanese were wounded and to the best of my knowledge 12 casualties were inflicted on the enemy; the others escaped and a search patrol was despatched and within three days they were rounded up, one man to the best of my knowledge had been murdered by DYAKS.

The original total strength of the enemy was approximately 30. The party rounded up including approximately 4 women and 3 children were then executed for failing to comply with the surrender order.

I heard later that some had been beheaded and others shot. The majority of those executed were whites.

At the time of the execution I, with some of my platoon, were repairing our arms and I did not take part in the execution.

We were in radio communication with Tarakan after the rounding up of the enemy and Lt OKINO received instructions from Comd MAKIUCHI that the enemy were to be all executed. I actually saw this order.

We remained at Long Nawan for approximately a month and then the respective parties returned to Samarinda and Tarakan.

I believe that in Jul or Aug 43 Lt OKINO returned to JAPAN. I also believe that Comd MAKIUCHI returned to JAPAN in approximately October 42."

The above statement has been read over to me in the Japanese language and is a true account of what I have said.

SEOJI, Motoyoshi

Signed at BALIKPAPAN
26 Nov 45

Witness: W. E. Chiswick, Capt.

Exhibit "MI"

This is the document marked Exhibit "MI" referred to in the affidavit of VX114230, Captain B.J. WHITBY, sworn before me this 27th day of May 1946 as being produced and sworn to him at the time of his swearing the said affidavit.

/s/ R. D. Crompton, Capt.
An Officer of the
Australian Military Forces

CASE AGAINST

SAMARINDA KEIBITAI

CASE NO 1.

SUBJECT: EXECUTION OF THREE U.S. AIRMEN - MAY 1945.

I, W.O. TSUDA make the following statement in regard to the execution of three US Airmen at SAMARINDA.

I was a member of the TOKKEI TAI of the KEIBITAI at SAMARINDA. In January 45 three US Airmen whose plane had crashed near SANGA SANGA were brought to SAMARINDA and kept at the KEIBITAI HQ. I am shown photographs which I recognize as the three airmen who were executed.

During February 45 whilst one of the airmen was being taken to the latrine he attempted to escape. When he made his attempt the other two US Airmen also tried to escape but all were captured just outside.

The following day I was a member of a party assigned by Lt YAMAGUCHI to execute the three US Airmen. The party was in charge of Ensign TASUKI. The three airmen were blindfolded at the KEIBITAI HQ and taken to a position about three hundred yards distant at about eight thirty in the evening. When we reached this place the airmen were made to kneel by graves which had been dug earlier that day. TASUKI and I then each beheaded one of the Airmen. The third airman was beheaded by one of the other members of the party - I dont know who.

I Beheaded
one -
US Flyer

The bodies were then buried and we returned to the KEIBITAI HQ.

I have heard this statement read to me in the Japanese language and it is a true account of what I have said.

Signed this 25th day of OCTOBER 1945

At BALIKPAPAN.

.....
W. O. TSUDA

WITNESS... (Signed)

1691

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain RNIA, head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports of investigation of war crimes, drawn up and compiled by G.S.(Int.) 7 Div., are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original Dutch documents entitled:

Maltreatment and murder of Allied prisoners of war and natives at Balikpapan, by the Japanese YOSHIMURA, Capt., chief of the Secret Police at Balikpapan, by MEHARA C. O. PW-camp Balikpapan (Hosakan), Nakatani, non-commissioned officer in charge of pw. camp Balikpapan, MURATA n.c.officer in charge of pw. camp Balikpapan (Senningocho), Nos. OM/1000/RB (165/R), OM/1001/RB (166R, OM/1166/R), OM/1003/RB (168/R, OM/1168/R), OM/1002/RB (167/R, OM/1167/R),

Kempitai

which original documents are part of the official records of NEFIS.

signature: /s/ Ch. Jongeneel S E A L

Batavia, September 3rd, 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA, Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

signature: /s/ K. A. de Weerd

S E A L

✓

Y O S H I M U R A

Captain.

Chief of Secret Police BALIKPAPAN.

Being Chief of Secret Police, he is responsible for:

1. Deliberate maltreatment and final execution of American (Australian) airmen who had been shot down over BALIKPAPAN and surrounding area.
2. The death of tens of natives, who, when they were picked up by the police, were so badly maltreated, fed and housed, that infection with dysentery was inevitable; there also was much beri-beri.
3. As head-supervisor over the P.O.W.'s he is directly responsible for: the inadequate food, clothing, medical supplies and for the deliberate maltreatment of the P.O.W.'s.

The transportation and murdering of P.O.W.'s: 'HUIZINGA (Mil. Contr. B.B.) civil servant; 'de KIEVIET' (Sgt.); 'TANAHSALE' (fuselier) and a Br. Indian, 'SEPOY' on acc. of being mentally deranged, t.b.-tumour in the neck, t.b. in the lungs; this was in March 1943.

It was said that these people were going to be taken to the civil-hospital so that they could have separate accommodation. It was reported, however, that these people never arrived in the hospital, whilst their names had to be scratched from the camp-list.

CM/1001/RB

166/R

MEHARA.

1st Lt.

Officer in charge of the order and discipline in the P.o.W.-camp at BALIKPAPAN (HOSAKAN).

In this function in the year 1944 he personally conducted some maltreatments and took part in some, namely:

1. The maltreatment of 1st Lt. 'van der BIJLL' by beating with a stick and by lashing him across the face with his 'Sam Brown'-belt, next tried to kick him down the stairs and finally had him in the 'press-ground' attitude for about half an hour and beat him again on the back with his 'Sam Browne' and a stick.

Reason: Lt. 'van der BIJLL' had been ordered to mend the shoes of the Japanese and out of necessity he was compelled to ask every Japanese who came to him for nails which they had to obtain from the KOSAKA (tech. Dept.) because no nails were given to him. One day MEHARA witnessed such a conversation, which was conducted with a great many gestures; this infuriated him and he maltreated 'van der BIJLL' as described above.

2. The maltreatment and locking up of a group of 'fatigue-duty' men, who had bought food to satisfy their hunger. Each man received at least 30 strokes with a stick (5 Dec. 1944).

3. In addition to this, all the P.o.W's were maltreated regardless of their physical condition.

4. On Jan. 8th, 1945, MEHARA personally maltreated the Eur. Sgt. Armourer, 'SHAMIER' by giving him 70 strokes with a stick, in series from 10 to 15. Reason: When 'SHAMIER'S' house was searched once, a tin of 'nasi-goreng', supplied by D.v.O. (War Dept.) was found. He had taken it with him already in 1942 from SAMARINDA. That day, however, a group of P.o.W's from SAMARINDA had just arrived in the camp and MEHARA now thought that 'SHAMIER' had obtained this tin from a P.o.W. from SAMARINDA and wanted him to report the man's name.

OM/1002/RB
167/R

MURATA.

Sub-Lt.

In charge of the Policing of the P.o.W.-camp at BALIKPAPAN (senningocho), as Adjutant.

1. In this function he has had 2nd Lt. APPEL maltreated thrice for the smuggling of food (3 kilos peanuts); about 50 strokes with a stick, after which this Lt. had to go to hospital for 3 weeks.
2. In addition to this, the whole group to which the Lt. belonged was given 5 strokes with a stick each.
3. Four native cooks were very badly maltreated for having prepared their own food, which they had been permitted to do in an agreement with the former Japanese C.O. ISIYAMA.

This maltreatment consisted of:

the four of them had to carry on their shoulders two bags of rice, weighing 110 kg. each, from 15.45 - 17.00 hrs.
in two's they had to carry a steel rail, 8 metres long, on their shoulders, from 17.00 - 18.15 hrs.
finally they were given a series of strokes with a stick in series from 5 to 8.

Had to carry steel rails.

OM/1003/RB
168/R

NAKATANI

Adjutant, N.C.O.

N.C.O. in charge of the P.o.W.'s at BALIKPAPAN.

In this function, from Dec. 1943 till the beginning of Jan. '44, this man often was drunk, which brought him in a sadistic mood and he then used a stick freely, whenever thus inclined.

On the 20 - 21st Dec. 1943, at about 24.00 hrs. the cdt's of the Eur. Indonesian and Br. Indian sections and the two Naval N.C.O.'s (kanbans) were punished by two strokes with a stick, because, acc. to NAKATANI, the extra-ordinary roll-call which he had ordered, had not been properly done; he was drunk again.

On Jan. 1st 1944 all the group Cdt.'s of the Eur. Indonesian and Br. Indian P.o.W.'s were punished by 3 strokes with a stick after the roll-call in the afternoon, because, acc. to NAKATANI, the P.o.W.'s had not properly dressed to the right' during roll-call. When Lt. 'van der BIJLL' dared remark that his line had been all-right, he was given an additional 15 strokes; Nakatani was drunk again.

OFFICIAL RECORD

499/R

Interrogation of Witness

Today, 8th February 1943, there appeared before myself, Pieter Jacobus Blok, Attorney-at-Law, Temporary 2nd Lieutenant (Reserve), Special Services (Infantry), charged with the investigation in the case of Takahashi and war crimes in general, the person of:

Paul Hubert OUDENMANS,

Summoned to testify the truth in these above matters.

What is your full name, age, address?

Oudemans, Paul Hubert; 34 years; Wacol Camp, Columbia, Qld.

What is your occupation? Sergeant, No. 87712 R.M.A.

Whereupon the witness takes the oath in accordance with his religious convictions to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

* In July 1942 (I cannot remember the exact date), three Menadonese managed to escape from the P.W. camp at BANDJERMASIN, where I was interned. They were: the Sgt.2nd Cl. of the R.M.I.A. - KAWAN - or -KRAWAN - and two privates, whose names I do not remember. About one month later these three Menadonese soldiers were recaptured by the Japanese and taken back to the camp at BANDJERMASIN. The three soldiers were imprisoned in our camp for about a fortnight and were treated in an exceedingly bad manner. Some days after the Indonesian New Year we were informed by the Japanese that the above, named three soldiers were to be decapitated. We were not permitted to communicate this to the condemned persons. On the day of the execution all the soldiers in the camp had to appear at roll-call. The Japanese C.O. Capt. -TAKAHASHI- declared that he wanted to carry out the execution personally but that he had to leave it to his soldiers, who had requested this. Twenty soldiers, among whom Lance Corporal PIETERS and Sgt.2nd Cl. of the Townguard -SCHOTTEL-, K.P.M. (T.W. Shipping Company) agent, were ordered to witness the execution and to report it to us. I learned from these eye-witnesses that the three Menadonese soldiers were decapitated in the precincts of the airfield OELIM, at a distance of about 25 kilometers from our camp, in the presence of Capt. -TAKAHASHI- in the evening between 6 and 6:30 p.m. After the execution had been carried out, we were informed by the C.O.

TAKAHASHI

TAJAHASHI that similar attempts to escape would be punished with severe reprisals against the remaining soldiers.

After the above questions and answers have been slowly and clearly read to the witness, he stated not to desire to add or alter anything therein, in proof whereof he has signed his statement.

The Witness

/s/ P. H. Oudemans

Drawn up and signed by mys lf the Official Recorder,

/s/ P. J. Blok

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

Sworn statement of Paul Hubert OUDEMANS, drawn up by P.J.BLOK, LL.D., 2nd Lieut. R.N.I.A., dated February 8, 1946, No. 499/R

which original Dutch document is a part of the official records of NEFIS.

Batavia, August 26th, 1946.

SEAL

subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A.DE WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

SEAL

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

Interrogation Report F.I.U. No 36, Agno EA9/15997/G, dated 25 June 1945, informant LOUPATY H, concerning beheading of Vliegen Pte, with four others, by Jap Sgt. TAKIMOETJI, at SIBENKOK, Tarakan, mid 1944.

which document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

/s/ CHARLES JONGENEEL.

(SEAL)

BATAVIA, 7th June 1945

Salt on Wounds

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney General N.E.I.

/s/ K.A. de WEERD.



VLIEGEN Pte - of Ordnance Troops, with four others, was killed at SIBENGGOK, TARAKAN, mid 1944.

[Informant: LOUPATTY.]

Reliability: not stated.

Person responsible: Sgt. TAKIMOETJI was the Jap. executioner.

FACTUAL:

Informant states that the following persons were beheaded by the Japs at SIBENGGOK, TARAKAN, on the hills behind the Tarakan Cemetery, mid 1944:

Sgt. JANSEN, Luchtdeel Artillery, Tarakan (AA)
 Sgt. GUMAKER van HEERDEN, Det. Tarakan
 Pte VLIEGEN, Ordnance Troops
 Mr. ESSERS, former employee Coalmines Berouw
 Unknown Civilian, Dutch, former employee Shell Oil, Tarakan.

No public was allowed to be present at this atrocity, however informant hid himself somewhere on the hills and was able to witness the proceedings. The Jap. executioner, Sgt. TAKIMOETJI, was besmeared with blood when he came back from this execution. Indonesian cooks in Jap Service had to sprinkle salt over him, this being the Jap. ritual to beg the Lord for forgiveness for their sins.

*Salt
on Blood
Sins*

INTERR. REPORT F.I.U. NO. 36.

by W.J.Th.I.

Azno EA9/15997/G.

dtd 25 June 1945.

PERSONAL DATA

Name: LOUPATTY (LOPATY) H.
 Nationality: Ambonese (?)
 Occupation: Soldier.
 Dwelling Place: Tarakan.

OFFICIAL RECORDInterrogation of Witness

1694A

Today, 7 February 1946, there appeared before myself, M. Niencijer, attorney-at-law, Temporary 2nd Lieutenant (Reserve), charged with the investigation of war crimes in general, the person of:

MOHR A.M.L.

Summoned to give true testimony in the above mentioned matters, and who, after having been notified of his duty to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and of the importance of the oath to be taken by him, answered each of the questions put to him as is stated below:

What is your full name, age, occupation, and address?

Mohr, Aloesius, Maria, Leonardus.

35 years; Sergeant; Allona Kangaroo Point
Red Break House. Brisbane.

THREE BEHEADED

Whereupon the witness takes the oath in accordance with his religious convictions to state the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

N

At PONTIANAK on June 17th 1942 I witnessed the decapitation of Lt. van REEDE and the Lance Corporals TIMMER and v.d. MEULEN. The name of the Japanese Com-mandér at Pontianak at that time, a Captain, I cannot remember. The incident took place as follows: Lt. van REEDE had stated more than once that he could not bear life as a Jap P.O.W. any longer and that he intended to commit suicide by drowning in the KAPOELAS river. When the Dutch officers discovered that he was missing in the evening of June 15th, they reported this to the Jap guard, because they thought Lt. van REEDE had indeed drowned himself. This was reported at about 2300 hrs. At about 0230 hrs. roll-call was held when it appeared that Lt. van REEDE was absent. At 5.00 hrs. another roll-call was held at which it appeared that Lance Corporals TIMMER and v.d. MEULEN were also absent. Patrols were sent out to find them and we heard the coming and going of motorcars the whole night. Mrs. DIBBEIS who lived outside the camp, told that the son of the Sultan of PONTIANAK had also set out with a patrol of natives and that he had caught the Lt. and the two corporals in a village about 20 kilometers from PONTIANAK, and that he had handed them over to the Japanese. The three escaped persons were publicly maltreated in a serious manner with sticks and sheathed Samorai-swords, by a number of Japanese in front of the house of the Ass.Res. ENGELS at PONTIANAK. Our labour-gang had to attend, who described the incident to us during lunchtime. The labour-gang had had to stand at such a short

15
distance

distance, that they heard Lt. van REEDE say to the corporals that they should keep silent and not ask "ampooh" (E.A. garden).

In the evening the men of the labour-gang told us that they had seen the Lt. and the two corporals tied to "the clock" at PONTIARAK. Lt. van REEDE's bones were said to be visible in various places. He was hanging limp in the rope. Something was written in Malay on a placard placed ~~in the~~ ^{near} them. The labour-gang also reported that the three victims would be ~~executed~~ ^{executed} the following morning. Probably this was written on the placard.

The next morning they were blindfolded together with 2 native soldiers and taken to the quay in front of the Mission-House. The native soldiers seemed to be escaped persons also. We were lodged in the Mission-House and could follow the proceedings from the garden. Then the "tong-tong" (signal block in guard houses) was beaten and the natives came flocking to the place of execution. Our officers had to fall in line in full dress, just behind the victims. The three European victims were placed quite close to the bank of the river, and had to kneel blindfolded with their hands tied on their backs. They were decapitated with a sword and kicked into the river. For Corporal v. d. MEULEN a second cut was necessary as the first only hit his head. We asked the Japanese Commandant of the guard, who was apparently somewhat displeased with these proceedings, whether we were permitted to take away the corpses and to bury them, which request was granted. We dug graves and some of us searched the river in the evening. The moment that we found the corpse of Cpl. TIMMER, we were ordered by the Commandant of the Guard to let it go, because some officers were approaching, who intended to give the salute on the spot of the execution. The corpses were drifting to and fro with the tide in the neighbourhood for about 4 days. The two native soldiers were not decapitated but sentenced to imprisonment at SINGAPORE. We met them at KOBEJING about one year later.

After the above answers have been slowly and clearly read to the witness, he stated that he adheres to them and did not desire to add or alter anything therein, in proof whereof he has signed his statement.

The witness:

/s/ A.L.M. Mohr

Drawn up and signed by myself, the recorder:

/s/ M. Wiemeijer

Certified a true copy

/s/ M. Wiemeijer

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

Sworn statement of A.W.L. VOHR, drawn up by W. NIEVEYER, LL.D., 2nd Lieutenant R.N.I.A., dated February 7, 1946, No. 503/R,

which original document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

Batavia, 26th August 1946.

(SEAL)

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

(SEAL)

CERTIFICATE

1695A

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report of investigation of war crimes, drawn up and compiled by G.S. (Int.) 7 Div. is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document entitled:

Report on the atrocities, murders and maltreatments by the Japanese SUZUKI, TAKAHASHI, HATA, KAGEYAMA, MATSUOKA AND TAKAGI, containing a statement of the only surviving witness of the sensational "HAGA" case at BANDJERMASIN, Mrs. HOEDT, No. OM/1004/RB, 1670 R, (OM/1169/R, 169/R)

Which original document is a part of the official records of NEFIS.

signature:

s/ Ch. Jongeneel

BATAVIA, September 2nd, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. DE WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA, Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

signature:

s/ K. A. de Weerd

<u>SUZUKI</u> -	Captain - BANDJERMASIN, Local Senior Officer.
<u>TAKAHASHI</u>	2nd Lt. of the garrison of BANDJERMASIN.
<u>HATA</u>	2nd Lt. of the garrison of BANDJERMASIN.
<u>KAGEYAMA</u>	2nd Lt. of the garrison of BANDJERMASIN
<u>MATSUOKA</u>	Interpreter at BANDJERMASIN.
<u>TAKAGI</u>	Interpreter at BANDJERMASIN.

R E P O R T

Introduction: With regard to the atrocities and maltreatments by the above-mentioned persons, the only surviving witness will make a short report on the sensational affair HAGA (gov. of S.-- and E. Borneo) because all the crimes were committed during and after the investigation of this affair by the Japanese authorities in BANDJERMASIN.

Declaration of the witness: Mrs. HOEDT

In the beginning all the civilians and women were concentrated in one and the same internment camp, namely in the officers' quarters. We enjoyed a certain amount of freedom of movement and contact with the outside world was not prohibited and unofficially permitted by the guards.

After about three months, the men and women were separated; the men were housed in the former clothing-store building, next to the old Hospital, where the military personnel were interned.

The freedom of movement of the male civilian internees was reduced to nil, but the women always took advantage of their unofficially allowed freedom of movement. Much help came from outside. During this time, Gov. 'HAGA' and his wife corresponded a great deal with JAVA; not only concerning family affairs but also about the conditions in JAVA. These letters always were censored and Sister REICHELT, a nurse of the lunatic asylum in BANDJERMASIN kept up the contact between Mr. and Mrs. 'HAGA'. Unofficially this was permitted.

Money was received from Dr. FISCHER (a Swiss missionary-doctor); Mr. TEACHER (Br. Indian shopkeeper); Mr. BRACHUS (a non-interned civilian) and Sister REICHELT, already mentioned.

On 10th May 1943, a mass-search of the houses was made under the direction of TAKAHASHI, HATA and KAGEYAMA, while MATSUOKA and TAKAGI functioned as interpreters. After all the papers had been taken away, without any of the women being present, they proceeded to search the women on their bodies, which was very rudely done. The women were assembled in one room, next they had to enter another room, one by one, where they had to undress completely. One of the examiners even went so far as to search Mrs. HAGA on a part of her body, not to be described any further, for money, letters, etc. Furthermore, the women were compelled to dance and jump around completely naked. In Mrs. Van der MOST's brassiere a sum of about f.150. in money was found; even her sanitary towel was searched....

NAKED
WOMEN
DANCED

After various civilians had had their houses searched and had been searched on their bodies, the arrests took place. Witness was put in solitary confinement not before Sept. 29th, 1943; she was interrogated and after that released on 5 Oct, 1943. While in prison she has observed through a crack in the door, how some of the women, like Mrs. HOWENER and Mrs. van der MOST after interrogations were bathed by an Indonesian 'mandoer' (guard). After these women were carried into their cells unconscious.

The male accused, witness saw walking round with their heads clipped (VERPALEN, BUIS, de VRIES, LANTING, BEUKERS, and others). The Japanese authorities indicated as chief leaders in this sensational affair: HAGA, van der KOOY, van der LINDEN, WARDENIER, BEUKERS, BUIS, de VRIES, den HAR'OGH, FILIPSEN, VERPALEN and ROUHUIS.

All the female prisoners were sentenced to death, they were: Mrs. HAGA, Mrs. BRACHUS, Mrs. VERPALEN, Mrs. BART and Sister REICHELT.

.....

On the 10th May 1943 a person named MAURITS, KAREL JACOB, who had not been interned, 59yrs of age, retired employee of the K.P.M., living at BANDJERMASIN, was arrested by order of the Japanese authorities, no reasons were given; HATA at least, knew about this.

After that date his family have never heard from him again and they requested to have inquiries made from the then Japanese authorities at BANDJERMASIN. The daughter of MAURITS KAREL JACOB old 27 years, was also arrested and taken away in August 1943. Nothing has been heard from her since. Lastly his son-in-law was arrested and taken away on August 4th, 1943. Nothing has been heard from him since. In despair, his wife committed suicide by hanging herself; she left behind 3 children, 6, 3 and 2 yrs old. It should be reported that after the occupation of BANDJERMASIN by Australian troops, two human skulls were found in the horse where TAKAHASHI and HATA had lived. The pantry of that house showed spots of blood on the walls and on the floor. When the affair was being investigated, TAKAHASHI and HATA lived in this house.

Skulls found

.....

On the 24th June 1944, Martinus BRAHIM was arrested, suspected of anti-Japanese feelings because he regularly attended Native-Christian meetings. Before his case was investigated, suspect was subjected to the following tortures and maltreatments:

1. They started off by a number of strokes with a piece of firewood on the forehead.

2. Next, wounds were inflicted with a burning cigarette below both eyes.

3. After this suspect was beaten with the butt of a rifle on the right eye and cheek. The victim lost a tooth and became deaf.

4. Next, the victim was hung alternatively by the left and right wrist whilst a stick, 1 m. long, was fastened between the ankles. He was beaten very badly on the back, sides and legs; then suddenly the rope by which he was hanging was loosened so that he fell on the back of his head.

5. His right-testicle was bound with a piece of rope which rope was pulled strongly several times.

6. Another time the victim was hung from his waist, head down. Next, they poured water down his nose with a kettle, during an hour, which caused the victim to become unconscious several times. This 'showpiece' the victim had to undergo for 5 consecutive days.

Torture

Testicle Torture

During the interrogation the same treatment was applied, together with some 'lighter' tortures, such as beating with the butt of a rifle on the finger-tips, etc.

The victim was released from prison on 5th Sept. 1945 and even now scars and marks are still visible (2 Oct. 1945) Apart from this torturing the food was so bad, that this victim was ill and in bed for another 4 - 5 weeks.

Was signed:
Mrs. Hoedt.

.....

1696A

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, February 1, 1946, appeared before me, Hoester J.B.KIN, acting judge-advocate with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, the person suspected:

YAMAMOTO Seichi, aged 40, Okayama, Japan, 1st Lieut. (Lieut. Commander) Japanese Navy, at present under arrest in the Government jail.

The interrogation takes place through the intermediary of the sworn interpreter for the Japanese language, J.N. HEYBROEK, Captain of the Infantry, R.N.I.A. (Royal Neth. Indies Army).

When did you arrive in Pontianak? On July 2, 1942.

What was your position then? Petty naval officer.

What was your function when you arrived at Pontianak? I was incorporated with the guards garrison. As from September 1, 1942, I was second in command of the Special Police.

.....

Document shown to the person suspected, whereupon he has undersigned this official record, on which the acting judge-advocate and the interpreter have also put their signatures.

The person suspected, signed: in Japanese characters
The acting judge-advocate, signed: J.B. KIN

The interpreter, signed J.N. HEYBROEK.

Today, February 1, 1946, the interrogation of the suspect YAMAMOTO is continued.

Do you know where the sons of the Sultan, Pangeran Adipati and Pangeran Agoeng are buried? They have been arrested and apprehended in the local prison. They were beheaded the same day. Pangeran ADIPATI was beheaded by MAGALANI, then Pangeran AGOENG was beheaded by I do not know. They are buried in a mass grave at MANDOR, together with 37 or 38 others. I want to add that these Pangerans were beheaded at MANDOR also.

Shown to the person suspected and undersigned.

The suspect signed: in Japanese characters
The acting judge-advocate signed: Hoester J.B.KIN.

The interpreter, signed: J.N. HEYBROEK

Today, February 4, 1946, the interrogation of suspect YAMAMOTO was continued in the presence of the Japanese interpreter Captain HENYBROEK.

You have asked to talk to the Japanese interpreter in order to amplify your statement. What else do you want to tell?

In BANDOR there have been 8 or 9 mass executions, at which I was present once or twice.

At SOENGEI DOERIAN there have been 2 mass executions. At SOENGEI DOERIAN once 240 people were executed and another time 10 to 13 people. In fact I was present twice at executions in SOENGEI DOERIAN. One time nobody was killed, the other time 13 people. I was not present at the other executions at SOENGEI DOERIAN. At BANDOR 1,000 people were executed, at KETAPANG 100. At PONTIANAK behind the catholic cemetery there are 13 more graves apart from that of the Sultan of Pontianak, which has already been indicated by me.

.....

Have any other executed or arrested people been buried in PONTIANAK?

Behind the barracks near a bamboo-tree there are another four graves. Four people are there who died in the head-guard of the barracks; but I do not know who they are. ITO and TSZUGE and DIAZMA may know it possibly.

But how many people altogether have been executed at PONTIANAK and BANDOR?

240 Chinese, who are all buried at SOENGEI DOERIAN. I believe, however, that among those 240 Chinese there are 20 Natives who were mixed up in cases with Chinese. These 240 people were mixed up in a conspiracy against the Japanese. Elsewhere 1,100 people are buried who had also conspired against Japan.

The principal objection against you is NOT that you executed spies, but mainly men, women and children who not even thought about conspiracies against the Japanese, and even less about planning them!

That I understand now I also think that it is wrong.

Can you prove the existence of conspiracies against the Japanese at PONTIANAK?

I have seen official records of interrogation on this matter. However, these were burned before the capitulation of Japan. There are no more arms, letters and other pieces of evidence. The arms seized have been given to the Japanese troops for use and the letters taken etc. have been forwarded to Sourabaya.

Why were these official records burned before the capitulation and when?

These documents were burned by HONDJO, head of the Tokeithai office. This happened by order of our Headquarters. I heard this on July 28, 1945, when I returned from a tour against the Dayaks. I had left on June 18, 1945, in connection with the murder of MAGATANI by the Dayaks. This burning of papers happened between June 18 and July 28, 1945.

Who gave the order to execute all those 1340 people?

The 1100 people were executed by order of DAIGO TADASHIGA at BALIKPAPAN; the 240 people by order of KA ADA MITSUHIHAKI; both commanding the naval base group at BALIKPAPAN. MITSUHIHAKI was the successor of TADASHIGA. Of those 1100 people 46 have been before the Court Martial and were all sentenced to death. Of the group of 240 people 17 have been court-martialled and sentenced to death.

Why was only such a small part of the suspects court-martialled?

Indeed that was incorrect. But because the suspects were dangerous to Japan, they had to be punished.

Who in PONTIANAK decided whether a suspect was to be court-martialled?

TAKAGATSUCHI of the Minseibu at BANDJER MASIN, and others.

Where the people arrested tortured during their interrogation?

Yes, that has happened.

Do you know what happened to the President of the Chan Hwe Ng Jap Soen at PONTIANAK?

I illtreated that man myself. I applied the water-torture on him and also the electricity test (torture).

Did you want Ng Jap Soen to sign a document stating that he and another 300 Chinese were mixed up in a conspiracy against Japan?

I am responsible for what happens to the people arrested at the Tokeithai. I did not torture Ng Jap Soen myself, but interpreter HAYASHI and TOKAGASCHI, KLBU of the Minseibu at BANDJER MASIN (police department).

Well, did you or did you not torture Ng Jap Soen?

No, but I saw Ng Jap Soen before and after his interrogation.

How do you know that the electricity and the water torture were applied to him?

I believe that these tortures were applied to Ng Jap Soen. However, I did not see it myself.

Did Ng Jap Soen die?

Yes, in prison. He is buried near the grave of the Sultan of Pontianak. I was not present at his funeral.

Do you remember the clerk Patia-Sina?

Yes.

Do you know that he was arrested and then died?

I received a report from a certain TAHATA, to the effect that PATIASINA had died. I then went to look at the body.

Was the body covered with blood?

The body was still dressed. I did not see that there was blood. The grave was dug by TABATA and TAHADA of the Tokeithai.

Was PATTIASINA also interrogated in the small pavillion on the left of the Residency-House?

Yes.

How was PATTIASINA buried? He was buried in a tikar (mat).

Your statement concerning as to who decided whether the suspect was to appear before Japanese Court-Martial is not clear.

There was no special authority who decided about that. All sorts of police functionaries were allowed to remit cases to Court-Martial (the suspect mentions several names).

Were you also allowed to remit suspects to Court Martial?

Yes.

Were other police instances allowed to refuse orders by the Tokeithai?

No, they had to obey these orders.

How is it that in both conspiracies mentioned by you only such a few people were remitted to Court-Martial? and the others executed without trial.

TRIAL WOULD HAVE TAKEN 2-3 Years
All ought to have been court-martialled, but the trial of nearly 1000 people would have taken 2 or 3 years perhaps, and moreover the enemy was near.

That last is strange; when were the conspiracies discovered?

October 1943.

At that time there was no enemy in the neighbourhood; Hollandia in New-Guinea was conquered in April 1944 only and there was not even allied air action in the Indies at the time!

That is true, but at that time there has been a submarine in front of the mouth of the Kapoeas. However, there was no allied soldier then in the Indies.

Then why was it necessary to be so hardhanded with 1100 suspects instead of trying them properly?

The first hundred were executed by order of TADASHIGE, as mentioned by me before; the others by order of his successor.

Were all those 1100 men arrested at the same time?

That was done in parties, not all at one time.

After the first arrests, did not the other suspects become afraid?

Yes, but because their names were mentioned by those arrested first, they also were arrested.

Were any weapons found with the suspects?

Yes, 250, which originated from British and Dutch armies.

Has there ever been any revolt against the Japanese at PONTIANAK?

No. The information concerning the conspiracy came from BANDJANASIN.

Do you believe that by torturing suspects they can be made to confess all sorts of things?

Yes, I can well imagine that.

Torture

Have you ever executed people yourself?

Yes, the native ruler of KETAPANG, a Chinese and a Native teacher.

Had you received authorization to this effect from your chief or did you act on your own responsibility?

I executed all three by order of UEZUCHI (probably now in Japan). A commander of the Kebi Thai, also of the Tokeithai.

.

Shown to the suspect, whereupon this official record was undersigned by the suspect, the interpreter and the acting judge advocate.

The suspect:	The interpreter	The acting Judge-Advocate:
signed: in Japanese characters	signed: J.N.HUYBROEK	signed: Leicester J.B.KAN.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, March 3, 1946, appeared before me, Mr. J.B.KAN, commissioner for the preliminary investigation at PONTIANAK with the Temporary Court Martial, assisted by the secretary Mr. A.J. BILLROTH, the suspect YAMAMOTO SOICHI,

age 40 years old, occupation: Captain of the Navy, now incarcerated in Pontianak prison.

As acting Judge-Advocate you have told me some time ago, how you participated in executions of people or were a witness at same. Yes, that is correct.

Where did those executions occur? At MANDOR.

How many times did you go there in connection with those executions? Eight times I went there.

Were you in command at those 8 executions? Yes, I was in command.

At MANDOR did you kill any people yourself? Yes, three people I executed with my own hands, beheaded them, namely the native ruler of Ketapang, a teacher ELIAS and a Chinese KIO BA THEK (written as indicated by the accused).

Had anybody ordered you to behead those people? This happened by order of the commander of the special 22nd landing division at Balikpapan.

Had you received order from a high quarter for the executions lead by you? Yes, from the commander of the said landing division, through the intermediary of UESUGI KIMIEI, commander of the Keibita.

Have you ever executed people by order of OHAJIMA? No, not at MANDOR, but at SOENGEI DOERIAN.

How do you know in how many graves the victims at MANDOR are buried?

Because I was present at eight executions, I can indicate 8 mass graves.

.

Were the victims fettered at the time of their execution?

The hands were tied on the back with ropes, which were not untied after death.

Was care taken that the heads remained with the bodies to which they belonged?

No, everything was thrown in in a heap in the pit.

Who decided as to whom was going to be executed?

I received the list of people to be executed from UESUGI KEIICHI and then went to the prison.

Did the suspects wear numbers on their clothes?

Yes, but there were prison-numbers.

After showing to the suspect this official record is undersigned by him, the commissioner, the secretary and the Japanese interpreter.

The Suspect, signed: in Japanese characters.
The secr. signed A.J.BILLROTH, Commissioner s.J.B.KAN
The interpreter, signed: unreadable

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, March 19, 1946, appeared before me, Keester J.B. KAN, Commissioner for the legal preliminary investigation with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, assisted by the Secretary, Mr. J.A. BROUWER, B.L.

the suspect YAMAMOTO SOICHI

Did the Tokkeitai receive information from HAYASHI SHUICHI?

Yes. Hayashi has reported, for instance, that the natives and the Chinese organised meetings, where the advance of the allies and the retreat of the Japanese was discussed. Only at the investigation it appeared who were the dangerous people. HAYASHI did not indicate any special names.

Where is the former Tokkeitai Commander UESUGI now?

I think in Japan, Yokosuka Naval Base, near Yokohama.

You admit to have been active in the investigation into the two conspiracies. Moreover you have admitted that during the interrogations of the suspects tortures were applied to them, as a result of which confessions of guilt were obtained, whereupon the people mentioned have been executed.

What you say there is the correct course of events and I also admit that I am responsible for the acts of the Tokkeitai, therefore also for their deaths. I admit, that the tortures of the suspects and their executions were "bad".

Executions were "bad"

You say, that your superiors of the 22nd Naval Base (Special) at BALIKAPAN gave the orders for the execution, but what do you think about your own responsibility in this respect; in fact, your superiors had to act according to the reports and interrogations of the Tokaitai, where you were the second in command so to say, after UESUGI and later OKAJIMA.

Can you indicate the graves of the victims of the second conspiracy, who were buried at SOENGEI DOMRIAN?

Yes, part of them.

Were the possessions of those executed seized and confiscated? If so, what happened with them?

The valuable objects were taken away from the houses by UESUGI himself and transported to BALIKPAPAN. Thus, with NAGATANI, I took f.80,000. from KAME LIANG NIE's rubber plantation at SOENGEI A BAWANG, which UESUGI took to BALIKPAPAN. Personally I did not enjoy any of this money.

Took money

Can you tell something about the Court Martial which sentenced some of those arrested to death?

I was present at a session of the Court Martial. The Court was composed of: Col. YATAJI, Captain TAKATA and KAWAI, registrar ARAKI, and another Captain whose name I do not remember. There were 36 accused, who, in a session lasting from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. were all sentenced to death.

*Trial 4 hrs
36 killed*

YATAJI was second man of the Minscibu at MANDJERASIN. The three Captains were from Soerabaja, all of the Navy. TAKATA read out the charge and the results of the investigation, which were translated into Malay by KATO. Then the accused was asked what they had to say, whereupon they all confessed guilty. There was no further interrogation of them or of witnesses. I remember that one of the accused, I know that this was PENAGIAN said something about his children. Further nothing was discussed, whereupon the Court Martial, after deliberating for half an hour, sentenced the accused to death.

After showing this official record to the suspect, the same has been undersigned by him, by the Commissioner, by the Secretary and the interpreter.

The suspect, The Secretary The Commissioner
signed in signed: J.A. Brouwer signed: J.B. KAN
Japanese character

The interpreter,
signed: unreadable

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crime Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch reports with annexed English translations are true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents entitled:

"Five official records containing signed statements of YAMAMOTO SEICHI, 1st. lieutenant Japanese Navy, made up by Dr. J.B. KAN acting judge-advocate with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, dated February 1st and 4th, March 3rd and 19th, 1946."

which documents are parts of the official records of the NEFIS.

Signature:

Batavia, 7th June 1946.

SEAL

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de WELD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney - General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de WELD

"FIRST Plot"

1697A

English Translation of the Malay Text in the 'Borneo Sinbun' of
Saturday, 1 July, 1944, Nr. 135, 2nd File.

Doc. 5922

AN EXTENSIVE TRAITORS PLOT TO ATTACK NIPPON HAS BEEN ROUTED OUT:

The leaders of the plot and others have been shot dead.

Complete peace and order have returned to Western Borneo once more.

(Announcement of the troops in this province d.d. 1st July 19 syvowa - 1944-)

A unit of the naval forces at PONTIANAK which, already for a long time, knew about the secret conspiracy which was very wide-spread, to rebel against the Japanese in the province of Western Borneo, PONTIANAK, with SINGAWANG and the surrounding district as a centre, continued to watch closely until on the morning of the 23rd Zijugatu (Oct.) of last year when the first mass-arrests took place and on the morning of the 24th January of this year another mass-arrest took place.

Secret
Conspiracy

From that date very exacting investigations were continued against the Sultan (Prince) of PONTIANAK and some hundred people who were connected with it who already had been arrested with the result that a fear-inspiring plot to attack Nippon with arms, was abandoned.

Therefor, during the session of the Court Martial of the Navy, the leaders of the plot and others were sentenced to death and executed by a firing squad on June 28th.

Names of the leaders of the conspiracy:

J. E. PATTIASINA, 51 yrs of age, Ambonese, assimilated European, suspended as Soomu Kakarityo PONTIANAK (head of the general affairs department of the Resident's Office).

SJARIF MOHAMAD ALKADRI, 74 yrs of age, Indonesian of Arabic origin, Sultan of PONTIANAK. X

PANGERAN ADIPATI, 31 yrs of age, Indonesian of Arabic origin, no occupation (heir of the Sultan of PONTIANAK)

PANGERAN ACEENG, 26 yrs of age, Indonesian of Arabic origin, Secretary to the Sultan of PONTIANAK (fourth child of the Sultan)

Ng. NJIAP SOEN, 40 yrs of age, Chinese, importer and exporter of products, Kakyo Tosei Kaityo (head of the League of Chinese Overseas).

LOEMBAN PEA, 43 yrs of age, Batak, suspended as Head of the Police-station at Pontianak.

ROBBINI, 43 yrs of age, Soendanesse, assimilated European, (Ex-Med.Off. 1st Cl. with the P.N.I.A.) suspended as Director of the C.B.Z.-hospital (Central Civilian Hospital) at PONTIANAK.

YEI LIANG KI, 54 yrs of age, Chinese importer.

Ng. NJIAP KAN, 35 yrs of age, Chinese, Manager of the ice-factory Kakyo Fosei Kaityo, SINGKAWANG, (head of the League of Chinese Overseas at Singkawang)

PANUGIAN, 48 yrs of age, Batak, suspended Kyoiku Kakarityo, Sigakukan Pontianak Syuutizityo, (head of the Education Department of Education Inspection of the Resident's Office at PONTIANAK)

NOTO SOEDJONG, 42 yrs of age, Madurese, suspended as Suito Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo, (head of the Finance Department of the Resident's Office Pontianak)

F.J. LOWAY PAATH, 44 yrs of age, Menadonese, former Koekika Syoki (clerk with a commercial department) of a Company.

G. W. OCT. VIANUS LUCAS, 42 yrs of age, Menadonese, suspended as Sinrin Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo (head of the Forestry department of the Resident's Office at PONTIANAK)

ONG TJOE KIE, 52 yrs of age, of Dutch-Chinese origin, assimilated European, former clerk-editor with the Ass. Resident of SINGKAWANG, without occupation.

OERAI ALIOEDIN, 23 yrs of age, Indonesian, suspended as Guntyo Singkawang, (head of the Singkawang-district)

GOESTI SAOEMAN, 44 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent ruler of KITABANG: X

MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM TS/OEDIN, 40 yrs of age, of Indonesian-Chinese origin, Sultan (Prince) of SAMBAS.

SAWON WONGSO OTOMODJO, 45 yrs of age, Javanese, suspended as Siho Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo (head of the Justice-department of the Resident's Office of PONTIANAK)

ABDOEL SAMAD, 51 yrs of age, Batak, suspended as Daini Zyoyaku Pontianak Siykusyo, (municipal official of PONTIANAK)

SOENARJO MERTEN RDOJO, 33 yrs of age, Javanese, suspended as Director of the Lunatic-asylum at PONTIANAK.

MOHAMMAD J/TIM, 38 yrs of age, Padangser, suspended as Sempaku Kakarityo Pontianak Sytuutizityo (head of the Shipping-department of the Resident's Office at PONTIANAK)

RUDEN MAS SOEDIJONO, 31 yrs of age, Javanese, former radio-operator of a Company.

NASAROEDIN, 35 yrs of age, Batak, suspended as Tikusan Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo (head of the Cattle-breeding department of the Resident's Office at PONTIANAK)

SOEDARMADI, 30 yrs of age, Javanese, suspended as Noomu Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo (head of the Agricultural department of the Resident's Office at PONTIANAK)

TAMBOELAN, 29 yrs of age, Batak, suspended as Zeimu Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo (head of the Tax-department of the resident's office at Pontianak)

Tih Boon Khe, 42 yrs of age, Chinese, formerly a journalist.

NABROEN SOETAN RANGERAN, 31 yrs of age, Batak, suspended Syoko Kakarityo Syuutizityo (head of the records-office of the Resident's office PONTIANAK)

E. LONDOK KAWENCIAN, 44 yrs of age, Menadonese, suspended as Daiiti Zyoyaku Pontianak Siyaksuyo (functionary with the municipal office Pontianak)

W.F.M. TEWU, 51 yrs of age, Menadonese, suspended as Soomu Kakari Hisyoty Pontianak Syuutizityo (Secretary of the General Affairs Dep. of the Resident's Office at Pontianak).

WAGIMINRI WONSOSEMITO, 27 yrs of age, Javanese, suspended as Soomukakari Syoki Pontianak Syuutizityo (clerk with the General Affairs Dep. of the Resident's Office at PONTIANAK)

N. LOENG KHOI, 45 yrs of age, Chinese, Kakyo Toseikai Hisyo, Pontianak (secretary of the League of Chinese Overseas at Pontianak).

THENG SWA TENG, 47 yrs of age, Chinese director of an oil-factory former Capt. of the Chinese at SINGKAWANG:

R.M. ACHMAD DIPONEGORO, 40 yrs of age, Javanese, doctor at the C.B.Z. at PONTIANAK:

ISMAL, 34 yrs of age, Javanese, doctor of the C.B.Z. Eisci Kakarityo (Head of the Civil Health Dep.) at SINGKAWANG.

AHMAD MAIDIN, 40 yrs of age, Br. Indian, manager of the Yamato-cinema.

AMULIAH ROEBINI, 33 yrs of age, Javanese, wife of Dr. ROEBINI.

NOERLIHA PANANGIAN, 45 yrs of age, Batak, wife of the school-supervisor PANANGIAN.

TENGKOE IDRIS, 50 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of SOKKADAMA. X

GOESTI MESIP, 43 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of SIMBANG. X

SJARIF SALEH, 63 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of KOFBOE. X

GOESTI ABDOEL HAMID, 42 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of NGABANG (LANDAK) X

ADE MOHAMMAD ARIF, 40 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of SANGGAU. X

GOESTI MOHAMMAD YEPI, 41 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of SEKADAN. X

GOESTI DJAFAR, 52 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of TAJAN. X

RADEN ABDOELBAHRI DAMOE TERDAMA, 41 yrs of age, Indonesian, independent-ruler of MEMPAWAH. X

Egia

MOHAMAD THALUFIEK, 63 yrs of age, independent-ruler of MEMTAWAH. X

A.T.P. LANTING, 46 yrs of age, Menadonese, assimilated European, suspended as Syoko Kakarityo Pontianak Syuutizityo (working in the record-office of the Resident's Office in PONTIANAK).

R/DEB N. JAFRANA, 43 yrs of age, Indonesian, suspended as Guntyo Pontianak (head of a district of Pontianak).

Short survey of the affair.

The affair started in Itigatu (January) of the 17 syowa (1942) at the time of the occupation of PONTIANAK by the Japanese Army.

" Left " At that time there were amongst the inhabitants of this province, with PONTIANAK as a centre, 13 influential parties. The leaders of these organisations all were under the influence of the leaders of the 'left' movement, amongst whom were members of the Perindra, with communistic ideas.

What they were planning was, taking advantage of the confusion at the Japanese invasion in this part, to establish the independence of Western Borneo in one 'coup'.

After several secret conferences these very rebellious elements agreed to watch closely the Civil Administration of the Japanese Army and to plan accordingly the steps to be taken by the independence-movement for Western Borneo.

Because these people's thoughts were constantly concentrated on the attack of Nippon and because there also was a very strong opinion that all the twelve independent states should disappear when the 'Country of the people of Western Borneo' had been established, the Sultan of PONTIANAK became very much alarmed and towards the end of the third month of that year he agreed with the 13 afore-mentioned organisations to participate in the attack upon Nippon.

X At a conference of the independent-rulers about mid-April, the Sultan of PONTIANAK persuaded the other 11 independent-rulers to join the plot upon which they came to an agreement.

About that time, two men, called PATTIASIN, ex-principal clerk with the former Dutch Government and RICH RD, ex-chief Inspector of Police with the former Dutch Government who had been imprisoned by the Japanese Army

for being anti-Japanese, were released on the festive-day of Kigensetu (memorial day of the origin of Japanese emperors) on the 11th Nigatu (Feb.) after having sworn an oath of loyalty to the C.C. of the troops, who had cunningly pretended to have become pro-Japanese.

After they had been released, however, they soon took the lead of the organisation of the 13 afore-mentioned parties and with zeal prepared the attack on Nippon, thus becoming influential figures in this affair.

On the 1st April of that year the C.C. of the Japanese Army by an order of the day ordered that all movements like the Parindra and other political organisations must be dissolved and were prohibited, this caused much alarm amongst the anti-Japanese members.

Then, mid-Gogatu (May) after having held a conference, the representatives of the 13 afore-mentioned parties, those who did not belong to any of these parties like PATTIASIAN, at the time Soemu Kakarityo Gunseibu (head of the General Affairs Dep. of the C.C. of the Japanese Army) ROEBINI, private doctor at Pontianak, formerly Med.Off. 1st Cl. R.M.I.A. PANGERAN AGOENG, Secretary to the Sultan of PONTIANAK, Ng. NJIAP SOEN, Tyuka Sokaityo (head of the Chinese League) and other united comrades. In total 22, decided to dissolve all difference between people, parties and races, to form a uniting tie in order to pursue the one object, to attack Nippon and to establish the 'Nissuikai'-organisation which to all appearances would seem to be pro-Nippon under the leadership of NOTO SOEDJONO, general chairman of the province and commissioner of the PARINDRA Western-Kalimantan, to prepare the front against Nippon at the greatest possible speed.

Therefor they fervently started to establish a movement amongst the lower classes and their influence increased day by day.

In July of the same year NOTO SOEDJONO, general chairman of the 'Nissuika' handed a request to the C.C. of the Army that the organisation afore-mentioned must be recognized and thus strengthen the resistance-movement 'Nissuika' which appeared to be pro-Nippon. In the tenth month, however, an order was issued by the MINSEIBU Pontianak Sibutyo (Head of the Branch-office Minseibu) that the organisation must be dissolved.

From that time they used the 'DEMOEDA MOEHAM'DIJAH'-movement by making this organisation the centre of the plot, hiding themselves behind the mask of what seemed to be religious meetings.

PATTIASINA, Soemakakarityo Minseibu Pontianak Sibuy (Head General Affairs of the Branch-office of the Minseibu) who at that time played the principle part in the traitors-plot, had a very influential authority, using his position of accepting and dismissing Indonesian civil-servants, which was completely under his control.

He had agreed with PANGERAN ADINTI, heir and successor of the Sultan of PONTIANAK and with Ng NJIAP SOEN, Kakyo Toseikaityo (head of the Chinese League) and others that they would together await the opportunity to accomplish the attack upon Nippon.

At that time the leaders of the conspiracy had the impression, based on deceptive radio communications, that the united American and Australian armies would attack the East Indies in December, which was absolutely unfounded and about which we laughed a great deal.

Because they also know that at BANDJERMASIN rebellious comrades, under the leadership of the former Governor HAGA would stand up, pugnacious people like PATTIASINA, PNANGIAN, ADIPATI and others wanted to accomplish the revolt according to plan.

Because they did not have the whole-hearted co-operation of the Chinese group, who first wanted to watch the aspect of the war, quietly, for the time being, the plan failed.

After this PATTIASINA had separate meetings with the twelve independent-rulers seizing the opportunity that they all were at PONTIANAK in connection with the meeting to be held with regard to the determination of the independency-budget. He gave them information about the conspiracy which had already been prepared with the result that he took an oath with them that they would revolt.

Because the propaganda by means of untrue communications from America and England had been very intense from the end of the year 17 syowa (1942) till about mid of the year 18 Syowa (1943) which propaganda had been full of cunning and deception about the retreat of the German Army from Stalingrad, the transfer of the Japanese vanguard from the Isl. of GUADALCANAL in order to bring the Japanese Army to the front elsewhere, and because of the evacuation by the Axis-Army of North-Africa, the Chinese group in Western-Borneo which always had the habit to take the winning side, suddenly revealed her intentions and whole-heartedly took part in the conspiracy.

In the meantime MAKALIWI and Dr. SOESILO arrived, respectively Inspectors of Agriculture and Public Health, from BANDJERMASIN at PONTIANAK and they did their utmost to come into contact with the members of the plot in every district and they supported them and encouraged them.

PATTIASINA and the others, however, were very much alarmed because they had received a very hasty message that a great many members of the plot HAGA at BANDJERMASIN had already been arrested by the authorities during mid-May of the 18th year syowa (1943).

They hastily discussed the necessary measures and obtained full agreement with regard to the steadfastness and courage to accomplish the plan as already had been agreed upon before and which had as an object to stir up a revolt amongst the lower classes of the population of Western-Borneo.

As the central body to bring about the revolt amongst the lower classes of the population the secret organisation 'SOEKA RELA' (Voluntary corps of armed forward troops) was established in June.

Since that time they held meetings, several times to discuss the preparations for the attack and they decided that the attack would take place in the beginning of Zyunigatu (December) of the 18th year Syowa (1943) whilst all the details concerning the formation of the attacking troops, the accumulation and transport of weapons, ammunition, the expenses with regard to food, etc. were discussed.

On the evening of the 16th Zyugatu (Oct.) of this year the principle leaders, amounting to 69 persons, held a secret conference in the building MEDAN SEFAKAT at PONTIANAK, after the general discussions had been concluded a conclusive agreement was reached with regard to the revolt and with regard to decisions concerning the details. The agreement was as follows:

'At 2.30 in the morning of the 8th December the attack will take place: occupy the Keibitai (M.P.-office) kill the soldiers of the Nippon Army, seize the most important positions in the town, whilst another unit will storm the Residency's Offices, attack the civil-servants of the Minseibu and the employees of the Nippon Companies and murder them.'

In addition the foundation of the State was drawn up in great lines as follows:

The name of the State was decided to be 'NEGERI RA_JAT BORNEO BARAT' (people's country of Western Borneo) an agreement was reached with regard to the constitution, the outlines of the Government, the design for the flag, people were appointed who would occupy important places like the Prime Minister, PANGERAN ADIPATI, the Vice-President, PATTIASINA and 18 Ministers, the Head of the Secretary, the Mayor of PONTIANAK, measures with regard to Religion, the Courts of Justice, the Criminal Judge the circulation of money, and a special message to America and England after the new country had been established were taken and a meeting after the establishment of the new State, to celebrate victory in war, would be held.

All these, however, were purely visions they dreamed about, ideals which never could be realized, it was like the saying "to hope for dew at mid-day" and we only pitied them for their stupidity.

Thus on the 23rd Oct. of last year a unit of the Naval Forces at PONTIANAK, which had exerted all its powers to watch patiently and awaited their opportunity to cause a sudden break by making a mass-arrest in the right quarters and thus amongst other people, PATTIASINIA was taken.

The other leaders who had managed to evade arrest were very much alarmed and held an emergency-meeting in the palace of the Sultan of Pontianak and in the house of ROEBINI to discuss measures that should be taken, but they could not come to an agreement regarding the right measures to be taken immediately in connection with the circumstances. They only agreed that they would determine their attitude after they could watch closely how the investigations by the authorities would proceed.

Because they know that in the meantime prosecution would be continued with great cunning, they drew up a plan to kill the members of the Keibitai (M:P:) by means of poison and thus reach their goal speedily, before their collaborators in the plot who were in prison would have betrayed all their secrets.

Several times this plan was discussed and a definite scheme was made which was so wicked that it looked like the workings of an evil Ghost.

- " "

N.B.

At the bottom of this article from the 'Borneo Sinbun' we are referred to the 'MoekaIII' for the sequence. This 'page III', however, is not available. (Note translator).

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JOUGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is an English translation of the original Malay document, entitled:

Malay text of an article in the "Borneo Shimbun" of Saturday 1 July 1944, nr. 135, 2nd File about "an extensive traitors plot to attack Nippon rooted out."

which document is a part of the official records of the Nefis.

SIGNATURE :

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

(Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service)
(SEAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de Weerd, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached of the office of the Attorney - General N.F.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd.

1698A

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain RNIA, Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statements are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original Dutch documents entitled:

- a. Reports of interrogation of HAYASHI SHUICHI, drawn up by J. B. KAN, LL.D., judge-commissioner for the judicial preliminary investigation with the temporary Court Martial at Pontianak, dated respectively 13th March, 14th March and 20th March, 1946, signed by HAYASHI SHUICHI, J. B. KAN, J. N. BROUWER (secretary) and J. N. HEYBROEK (interpreter),
- b. Report of interrogation of HAYASHI SHUICHI, drawn up by A. J. WINSSER, LL.D., acting judge-advocate at Pontianak, dated 16th March 1946, signed by HAYASHI SHUICHI, J. B. KAN, A. J. WINSSER, J. N. BROUWER AND A. J. HEYBROEK,

which original documents are part of the official records of NEFIS.

Signature:

V.C.
Bussin men plot
massacre

SEAL

Batavia, August 30th, 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. DE WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA, Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

Signature: /s/ K. A. DE WEERD

"Second Plot"

SEAL

Today, March 16th, 1946, the interrogation of the suspect HAYASHI SHUICHI was continued in the presence of Judge Advocate on duty, S. J. WINSSER, Bachelor of Law.

Will you now state what you know concerning the so-called "Second Plot?"

In August 1944, I discovered that at SINGKAWANG some Chinese were holding a meeting. I reported this to OKAJIMA who gave me a list of 70 names of people I had to arrest. After the arrest of these 70 people during the interrogation I asked them about their friends of whom I drew up a list, or to be exact, two lists, of about 80 people. This list was copied in writing by TANICUCHI at my office in PONTIANAK. By order of OKAJIMA these 80 people were arrested afterwards. All these 130 people were from SINGKAWANG and, in my opinion, they were arrested on account of their wealth, not because they had committed any crime. This plot had been partly planned by OKAJIMA, NAGATANI, YAMAMOTO and me. Those who were guilty of this plot, in my opinion, deserved imprisonment at the most, but they should not have been beheaded.

Do you remember any names of these 130 people?

There were no natives amongst them, but I do remember the following Chinese: CH FONG SING, TAN I FA, BONG KIM AN, KWEE KONG SHIN, TJENG PANG TIAM, YO BAK HCEI, TAN DJIN CHA, SENG HON SEM, KON DJIN TJHON, TAI SIN THON (this was the man who was in the possession of poison) SIN TJO HIN, SAN FA TJONG, CHA TJONG DJIN, GO GOEI, LIE NIE CHIANG, HO YA CHAN.

Did all these 130 people appear before the Court Martial and were they executed?

Five men from SINGKAWANG and 12 from PONTIANAK appeared before the Court Martial. Then their papers were sent up to SOERABAJA where the Court Martial sentenced them in absentia. About ten of the 130 people were released, the rest were executed, with or without a trial by Court Martial.

Do you know who gave the order for the execution?

The order was given by OKAJIMA who was C. O. of the Keibitai Toketai at PONTIANAK at the time. OKAJIMA received this order from the juridical department of the Second Southern Squadron at SOERABAJA.

Were you present at the interrogation of these 130 people in the capacity of interpreter or as an interrogator? Who were the Toketai people who interrogated these 130 persons? What did these people state during their interrogation?

At the interrogations I acted as interpreter. I arrested people by order of the Toketai - I did not arrest people on my own authority - but if I found someone whom I considered dangerous, I arrested him. OKAJIMA, YAMAMOTO, FURUKAWA and myself; also ISHIHARA who belonged to the ordinary Police. After the electrical treatment and the "water cure" had been applied, they admitted to have planned a scheme for the overthrow of the Japanese authorities. I admit having participated in the application of the above mentioned tortures. I remember to have applied them on CHA KONG DJIN, BONG KIM AN and others, I do not remember their names.

During the interrogations of these 130 people, were reports drawn up and were they signed by them?

Yes, all these reports were signed by them and afterwards sent up to SCERABAJA.

Was the order for the execution given on the strength of these reports? What do you think of all this; these people were executed on the strength of statements which had been made under pressure? Do you think they deserved death?

Yes. A great many of these 130 men were innocent and should not have been executed.

Is their execution connected with the fact that the plot had been partly planned by OKAJIMA, NAGATANI and YAMAMOTO?

The confessions of the suspects had been drawn up by the Toketai personnel and suspects signed them. We anticipated that death sentence would be given on the strength of these reports. They were mostly wealthy and important people and therefore it was better to kill them. Their money and valuables were confiscated by the Toketai and given to OKAJIMA. Where they have been sent to afterwards, I do not know. I did not enrich myself by them, however.

You admit having participated in part of the planning of the "Second Plot"; you state this was not to enrich yourself. What then was your motive?

I participated in the planning of the plot by order of OKAJIMA, but at the first interrogations, it was already clear to me that the whole plan was premeditated. By participating in the plan, I thought to rise in the estimation of my superiors.

Did any business people interest themselves in this plot?

I learned from OKADA that business men like SAKAKIBARA, NAWATA, INAGAKI and HOSAKA were very much interested in this plot and discussed it with the Tokeitai men.

Suspect is confronted with the report of interrogation of the witness, SOEKARDI dated March 15th 1946, on which suspect states:

SOEKARDI was my servant. I admit having cut SOEKARDI in the right thigh, I believe with a knife because I was angry with the baby of SOEKARDI, a child of 9 months. I do not remember whether I maltreated the baby or not.

The report was read to suspect after which it was signed by him and by the Superintendent, the Judge Advocate on duty, the Secretary and the Interpreter.

The Suspect: /s/ HAYASHI SHUICHI
(In Japanese Characters)

The Superintendent
/s/ J. B. KAN

The Judge Advocate on Duty:
/s/ S.J. WINSSER

The Secretary
/s/ J. N. BROUWER

The Interpreter
/s/ J. N. HEYDROEK

1699A

French Mission
in Japan

Tokyo, 23 Sept 1946

No. 599/AM

Lt Col. J. D. Reed Collier London.

General de CA PECHKOFF,
French Ambassador,
Chief of the French Mission
in Japan, to
M'sieur Onoto, French Prosecutor
I.M.T.F.E. Tokyo

STAMP
illegible

Tokyo

Forwarding Memorandum

Nature of Enclosures

Number

Remarks

Copy of a document addressed
by the Minister of Foreign
Affairs:
Written report of the interro-
gation of the Japanese Lieut.
SHOJI MOTOYOSHI commanding a
detachment at BERAU (BORNEO),
accused of having ordered the
execution of M. & Mme. THOREZ,
French citizens, in 1945

2-1

1

Total

1

STAMP (French Mission in Japan

P. O. Colonel VALLIER
/illegible/

L.B./L.B.

File No. 126

Charge against: SHOJI MOTOYOSHI
SUBJECT: Execution of natives at BERAU in period May/July
1945 and Execution of a Frenchman and his wife at
BERAU

I SHOJI MOTOYOSHI (Lt. JG) of the 2nd guard unit at
TARAKAN & O.C. detachment at BERAU makes the following
declaration:

I was O.C. a detachment of about 60 men at BERAU.

Towards April 1945, the situation became very serious
because of Allied bombardments and the lack of transport and
at the same time there were certain indications of underground
activities. In one instance, 9 soldiers had disappeared while
en route after leaving TARAKAN and their disappearance had
been alleged to be the work of hostile natives.

I ordered 120 natives of various villages to be arrested for interrogation; among them were 4 or 5 women but no children. Little more than half this number were kept in custody for further inquiry. The others were released.

During the further interrogations the detainees confessed and were found guilty. Normally in a case of this kind, the natives would have had to be sent to TARAKAN to appear before a Court Martial, but as I had no means of transport to TARAKAN whatsoever at my disposal, I acted on my own initiative and disposed of the matter as I considered it should be disposed of and gave orders for their execution.

AOKI, officer of the military police supervised the executions which were carried out in three batches during June/July 1945. TAKAHASHI, Chief of the Military Police, was also present at the executions. Four or five women were among the number executed. I think the method of execution was by sabre. I did not personally execute anyone.

About December 1944, the natives revealed, under interrogation that a Frenchman of the name of THOREZ and his wife had a secret radio and were in constant communication with the Allied Forces and were passing on information about the Japanese forces. I sent some soldiers to his house to investigate but all seemed normal and no steps were taken.

During the April interrogations the natives gave us further proofs against THOREZ and his wife.

The first questioning of THOREZ lasted 2 hours. In the course of two other interrogations, faced with the proofs furnished by the natives, he confessed. I ordered the execution of THOREZ and his wife. THOREZ's wife had also been found guilty of subversive activities and besides they asked to die together. - - - - -

The above written declaration was read to me in Japanese and it is a true statement of what I have said.

Signed at BALIKPAPAN, 22 November 1945.

signed (in Japanese characters)
(SHOJI MOTOYOSHI)

Signed in my presence
at BALIKPAPAN on
22 November 1945.

Witness: G. J. PICKARD, Capt.

Certificate:

I, Alexander Ashton, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English language, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 5958.

/s/ A. Ashton

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7700A

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NIFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed interrogation report no. 817 is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document, entitled

"Interrogation report no. 817 of SAIMAN, Florenese, concerning the murder of seven Malay citizens at KOTTA BARSE, LAOET ISLAND (South Borneo) in June 1944, 1553/R",

which interrogation report is a part of the official records of the NIFIS.

SIGNATURE:

/s/ Charles Jongeneel

SEAL

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

MALAY: seven Malay citizens were bayoneted to death at KOTTA BAROE, LAOET Island (South Borneo) in June 1944.

Informant : SAIMAN, Florenese.

Reliability: Clear intelligence, good observes, information considered reliable.

Person Responsible: Five Japanese Soldiers.

FACTUAL:

KOTTA BAROE, LAOET Island (SOUTH BORNEO). June 1944. Seven Malay citizens were bayoneted to death by five Japanese soldiers. They were accused of murder, but were not tried. The population of KOTTA BAROE was compelled to witness the execution.

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 817

PERSONAL DATA: OE BENG KIANG. Informant

Name: Oe Beng Kieng.
 Rank: Civilian
 Age: 21
 Date of birth: 18-8-23
 Place of birth: Bandjermasin, South Borneo.
 Home address: Moerakelajan, Bandjermasin.
 Nationality: Chinese
 Remarks: Good intelligence; considered reliable

PERSONAL DATA: SAIMAN. Informant

Name: Saiman.
 Rank: Civilian.
 Age: 20
 Date of birth: 1924.
 Place of birth: Kg. Postoe, No. 12. Larantoeke (East-Flores.)
 Home address: Kg. Postoe, No 12. Larantoeke (East-Flores.)
 Nationality: Florenese.
 Remarks: Good observer, clear intelligence; considered reliable.

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENIEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch document (with English translation) entitled:

" Signed report on interrogation of HAYASHI SHUICHI, dated March 13th 1946 on Pontianak-massacre,"

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE

(SEAL)

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

VC
Guide for Brothers
Interpreting

2 plots

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

(SEAL)

Interpreting for Pictographs

REPORT

To-day, March 13th, 1946, appeared before me, Mr. J.B. KAN, Commissioner in charge of the preliminary judicial investigations at the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, the suspect:

HAYASHI SHUICHI

State your name, age, address and occupation. HAYASHI SHUICHI, 24 yrs of age, born Ishikawa Ken, Japan, military employee of the Navy.

What schooling did you have and when did you come to PONTIANAK?

At the age of 19, it was in April 1941 I went to the Koa-Vocational school (KOA means 'exaltation of Asia') at Musaschinocho. This school used to be called Kokushi-Kan (Institute for patriots). I attended the Nanyo go ka (South Sea languages department) and learned Malay, English and Economics. I thought namely, that I would be able to find a good job in the South Sea Isl. In Feb. 1943 I, together with about 50 to 60 other students of the Nanyo go ka were told to go to the South Sea region because the Navy needed us. Before we left our knowledge of the Malay language was tested. We left Japan in Feb. 1943, for MAKASSAR, where we arrived in the beginning of March. At MAKASSAR we studied Malay from the papers and from conversation-lessons. About mid-May 1943 we left MAKASSAR again by ship with orders of Col. HANADA that we would have to co-operate with the Keibitai as interpreter in all the places where we would be stationed; we also had to collect information and do all the work the Keibitai ordered us to do. At MAKASSAR amongst other people YOSHIZUMI saw us off. This YOSHIZUMI had been with us as C.C. from the time we left Japan. He belonged to the Information Service (Joho) and also was a Senior Civil Servant. On July 13th 1943 I arrived at PONTIANAK and reported to Capt. UESUGI KEIMEI, head of the Keibitai. In PONTIANAK I became head of the local branch of the Hana Kikan which I established there. The Hana Kikan was an information service of the Navy. The Pontianak-branch of the Hana Kikan came under Hana Kikan of BALIKPAPAN, which again was under the Hana Kikan of SOERABAJA. I had to pass on my information to KIMURA (Senior Civil Servant 2nd Cl.) with the Navy at BALIKPAPAN.

"Kokushi-Kan Institute for Patriots"

Yoshiyumi - of Joho Bd of Info

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Tokeitai. (special Naval Police)?

I did not come under the Tokeitai, but UESUGI, head of the Keibitai was also head of the Tokeitai. I did not receive my orders from the Tokeitai, however. The Tokeitai and I used to exchange information.

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Japanese Civil Police?

I also used to exchange information with the Civil Police, the Police used to give me more information than I gave to them.

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Jap. Civ. Ad. (Minseibu)?

I used to obtain information from the 3rd department of the Adm. Office (Police and Justice). Heads of these sections were YAMAMOTO and KATO and ISHII:

Did you ever interrogate arrested people yourself, or did you only do the detective-work?

Yes, sometimes I interrogated people arrested by the Tokeitai, by order of the Head of the Tokeitai, OKAJIMA RIKI who had succeeded UESUGI as Head of the Tokei Tai and of the Keibi Tai. They were political suspects.

Suspect is confronted with the report of interrogation of Witness RAFIAH by the Commissioner, d.d. March 6th 1946, after which he said:

It is true that these women, together with FONLEM and AMINAH were interrogated by UESUGI, during which interrogation I acted as Malay interpreter. The women in question were accused of having 'fraternized' with Japanese, which had been prohibited by an order of UESUGI. I admit to have slapped these women with the flat of my hand; I also ordered them to undress, this by order of UESUGI. The girls remained undressed for an hour.

Is this usual at interrogations of women in Japan?

I do not know.

You are not a subordinate policeman but a spy who worked independently at PONTIANAK, therefore you did not have to obey such orders by UESUGI.

I agreed with the order that these women should undress. I do not think that these women were actually punishable, but their arrest by order of UESUGI was only a pretext in order to put them in a brothel. The undressing was ordered in order to force the women to admit that they had had contact with Japanese. In the end the women were not placed in a brothel after all, but they were released by order of UESUGI. I do not know why.

For how long were these women confined in the building of the Tokeitai?

I believe about 5 or 6 days. They were in one of the cells at the back of the building.

What information can you give concerning the arrests of numerous Chinese, Natives and also some Europeans who were arrested by the Japanese here in the western part during the second half of '43 and in the first half of '44, and of whom the majority was executed?

There have been two extensive plots. At the time of the first arrests I was in the province, but I was not at PONTIANAK as I was on tour. Personally I only became connected with this affair in Nov. 1943. At the first plot I mainly acted as interpreter and have thus been present at the interrogation of about 200 people. All the Tokeitai people used to relieve each other like YAMAMOTO, OKAJIMA, OKADA, MIYAJIMA, ITO, TABATA, and NAGATANI.

FRATERNIZATION

Do you remember any names of people whom you interrogated?

Yes, I remember TEWO, Raden SOEJONO, PANANGIAN, MOESKITA, RUBINI, MRS. RUBINI, and the PANGERAN ADIPATI.

Because of the late hour the interrogation was adjourned to March 14th, 1946 at 8 a.m.

The Suspect,
was signed,

HAYASHI SHUICHI. (in Japanese characters)

The Superintendent,
was signed,

J.B. KAN.

The Interpreter,
was signed,

(unreadable).

The Secretary,
was signed,

(unreadable).

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R. N. I. A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original documents entitled

Report on enforced prostitution in Western Borneo, N. E. I., during Japanese Naval Occupation by Captain J. N. Keybrock, Intelligence Officer and Interpreter of the Japanese language, Nefis,

has been taken from the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Batavia, July 9th 1946

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. de Weerd, first Lieutenant R. N. I. Higher Official attached of the Office of the Attorney-General N. E. I.

*Nanyo Kōrei House
Ju/
Nanyo Kokatsu
Kobunshi Rosida*

*He had been Imp by
the Jap. Code of the
Warrior - Bushido -
therefore I was even
more surprised -*

Report on enforced prostitution in Western Borneo, N. E. I.

Japanese Naval Occupation.

During the first half of 1943 the Naval garrison Commander of Pontianak, Lt. Cdr. USOCHI KIMCHI (returned to Japan about August 1943, detention requested) issued an order that no Japanese was to have intimate relations with Indonesian or Chinese women. At that time all European and practically all Indo-European women were interned. At the same time he issued the order for the establishment of official brothels. These brothels were to be divided in two groups: three establishments for use of Navy personnel only and five or six for the use of civilians, of which latter one was reserved for the higher officials of the Naval Civil Administration. (Minseibu).

The brothels for Naval personnel were run by the garrison. Under the C. O., the signals Officer, Lt. SUGISAWA AKIYORI was placed in charge and the daily business was attended to by the duty warrant Officer, Sgt. Maj. YAMAMOTO SEIJI. Women who had had relations with Japanese were forced into these brothels, which were surrounded by barbed wire. They were only allowed on the streets with special permission. Permission to quit the brothel had to be obtained from the garrison commander. The Special Naval Police (Tokai Tai) had orders to keep the brothels supplied with women; to this end they arrested women on the streets and after enforced medical examination placed them in the brothels. These arrests were mainly effected by the Sgt. Majors MIYAJIMA JUNKICHI, KOJIMA GOICHI, KUSE KAZUO, and IIO YASUJIRO.

2 | The brothels for civilians were run by NAWATA HISAKAZU, manager of Nanyo Kohatsu K. K. The garrison - commander ordered the Minseibu to attend to this. The Minseibu passed this on to the Hokokukai (Organisation of Japanese businessmen) NAWATA being in charge of the Welfare Department of the Hokokukai, was placed in charge of the brothels for civilians; he used employees of his firm for the routine work, as keeping of accounts, etc. Every morning the nights takings were turned in to the cashier of Nanyo Kohatsu, KITADA KAGETAKA. Women for these brothels were also obtained through the services of Tokai Tai.

2 | The houses for the brothels were obtained from the custodian of enemy property, the furniture was in the case of the naval brothels supplied by the Navy and in case of the civilian brothels by the Hokokukai. Visitors had to pay to the native servant (in the case of the Navy according to rank) who turned in the money daily to the duty warrant Officer or to the cashier of Nanyo Kohatsu. In both cases 1/3 was retained to defray expenses, furniture, food, etc. and 2/3 was credited to the women concerned. Of this they could from time to time take up part for their personal use. A monthly statement had to be rendered to Section I of the Minseibu.

P/

In their search for women the Tokai Tai ordered the entire female staffs of the Minseibu and the Japanese firms to report to the Tokai Tai Office, undressed some of them entirely and accused them of maintaining relations with Japanese. The ensuing medical examination revealed that several were virgins. It is not known with certainty how many of these unfortunates were forced into brothels. Women did not dare to escape from the brothels as members of their family were then immediately arrested and severely maltreated by the Tokai Tai. In one case it is known that this caused the death of the mother of the girl concerned.

Fortunately Dr. Luhlina of Ketapang, an Indonesian medical Officer, who was allowed to continue in practice during the occupation was still available and able to make a sworn statement regarding his medical examination of women by order of Tokai Tai personnel. His evidence shows that women were forced into prostitution.

The above report has been compiled from information obtained from interrogation of Japanese war criminals and from sworn statements by persons concerned.

I declare that the above facts are truly in accordance with above sources of information on my oath as an Intelligence Officer and interpreter of the Japanese language.

Batavia, July 5th 1946.

/s/ JNH

J. N. HELJBROEK, Capt.
Netherlands Forces Intell. Service