

DOCUMENT 5684

1796

Prosecution Document

No. 5684.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

GLEBBS

Synopsis

Netherlands Division I.P.S.

December 1946.

Lt. Col. J.S. Sinninghe Damst

R.N.I.A.,

Assistant Prosecutor

CELEBES  
And Surrounding Islands

Synopsis

Occupation by the Japanese Navy.

I. PRISONERS OF WAR:

1. Murder.

Several murders occurred: P.O.W. were executed without trial and even without any accusation; airmen in particular. These executions were ordered by the highest ranks in the Army and Navy.

- a. At Ralla, South West Celebes, in March 1942 eight Dutch P.O.W. were killed by bayonetting, as stated by Medical Officer MINGELEN, R.M.I.A., in his interrogation-report; Prosecution Document 5518.

The Prosecution enters this document 5518 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. At Tomohon, near Manado, North East Celebes, in September 1944 two American airmen, made P.O.W., were executed on the order of Lt. Colonel KODZAMUTSU, as appears from the affidavit of Major T. ODUMURA, Prosecution Document 5520.

The Prosecution enters this document 5520 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Toli-Toli, South West Celebes, in October 1944 eight American airmen, made P.O.W., were executed. This is stated in the affidavit of Y. HAYASHI, Prosecution Document 5535.

The Prosecution enters this document 5535 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- d. At Kendari, South East Celebes, in November 1944 nine American airmen, made P.O.W. were executed on the order of Admiral OSUGI. as appears from the affidavit by Captain G. TANIGUCHI; Prosecution Document 5532.

The Prosecution enters this document 5532 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. At Singkang, South East Celebes, in July 1945, five American airmen, made P.O.W., were executed on the orders of Lt. General TESHIMA;

at

at any rate such an order was presumed by the C.O. Colonel M. NAKAMURA. Prosecution Document 5521 is his affidavit.

The Prosecution enters this document 5521 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

f. At Beo, Talaud Islands, North of Celebes, in March 1945 four Allied airmen were executed, as so-called punishment without accusation and without trial, on the order of General KATSURA, and at Rainis, Talaud, in June 1945 another Allied airman was executed under the same order. This appears from the statement of the Japanese Colonel KOBA, Prosecution Document 5564.

The Prosecution enters this document 5564 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

g. At Maros, near Macassar, South West Celebes, in July 1945 four Allied airmen, made P.O.W., were executed on the order of Lt. Commander ISHIDA. As appears from the affidavit of Lt. Y. NAKAMURA, Prosecution Document 5533.

The Prosecution enters this document 5533 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

## 2. Camps.

Conditions in the P.O.W. camps in this area generally were about the same as already described in the other areas: the well-known Japanese pattern.

a. At the P.O.W. camp at Macassar, South West Celebes; bad accommodation, no furniture, no bedding, no clothing, overcrowded camps; exhausting labour; labour on military objects; old and unfit men compelled to work; insufficient food, in quantity as well as in quality; bad sanitary conditions; medical supplies were inadequately provided notwithstanding outbreaks of dysentery and malaria; bad health as a consequence of malnutrition, resulting in a high death rate; no Red Cross parcels were distributed; no recreation was provided, even singing was forbidden; no mails; discipline was maintained by a system of terrorization with frequent and severe corporal punishments. This appears from the affidavit by Lt. Commander G.T. COOPER, R.N., Prosecution Document 5503.

The Prosecution enters this document 5503 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Commandant of the camp, Captain DIEUDONNE, R.N.I.A., has given a synopsis of the manhandling and ill-treatment by the Japanese in his report, Prosecution Document 5504: P.O.W. had to climb and stay in a tree full of red ants; various ways of torture were applied; severe beatings, until unconsciousness, resulting in bruised and cracked ribs and also in the necessity of skin-grafting; the Japanese Camp commandant took part in beatings; strangling; watertest; confinement in cells under utterly bad conditions; sick people forced to labour.

The Prosecution enters this document 5504 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. At Teragan, Halmaheira, Molucca's, a camp of British Indian P.O.W. was established, on which the Indian Medical Officer Captain S.N. PAUL reports in his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5538; In February 1945 the Indian P.O.W. were told that they formed a part of the Imperial Japanese Army, on orders of the High Command. Notwithstanding their protests they were forced to do fatigues and military training, under severe discipline involving corporal ill-treatment. Beatings unto unconsciousness, and even death; the Doctor was prevented from appropriate treatment of seriously ill patients although this was possible. Food was very bad, most P.O.W. contracted beri-beri. The sick had to parade and consequently many collapsed; still they were compelled to work.

The Prosecution enters this document 5538 as an exhibit.

- c. At Pomela, near Kendari, in October 1943 a seriously wounded Australian flying officer was left to die although appropriate medical treatment was available; he was not given the promised anaesthetic because when interrogated he refused to give further information than he needed to give according to international law. This is related by Lt. Commander P.E. CARR, R.A.N., Prosecution Document 5517.

The Prosecution enters this document 5517 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

### 3. Executions.

- a. At P.O.W. camp, Macassar, in September 1942 three Dutch P.O.W. (PELETTIER c.s.) who had escaped but had been recaptured, were beheaded without trial. Another group of three Dutch P.O.W. (Lt. HEES c.s.)  
/were

were beheaded about the same time after severe ill-treatment which lasted a week, this is contained in the report of Capt. DIEUDONNE, already introduced exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.

- b. At P.O.W. camp Menado, in March 1942 five Dutch N.C.Os. who had participated in guerilla activities but had surrendered eventually, were executed (group COSIJN). This is mentioned in the statement by Lt. R.J. HENSEL, R.N.I.A.; Prosecution Document 5514.

The Prosecution enters this document 5514 as an exhibit.

The same is related in the affidavit (page 3) of Major W.C. VAN DEN BERG, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5563. This major also mentions the beheading of two Dutch N.C.O. who had defended an aerodrome (WIELINGA and ROBBEMOND) which execution was preceded by serious ill-treatment.

The Prosecution enters this document 5563 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Teragan, various executions, without trial, of Indian P.O.W. occurred:

In March 1945 MOHAMAD DIN was beheaded as a punishment for the alleged theft of a tin of fish.

In April 1945 four P.O.W. (CHINADURY c.s.) were beheaded after severe ill-treatment.

In July 1945 two P.O.W. (MOHAMAD AFSAR c.s.) were beheaded.

In July or August 1945 two P.O.W. escapees were beheaded.

In August 1945 the P.O.W. MOHAMAD RAMZAN was beheaded.

This is reported by Medical Officer PAUL, whose affidavit has already been introduced, exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. CIVILIANS.

### A. Internees.

The interned Dutch population suffered the same unnecessary hardships as in the other areas.

- a. At the Teling-internment camp for men, Menado, food was bad both in quality and quantity, and consisted in the beginning mainly of burnt rice. No medicines were supplied although dysentery broke out, resulting in the death of 10 out of about 150 internees. Discipline was maintained

by terrorization: severe beatings and torture were applied, confinement in cells under miserable conditions.

On July 31, 1942 two inmates of the camp (Dr. WOLFF and DE JONG) were executed and at another place an American colonel, two Roman Catholic priests and a R.C. brother. Shortly afterwards another prisoner, DE LEEUW, was executed.

The same party of prisoners was moved to gaol for about six weeks: for 3 days no water or food was provided, afterwards only a little. No medical care was given although people suffered from dysentery.

After their return to the camp the internees got only one meal a day consisting of rice. Still no medicines were supplied. Sick people were sent to jail, where they had to die from starvation and illness. The only attention given by the Japanese doctor when he visited the camp was that he tried to buy watches.

On June 19th 1945 two internees were executed.

This story of misery is told by one of the victims, H. DALLINGA, Mayor of Manado, Prosecution Document 5544.

The Prosecution enters this document 5544 as an exhibit.

- b. At Pare-Pare, South West Celebes, in the men's-internment camp severe beatings occurred, even of a Roman Catholic priest, who was beaten almost to death. At Bodjoe, South West Celebes, the internees had to live in cowsheds and pigsties, under very bad sanitary conditions. Here as well as at Bolong camp, South West Celebes, food was insufficient. This appears from the interrogation report of the Controller (civil servant) H.J. KOERTS, Prosecution Document 5547.

The Prosecution enters this document 5547 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Aermedidi, the women's internment camp at Manado, beatings occurred regularly. Four girls between 13 and 18 years of age were severely beaten and then forced to stand night and day before the Japanese camp office for about a week at a stretch, without food. Food was insufficient, and caused beri-beri, resulting in the death of many. Medical supplies were inadequate; the Japanese comment was: "What use have you people for medicines? The sooner you die the better. I shall

like it." Sanitation was bad. These conditions appear from the affidavit of the Dutch camp commandant Mrs. A.L. ROLFF, Prosecution Document 5555.

The Prosecution enters this document 5555 as an exhibit.

B. Non-Interned.

1. Tokeitai.

The same pattern of methods of interrogation, torture and ill-treatment, as applied by the Army Kempeitai in Java and Sumatra, was used by the Military Police of the Japanese Navy, the Tokeitai, whose methods have been mentioned already when dealing with Borneo.

- a. At Tokeitai Headquarters, Manado, the suspects were confined under appalling conditions: overcrowded cells; forced sitting up all day; no speaking allowed; insufficient food both in quality and in quantity; severe and repeated beating, in one case for 14 days all day long and sometimes also at night; hanging by the feet, head down; burning rape.

At the Military prison, Manado, the same conditions: sick men were not even given any food for two or three days, they died from dysentery and starvation.

At Makale, South West Celebes, food was very scanty; no medicines were provided.

At Tokeitai prison, Macassar, the prisoners were sometimes not allowed to go to the lavatory for three or four days and then only for two minutes; the use of soap was forbidden.

At Japanese Headquarters, Macassar, corporal ill-treatment was frequent.

All this appears from the affidavit of CH. H. WENSVEEN, Prosecution Document 5522.

The Prosecution enters this document 5522 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. Conditions at Tomohon jail, near Manado, are described by Major VAN DEN BERG, whose affidavit has been introduced already, exhibit \_\_\_\_\_, showing a regime of terror; the lack of food led to disgusting scenes.
- c. At Manado, in February and March 1942, 18 persons, most natives, were located in a so-called death-cell. They were severely ill-treated, bound together back to back and placed in the tropical sunshine every  
/day;

day; when they collapsed from exhaustion they were put on their legs by means of kicking and thrashing. for 6 days these men got no food. They were ordered to dig pits and were then executed.

This is told in the statement of Lt. HENSEL, already introduced, exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Murder.

- a. At Lolobata, Halmaheira, in March 1944 a Menadonese was beheaded without trial. This appears from the statement of DJON SAMPOK, Prosecution Document 5523.

The Prosecution enters this document 5523 as an exhibit.

- b. At Foelie, Halmaheira, in September 1943 the Japanese killed a Javanese and a Buginese without trial, as appears from the statement of HOESIN BIN ABDULLAH, Prosecution Document 5529.

The Prosecution enters this document 5529 as an exhibit.

- c. At Soegi, Morotai, in September 1944, four natives were put to death by beheading, without trial. One of them, MAIRUHU, however was not killed and has reported this crime in his statement, Prosecution Document 5530, with a photograph showing the scar in his neck.

The Prosecution enters this document 5530 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

This completes the synopsis of the Japanese crimes committed in the Celebes and surrounding islands, and concludes the survey regarding the Netherlands Indies.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

The Undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.A.I., 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:

Report on Interrogation dated November 7, 1945, Dr. MINGELEN, concerning Jap. invasion in CELEBES and massacre of Dutch privates, O.M. 115/O.C.

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

Signature:

/s/ CH. 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

REPORT ON INTERROGATION DATED 7th NOVEMBER 1945 DR. MINGELEN

Today, the 7th November 1945, appeared before me, the Ensign Meindersma Robert, in charge of the investigation regarding data concerning war-criminals and collaborators in NEI:

Dr. MINGELEN, Mil. Surgeon I, present residence Columbia Camp, Wacol, who, on interrogation, stated as follows:

When the Japanese invaded the Celebes, I was 1st Bat. doctor at Makassar. As our forces were with inferior numbers, we retreated into the interior under Maj. Jaspers, across the Tello-bridge, (an important communication with the hinterland). The bridge was to be blown up to check the Japanese progress. Why this did not happen, is unknown to me. We moved to the Rjamba-positions in the mountains (see enclosed map) where we remained till the end of February.

From the North we were attacked by the Japanese, who had marched along the coast in order to make an enveloping move. After two days struggle we marched further into the mountains and joined Col. Voorn's group, who had left Makassar at an earlier date.

At Tondukura part of our men separated from the main force and tried to reach the coast to surrender. The other force was to try and reach the Enrekang-position in the Northern mountain-ridge (Quarles-gebergte), where Lt. col. Gortmans had his hide-out. He later on was beheaded because a plan to attack the Japanese was detected. Halfway near Ralla the group was checked by the enemy and surrendered after a half day's fight.

The group consisted of 8 officers and some privates, amongst whom were 8 Europeans. The officers were put on two trucks and driven away. A short time after the Europeans (the privates) were bayoneted. Amongst them were Dr. JANSSEN (B.E.), BOERSBEKER, v.d. ZANDE.

The person, who guided the Japanese to the abode of the force, is an Indonesian, named BAKRI. This man BAKRI lives or lived at Boelockoemba, the capital of the sub-division of the same name. The officers were sent to BARoe for trial, after that to Makassar, where they were imprisoned in the infantry-barracks.

For their further adventures see report of Mr. Koerts OM 147/CC.

True account prepared by me,  
8th November 1945

Signed R. Meindersma.

N.B. Bakri was present at the slaughter.

NAMES OF VICTIMS OF RALLA EXECUTIONS

GEEL P van	Mil Sgt. No. 201123
BLUM	" "
BOERENBEKER	Ldst Pte
BOOGAARD	Sgt.
JANSSEN Dr. A	Pte
KUYER	Sgt
LEEMAN B.	Sgt
OOSTERLOO	Sub Lt.
PIETERS	Cpl
v/d SANDEN D.J.	Pte
SMIT K.M.	W.O.
VELTHUIS	Sgt. Maj
van MEER A.	Sgt. Maj

1798A

Japanese admit

RESTRICTED

[TOSHIKAKE ODAMURA, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Morotai Prisoners of War Camp, Morotai, Moluccas Group, Netherlands Indies, on 25 March 1946, as follows:

Q What is your full name, age, nationality, marital status and home address?

A Toshitake ODAMURA, 37 years old, Japanese, married, Sage-Ken, Oni-Gun, Minamiyama Mura, Oaza, Furui #8.

Q What was your rank in the Japanese Army?

A Major.]

am Flyers  
Killer

Q When did you enter the Japanese Army?

A When I was 22 years old.

Q What is your military background?

A I was in military school till then and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1931. In March 1934 I was promoted to 1st Lieutenant; August 1937 promoted to Captain; August 1941 I was promoted to Major. I entered the Kenpei Tai in 1937 when I was a captain. I served in the Kenpei Tai as follows: 1 year in Tokyo; 1 year in Kobe; 1 year in Korea; 3 years in North China; 2 months in Manchuria; then I came to the Celebes.

Q Can you speak English?

A Yes, a little.

Q Where did you learn to read, write, and speak English?

A At military school.

Q Do you need an interpreter to understand my questions and to make answers to them?

A No, not if you talk slowly and use short words.

Q We will do as you ask. If you need the interpreter please ask for him and he will interpret for you. Do you understand that?

A Yes; I will try my best but I may need an interpreter.

Q Then we will use the interpreter throughout and he will give all questions and answers to that there will be no error. Is that satisfactory?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did you come to the Celebes?

A About April 20, 1944.

Q Of what unit were you a member when you first came to the Celebes?

A 8th Field Kenpei Tai.

Q Where were its headquarters located?

A Washire, Falnabera. We reported there and from Falnabera we were dispatched to other places.

Q What was your position in the Kenpei Tai when you arrived at Manado?

A I was at that time Major and I was chief of the Kenpei Tai.

Q What area did you personally command?

A Everywhere from north of Gorontalo excluding the Island of Manado.

Q As chief of the Manado Area Kenpei Tai, were you in sole and complete and absolute charge of that entire area?

A Yes, but I was under the command of the 2nd Area Army headquarters.

Q What was the unit designation of the M.P. unit of which you were chief?

A The name of my unit was Manado Area Kenpei Tai. Afterwards the name of my unit was Celebes Area Kenpei Tai. The name only was changed, but the area remained the same.

Q Give us a complete organizational chart of your organization giving names and ranks of all members of your unit.

A

ANAMI (Gen.)  
SECOND AREA ARMY

ENDO (Maj.-Gen.)  
57th INDEPENDENT MIXED BRIGADE

ODAMURA (Maj.)  
MANADO AREA KENPEI TAI

<u>JUDICIAL</u>	<u>TOKKO</u>	<u>GEN. AFFY IHS</u>
W/O MATSUMOTO, Kunio	W/O MATSUMOTO, Kunio	ICHIMASU, Shigeo
	TSUTSUMI, Okado	KOBAYASHI
	OKA	SASAKURA
	SUZUKI	
	MITOMI	"
	KINOSHITA	"
	KAWASHIMA	

Q During the time that you were chief of such Kenpei Tai how many Allied airmen were captured by your unit or were captured by other units and turned over to members of your unit?

A I remember six men being captured.

Q Tell me the date, the exact details and all other surrounding information concerning the capture and execution of the first of these Allied airmen.

A The first was about the 3rd or 4th of September 1944 when two airmen came down by parachute near the airfield of Langoan.

Q Were you at Langoan at that time?

A At that time I was at Tonohon at the Second Area Army Headquarters and I was orally ordered by Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. KODAMATSU, to go to Langoan and bring back the two birdmen.

Q Did you ever make a report to higher headquarters about MATSUMOTO?

A Yes, sir, I reported that MATSUMOTO is a very good worker and that if I am absent he can and does carry on the business of the Kenpei Tai in my place.

Q From whom did you get initial information concerning the capture of these two airmen?

A When I received orders from Staff Officer KODAMATSU ordering me to proceed to Langoan to escort these prisoners to Tonohon. About 15 minutes after I received this order, my telephone orderly informed me that Lt. SAITO who was commanding the Langoan Military Police unit had telephoned and informed me of the capture of the two airmen.

Q About how long after this telephone message did you leave for Langoan?

A About one hour.

Q Who accompanied you on this trip?

A Cpl. KIMASPIHA, another whose name I do not remember, and also a chauffeur who drove the car, I do not remember his name.

Q What time exactly did you leave Tonohon for Langoan?

A I think at about 11 o'clock in the morning. I arrived at Langoan at 12 o'clock noon.

Q Tell us your exact movements upon arriving at Langoan?

A I took dinner quickly and heard a report from Lt. SAITO, later promoted to Captain. At half past one we started from Langoan by truck.

Q Did you see or question the Americans?

A No.

Q With whom did you take dinner at Langoan?

A With Lt. SAITO, Sgt/Maj. MORIMOTO, and, I believe, Cpl. OKADA, from Langoan Kenpei Tai.

Q During dinner was the subject of discussion the capture of the two airmen?

A We did not talk about the two airmen.

Q What was the subject of conversation then?

A The conversation was that the bombing of Langoan was very severe and that it was so sudden that they did not have time to escape to the air-raid shelters.

Q Were the fliers questioned by you at any time while you were in Langoan?

A Only for about 20 minutes, after the noon meal, and then they were taken to Tonohon.

Q When you started back for Tonohon with the two airmen who accompanied you?

A Cpl. KAWASHIMA and another corporal, I do not exactly remember his name, but I think it was OKA.

Q Did you return to Tonohon in the same vehicle that you arrived at Langoan in?

A Yes, it was the same truck and it was also used by the Kenpei Tai for getting airplane parts and other things.

Q Who turned these two airmen over into your custody at Langoan?

A Lt. SAITO.

Q At the time that Lt. Saito turned these airmen over to you did he also give you any reports concerning these airmen or did you give him any receipt for these airmen?

A Lt. SAITO said that he was writing out a report but that he had not finished it yet; so he said he would send it afterward.

Q When did you receive such report?

A The next day about 11 o'clock in the morning. This report was transmitted by a military car which brought messages from Hanado to Tonohon.

Q Upon receiving this report did you read it?

A Yes, I read it thoroughly.

Q Tell us exactly what that report contained.  
 A It contained the names, the ranks, the place and date of capture, and the nationality of the airmen. I can not remember the names, but I do remember that they were both sergeants, their nationality I remember was American. I do not know for sure, but I think that the date of their capture was the 3rd of September, 1944. I am certain however, that these airmen were captured on the same day I received the telephone message about their capture from Lt. SAITO.

Q At what time did you arrive with the two airmen at Tonohon?  
 A 4:30 in the afternoon.

Q Why did it take you so long?  
 A Because we stopped at all villages on the way back and spread propaganda on the B-24 which was shot down by Japanese planes. I was ordered to do so by Col. KODAMATSU before I left Tonohon for Langoan.

Q Did SAITO's report say that a B-24 was shot down?  
 A The report so said, and SAITO personally told me that on that day 17 B-24s raided Langoan.

Q Tell us exactly what happened upon your arrival at Tonohon with the two Americans?  
 A I went to Headquarters and reported to Staff Officer KODAMATSU. The two airmen were placed in the Kenpei Tai at Tonohon because there was no place in Headquarters. On the next day the two airmen were given rest as they were tired. The day after the next day W/O MATSUMOTO interrogated the two airmen through an interpreter. I think the interpreter was Akemi SHINOWARA, a Japanese civilian attached to the Army. He is now at Bitong, Northern Celebes.

Q What did MATSUMOTO report to you was said at this interrogation?  
 A He gave me a report of 8 pages but I am sorry I do not remember exactly the contents. One of these documents was sent to Headquarters of Second Area Army.

Q You spoke to MATSUMOTO about the questioning, didn't you?  
 A Yes, sir.

Q What did he say?  
 A He said the two airmen were still healthy and full of pep and that it was very easy to make a report as they answered quickly all the things that they knew.

*2 am Flynn  
Kempai Tai*

Q What did they know and tell MATSUMOTO?  
A The airmen told MATSUMOTO how fast a B-24 could fly, how much bombs it carry, how many machine guns it has, how many men it carry. They also said that in Morotai there were about 60 B-24s and that Japanese planes from time to time came to Morotai.

Q What names did MATSUMOTO tell you these Americans had?  
A I am sorry I cannot remember.

Q What did they ~~stand~~ like?  
A One was Frank UBELT (HUBERT? UBERT) and the other was Charles ALBERT.

Q Tell us everything that happened concerning these two Americans after MATSUMOTO interrogated them.  
A They stayed in the cell of the Kempai Tai by order of Staff Officer KODAMATSU. They stayed there I think about one week or 10 days.

Q During that one week or ten days how many times were they interrogated?  
A After MATSUMOTO had interrogated the two airmen it was reported to Headquarters and he did not question any more.

Q Did Col. KODAMATSU come down during that period of 7 days or 10 days?  
A Yes, sir. Three times.

Q Each time he saw the American prisoners, did he not?  
A No. The first time he went to the cell and questioned the prisoners. He asked the possibility of the landing of Allied forces in Celebes and if so when they would land. The second time he spoke to the prisoners and third time he just saw the prisoners but did not speak to them.

Q How soon after KODAMATSU came down the last time was any order given to you concerning the two Americans?  
A At the last time he came to the Kempai Tai he ordered that the two Americans should be killed that same night.

Q Give me the sequence of events that occurred after you brought the two Americans from Languan to Teneben, telling me all conversations that occurred with you present or conversations overheard by you.  
A KODAMATSU saw the Americans the first day I brought them from Languan. He saw them two other times before they were executed. Once he questioned them. W/O MATSUMOTO was eager to kill the Americans and



asked me for permission several times. I told him the first time that I had no authority and that I would have to go to Headquarters to get the authority. I did not go that day. MATSUMOTO then asked me three times altogether to go to Headquarters for the authority. Finally, on the morning of the day of the execution, MATSUMOTO asked me again and so I went to Headquarters and spoke to Col. KODAMATSU in his office. No one was present except the Colonel and myself. I told Col. KODAMATSU that it would be better to send the men to the POW Camp at Java but Col. KODAMATSU said that war conditions did not permit it and also that because of possible American landings it was necessary to execute the Americans because they might give away some of the Japanese secrets. I told KODAMATSU that I did not think it advisable because it was against international law but KODAMATSU told me that the prisoners of war were under the jurisdiction of the Second Area Army Headquarters and that the Kenpei Tai was only holding them temporarily for disposition by Second Area Army Headquarters. He said that the Americans must be executed. I said "goodbye" and left.

Q What happened after that?

A That same day after supper while it was slightly dark but still light, Col. KODAMATSU came up the stone steps which were between the bathroom and the general office. At that time I was in the bathroom. Col. KODAMATSU, in a loud voice which I could clearly hear even though I was in the bathroom, said that the Americans would have to be executed that very same evening. W/O MATSUMOTO then came to the bathroom and told me Col. KODAMATSU was there. I went out and saw him. KODAMATSU told me to execute the two airmen that same night. MATSUMOTO and I were there when KODAMATSU told me those words. I said, "Yes, is that so?" KODAMATSU then left to go to the house of his girl friend. After KODAMATSU left I turned to MATSUMOTO and said, "I don't like such a matter. I leave it up to you". MATSUMOTO said, "I will do it". I then left for my house where I played mahjong all evening.

Q What did MATSUMOTO do that evening?

A I do not know what MATSUMOTO did because I did not see him after I went home. The next day, however, at one o'clock in the afternoon I saw MATSUMOTO at my office room and MATSUMOTO reported to me. He said, "Everything has been completed". I knew what MATSUMOTO

was talking about but I did not want to hear the details. I told MATSUMOTO to go to Col. KODAMATSU and report.

Q Where is KODAMATSU now?

A He left the Celebes on December 1, 1944 and went to Singkang. I heard that he went to Burma from there at the end of 1944 or the early part of 1945. I heard that he was there until the end of the war but I do not remember who told me.

Q Give me a complete description of KODAMATSU.

A He was Chief or Commander of the 61st Infantry Regiment. He was about 43 years old; 5'3"; 60 kilograms; clean-shaven; glasses, black horn-rimmed; no facial disfigurements or scars; two or three gold teeth -- molars, left side, lower; long face; prominent jawbone; loud, bass voice; clear voice; close cropped hair, not bald.

Q During the whole period of September and October 1945 were you in complete and exclusive charge of the Kenpei Tai at Tomohon?

A Yes, I was.

Q Who was your immediate superior?

A Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. KODAMATSU. I reported everything to him, including the matter of the two Americans, and he relayed all orders to me. Over him was the Chief of Staff whose name I do not remember and above the Chief of Staff was full General ANAMI, Kurechika.

Q Where were the two Americans buried after being executed?

A MATSUMOTO told me about a month later that it was behind the Kenpei Tai in a field.

Q Who was Sgt. OKA, Teoru?

A A soldier working in my office.

Q OKA says that he knows nothing about KODAMATSU giving you the order to execute the Americans.

A OKA could not have known it because he did not go to headquarters. Other Kenpei Tais know that Col. KODAMATSU gave orders to me.

Q Why is it that in a previous statement to Lt. FLINT of the Australian Army you said that OKA knows about it and now you say that he does not know anything about it?





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YOSHINORI HAYASHI, after having been duly sworn, testified aboard U.S. Army F.S. 319, enroute from Manado, Celebes to Morotai, on 30 April 1946, as follows:

Q What is your full name, rank, age, marital status, religion, nationality, and home address?

A Yoshinori HAYASHI, Warrant Officer, 33 years old, married, Buddhist, Japanese. I live at the house of Shigeo HIROMASA and his address is Hiroshima Ken, Kure Shi Hondori 4 Cho Me 9 Banchi. My wife, Fumiye HAYASHI lives in the same house.

Q When were you inducted into the Japanese Navy?

A 20 December 1940.

Q When did you first land in Celebes?

A The first part of September 1944.

Q Where did you land in Celebes?

A I landed in Tolitoli.

Q Of what unit were you a member?

A I was attached to the Tolitoli Seaplane Base Unit. In the middle of November 1944 I was sent to Balikpapan and assigned to the Signal Corps of the 22nd Special Naval Base Unit. The Seaplane Base which I was attached to at Tolitoli was part of the 22nd Special Naval Base Unit at Balikpapan. In the latter part of January 1945 I was sent back to the Celebes and stationed at Dongala, I was attached to the SATO unit as special observation post of planes and ships at Dongala. I was stationed at this post until the war ended.

Q Who was your commanding officer and what were your duties while you were stationed at the Tolitoli Seaplane Base?

A At the Tolitoli Seaplane Base there were two separate units, one was a guard unit commanded by Lieutenant (Junior Grade) IGAMI, the other was the unit which actually ran and operate the Seaplane Base. I cannot remember who the commanding officer of this unit was but I think that during the time I was stationed at Tolitoli, Warrant Officer SUITSU and Ensign YAMANOUCHI were in charge of this unit. I am not certain because the commanding officers of this unit changed quite often. I was attached to this latter unit. I was a wireless operator and I sent most of the messages that went to the 22nd Special Naval Base Unit.

8 Fliers killed ↑  
 [Q Do you know anything of the eight Allied fliers who were captured near Tolitoli sometime in September or October 1944?

A Yes.

Q Please tell me everything you know concerning the capture and disposition of these eight fliers.

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A Sometime in the latter part of September 1944 I heard that an American B-24 crash-landed in the water somewhere near Boeol which is in the province of Tolitoli. The natives in this area reported to the Tolitoli Seaplane Base that there were eight survivors in this crash. The standing patrol of the Tolitoli Seaplane Base was accordingly dispatched to Boeol to capture these survivors. However, when they arrived the naval police inspector and his subordinates had already captured these eight fliers. The naval police inspector at Boeol at this time was IWANE. His rank was police inspector. I do not know the names of any of his subordinates. The Tolitoli patrol which was dispatched to Boeol stayed at this place that night and the next day they returned to Tolitoli with the eight fliers. They returned by truck. These eight fliers were detained in the naval police detention cell in Tolitoli. The chief of the naval police in Tolitoli was AWAZU. He was a civilian attached to the navy with a rank of naval police inspector. These fliers were detained at the naval police detention cell in Tolitoli for about one month. These fliers were originally supposed to be sent to Balikpapan. However, I heard that an order was received from the 22nd Special Naval Base in Balikpapan to detain the fliers in Tolitoli and to execute them there. These fliers were executed on ~~or~~ about the 23rd of October 1944. I think this is the correct date, however I am not certain.

Q Please tell me everything that you know of the execution and the incidents leading up to it.

A At about 5:00 or 6:00 o'clock in the afternoon on or about the 22nd of October 1944 Warrant Officer SUITSU, who was in charge of the Seaplane Base at that time, or Lt IGAMI sent a telephone message to me. At the time that this message came over the phone I was out fixing the antenna for one of the wireless sets. When I returned to the office I was told that the message had been sent to me. The message said, "The commander of the Seaplane Base called you up and said tomorrow is the execution. You will be one of the executioners. Prepare your sword. The execution will be early tomorrow morning. The execution will be in the rear of the communication point near the Tolitoli cemetery."

Later that same evening about 7:00 o'clock another message came for me telling me that I should report to the execution place at 7:00 o'clock the following morning. The next morning I got up a little after 6:00 o'clock, dressed and ate my breakfast and went out on the porch of my house and waited. This morning I was dressed in my full uniform with boots and cap and I was wearing my Japanese sword. I waited on the porch about twenty minutes and then I saw about twenty members of the Naval Seaplane Base Unit come walking by my house on the way to the execution place. I cannot recall any of the names of the persons who were in this group of twenty. As soon as this group had passed my house I followed them at a distance of about twenty or thirty meters.

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The execution place was about one kilometer from my house. I arrived at the execution place about fifteen minutes later. This was about 7:00 or 7:30 in the morning, I am not certain about the time. When I arrived at the place of execution I saw the eight fliers standing about 100 meters from a hole which was freshly dug. These fliers were all blindfolded and their hands were tied behind their backs. They were wearing khaki colored clothes. Some of them had field jackets with zippers on them. I don't think any of them had hats on. And I think that they wore brown colored shoes. There were about fifty or sixty guards and spectators standing around the eight fliers. Warrant Officer SUITSU was in charge of the execution party and he had already designated the executioners the previous evening. Warrant Officer SUITSU ordered the first prisoner to be brought to the place of execution. Warrant Officer SUITSU then ordered me to execute the first prisoner. I complained and said that I did not wish to execute the first prisoner. Warrant Officer SUITSU said that I must execute the first prisoner because I was the oldest member and that I should execute the first prisoner. I think two guards led the first flier to the hole. The flier was made to kneel in front of the hole, facing the hole. The two guards then stepped away from the prisoner and one of them said to me, "Alright" so I stepped up behind the prisoner and took a position about two feet to the left rear of him. My feet were about one foot apart. I raised my sword over my right shoulder and swung the sword downward against the prisoner's neck with both hands. When the sword struck the prisoner's neck his head was not completely severed from his body but his head flopped against his chest and blood spurted from his neck. The prisoner's body then rolled into the hole. I am sure that he died instantly. After I had executed the prisoner I stood with my hands in an attitude of prayer and prayed to my god that this flier I had just executed would go to heaven. I then withdrew about three to five meters and took a position among the other spectators. I stood in this position among the spectators and saw the second, third and fourth executions. I cannot remember the names of the executioners but I think they were all fliers from the Naval Seaplane Base in Tolitoli. I actually saw these executioners swing their swords and kill the second, third and fourth prisoners. After the fourth execution I left the place and returned to my quarters. Later I heard that Second Class Petty Officer TANAKA had executed the seventh prisoner, that Warrant Officer SUITSU had executed the sixth prisoner and that Administrative Officer IMAKI had executed the last prisoner. I do not recall from whom I heard this but everyone was talking about it.]

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Q I now show you a sheet of legal size onion skin paper upon which Japanese characters are written in pencil. Will you tell me what they represent if you know?

A This is the paper upon which I drew a diagram of the execution place of the eight American fliers. This diagram shows the hole where the Americans were executed, it also shows the road leading to the execution place. The diagram shows where my living quarters were located and also shows where other buildings in Tolitoli were located. I have signed and dated this diagram.

Q Who was Warrant Officer SUITSU's commanding officer?

A Warrant Officer SUITSU was under the command of Seaplane Base Aviation Unit which was part of the 22nd Special Naval Base Unit at Balikpapan. I, however, do not know who Warrant Officer SUITSU's commanding officer was or who the commanding officer of the 22nd Special Naval Base was.

Q Do you know the names, ranks, description, or nationality of these eight fliers?

A I do not know their names and I cannot describe them but I do remember that three of them were officers and the other five were non-commissioned officers. I think that two of the officers were second lieutenants and one was a first lieutenant. That's all I can recall about them. These fliers were all Americans.

Q How do you know they were Americans?

A I heard that police inspector AWAZU investigated these fliers and during the course of investigation he found out that these fliers were all Americans.

Q Were these fliers ever given a hearing or a court martial?

A I don't think that they were given court-martial or hearing.

Q Why were these fliers executed?

A I do not know.

Q Tell me all of the persons that you can remember that either participated in or were present at the execution of the eight Americans.

A Outside of the executioners whose names I have already given you I can remember no other persons. There were, however, a large number of people present.

Q Can you tell me the first names and the present whereabouts of Administrative Officer IMAKI and Warrant Officer SUITSU?

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A I do not know either of these persons' first names. I heard that Administrative Officer IMAKI is dead. I heard that Warrant Officer SUITSU is either in Balikpapan or Singapore, I do not know which.

Q Was force, threats, duress, or coercion used in taking this statement from you?

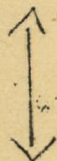
A No.

Q Was any promise of reward, immunity, or consideration given as a result of this statement?

A No.

Q Have you anything further to add to your statement?

A No.



[ /s/ Yoshinori Hayashi  
YOSHINORI HAYASHI ]

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NETHERLANDS INDIES )  
 ISLAND OF CELEBES ) SS  
 TOWN OF MANADO )

I, YOSHINORI HAYASHI, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein consisting of four (4) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Yoshinori Hayashi  
 YOSHINORI HAYASHI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1946.

/s/ John D. Schwenker  
 JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., FA  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment

NETHERLANDS INDIES )  
 ISLAND OF CELEBES ) SS  
 TOWN OF MANADO )

I, SEISHUN KUBA, T/3, ASN 30110981, War Crimes Branch, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing four (4) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Seishun Kuba  
 SEISHUN KUBA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1946.

/s/ John D. Schwenker  
 JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., FA  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment

Document No. 5535

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., O-54438, FA, certify that on 30th day of April, 1946, personally appeared before me YOSHIMORI HAYASHI, and according to SEISHUN KUBA, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said YOSHIMORI HAYASHI had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Manado, Celebes

(Place)

1 May 1946

(Date)

/s/ John D. Schwenger

JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., FA  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment

GOSUKE TANIGUCHI, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Mandai Prisoners of War Camp, Makassar, Celebes, on 11 April 1946, as follows:

Q What is your name, age, nationality, religion, marital status, and home address?

A Gosuke TANIGUCHI, 53 years old, Japanese, Buddhist, married, Tokyo, Shiba-Ku, Mita Koyama Cho, #8.

Q What is your wife's name?

A Mitsue TANIGUCHI.

Q Are you a member of the Imperial Japanese Forces?

A Yes, I am a Captain in the Japanese Navy.

Q How long have you been in the Navy?

A 36 years.

Q When did you come to Celebes?

A August 13, 1944.

Q What was your assignment in Celebes?

A On the 13th of August 1944 I arrived in Celebes and was stationed at Kendari. My duty was to take care of the transport of supplies to the 4th Southern Area Fleet which had its headquarters at Ambon.

Q How long did you remain in this unit?

A Until March 1945, although part of this service was in name only because there was a shortage of supplies and we had nothing very much to send to Ambon. In September 1944 I was appointed commanding officer of the 23rd Special Naval Base detachment at Kendari, which was under the command of the Second Southern Area Dispatch Fleet. I remained in this assignment until 16 December 1945. In the beginning of April 1945 I was appointed commanding officer of the Tokkei Tai stationed at Kendari.

Q Do you know of any Americans being detained at Kendari?

A Yes. I know of nine men in October 1944 and one man in January 1945, and two men in February 1945.

Q Will you tell me what you know of the nine men in October 1944?

A A PBV-5 (?) left Morotai 1 October 1944 on a flight to Celebes. On that same day the plane was fired on and hit by Japanese gunfire and the plane crashed off the eastern coast of Celebes, north of Kendari near an island. I forgot the name of the island, probably Salabangka. I was told that eleven men were in the plane but two of them died in the crash.

The natives reported that nine men were on an island and also gave the approximate location and I dispatched a boat, about 70 or 80 tons, and about ten men to pick them up. They were brought to Kendari and I turned them over to Lt. Saburo TAKITA who was commanding officer of Tokkei Tai. As soon as the prisoners reached Kendari I informed Admiral Morikazu OSUGI at Makassar and Admiral Tanotsu FURUKAWA at Kendari. Admiral FURUKAWA was commanding officer of 23rd Air Unit. Admiral OSUGI was commanding officer of 23rd Special Naval Base.

- Q Was Lt. TAKITA a member of the 23rd Special Naval Base unit?  
A Yes.
- Q How long were these nine Americans kept at Kendari?  
A About six or seven weeks.
- Q Were they interrogated while at Kendari?  
A Yes, an interpreter, NOSE (civilian interpreter), was sent from Makassar and the staff officer of the 23rd Air Unit questioned them.
- Q Do you know the first name of NOSE or where he is at present?  
A I don't know his first name nor where he is.
- Q What was the name of the staff officer who questioned them?  
A The Senior Staff Officer was SONOKAW (FNU), Commander. He left in February 1946 for Japan.
- Q Did you question the prisoners when they arrived in Kendari?  
A Yes. I asked them some questions although no record was kept of this. I asked such questions as: name, rank, age, and how many times did they come to Kendari. All of them told me this was their first trip and that they had just come from America via Australia and New Guinea. I then told them that I was very sorry for them and that I would try and give them the best treatment possible. I advised them to answer the questions that would be asked by the authorities.
- Q Do you remember the names of these men?  
A There was a first lieutenant and I believe his name was either LIBBY or LIDDY. I don't remember the names of the others.
- Q Do you know their ranks?  
A I think they were non-commissioned officers. The lieutenant told me that the two who died were officers. The first lieutenant told me he was a navigator.

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Q Were you the first one to question these men?

A I believe I was.

Q Did these nine Americans carry any papers or records of any sort?

A Yes, they had some pictures (wives, etc.), Japanese money, foreign money, glasses, and first aid kit. That's all about I remember now. They also had an IFF (Identification Friend or Foe) set. Tokkei Tai made a list of all the articles and sent me a list and I forwarded the list to Makassar. I received orders from Makassar to send the IFF set to Makassar. The other articles were kept by Tokkei Tai. I don't know what happened to the articles.

Q How were these prisoners dressed when you interrogated them?

A I believe one of them had khaki coveralls with a zipper. One was barefooted. Some had no shirt except undershirt. My memory is not clear and I am not sure about the dress.

Q Were you present when Tokkei Tai interrogated these prisoners?

A I passed the room several times but never stayed. I received a report from Tokkei Tai stating names, rank, age, and unit they were attached to. I sent the report back to Tokkei Tai. I believe NOSE took the report back to Makassar with him.

Q Were you present when the staff officer interrogated them?

A I passed several times but never stayed to listen.

Q When were these men interrogated in Tokkei Tai?

A About 10 October.

Q You say that these nine men were kept at the Tokkei Tai six or seven weeks. Then what happened?

A I received an order by radio about 23 November 1944 from Makassar to execute the nine American prisoners.

Q Who sent the message?

A Admiral OSUGI.

Q Exactly what did the message say?

A I don't remember the exact words. It either said to dispose of or execute the prisoners and I am not sure which but it was so worded that a possibility of mistake was very unlikely.

Q What action did you take upon receipt of this order?

A Lt. TAKITA brought the message to me and I told him

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that we may as well go ahead with it. TAKITA said that he would make the arrangements and I told him that would be fine and that I would leave it up to him. TAKITA reported back to me that day and said that plans had been made to execute the prisoners the next day or two days later at about sunset. I approved of this plan and cautioned TAKITA to abide by the Samurai Code. About this time the Tokkei Tai received orders from the 23rd Air Unit at Kendari to send four of the prisoners to them. TAKITA brought the message to me. The order came from Commander SONOKAWA. I saw no order. TAKITA told me about it and I don't know how the message was sent. TAKITA said that the 23rd Air Unit wanted to execute four. The orders from Admiral OSUGI were to execute the nine prisoners so I didn't object to sending them for all that I was interested in was that they be executed and the place and by whom was immaterial. I heard that a car was sent from 23rd Air Unit to take the four back as it was about an hour drive.

Q What happened to the other five?

A They were executed either the next day or two days later as scheduled. I did not attend the execution but received the report from TAKITA. TAKITA did not attend the execution either but assigned Ensign CHUMA to do it. I thought at the time that Ensign CHUMA executed the five but I learned since that Ensign CHUMA executed only one and Ensign MITANI, Toshio, Warrant Officer OGAWA (FNU), Warrant Officer YAMAMOTO (FNU), Chief Petty Officer TANAKA (FNU), executed one each.

We heard that a Dutch plane was coming to investigate us 25 November 1945 so we talked it over and the conversation got around to American trials and we heard that Americans punished the ones who actually performed the execution as well as the one who ordered it done and it was at this time that I learned that CHUMA did not execute all of them but those I have just named also helped. I heard in this same conversation that the Americans punished the one who gave the orders as well as the one who performed the execution. We thought that some American officers were coming in that plane but when it came there were Dutchmen only, so I had done some unnecessary worrying.

Q Who is the "we" you keep mentioning?

A Just some people I ate with who had nothing to do with the incident. They had just heard about it. They were: Lt. NOSAKA, Lt. FUJINO, Ensign M.C. KAMI-KUBO, Ensign DAN, Lt. (jg) FUJITANI.

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Q What else do you know about the execution?  
 A TAKITA reported to me that the men had been executed and also brought a radio message for my signature. It stated that the prisoners had been executed as ordered by radio message number (?). I signed this message and it was sent to Admiral OSUGI and I never heard more. I would like to add that all Japanese radio messages are numbered and the number shows date and the hour.

Q You said you notified Admiral OSUGI that the nine men were executed. How do you know the four men ordered by Commander SONOKAWA were executed?

A One of my subordinates received a report from the 23rd Air Unit stating that the four men had been executed on same day. I don't know if the report was received by telephone or by messenger. I don't know who received the report nor the one who sent it.

Q Did this order to send these four men come from Admiral FURUKAWA or did it come from Commander SONOKAWA?

A Ordinarily Admiral FURUKAWA would give orders to Commander SONOKAWA but sometimes the Senior Staff Officers took matters in their own hands and later reported to Admiral FURUKAWA. I am not sure about this particular order.

Q Was this an order from Commander SONOKAWA or a mere request?

A It was an order from Commander SONOKAWA.

Q In the report that you received from the 23rd Air Unit did it state what unit or what personnel had performed the execution?

A The message that I received was a verbal report and it only stated that the men had been executed.

Q Was the original radio message that was sent from Makassar signed by Admiral OSUGI?

A When messages are sent it must be signed or stamped by some officer with authority. This particular message was sent to the commanding officer of the Kendari Dispatch Unit which was myself. It was sent from 23rd Special Naval Base Headquarters. Although the message did not have "headquarters" written on it, it had a symbol of headquarters. The symbol is a triangular flag that is used only by the headquarters and I had previously received messages with this symbol and they had been sent from Admiral OSUGI and there was no doubt in my mind about this one. And after this I received other radio messages with the same symbol which had come from OSUGI.

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Q When you sent the radio message about the nine Americans having been executed, did you send it to the commanding officer of the 23rd Special Naval Base?  
A Yes, I put the same symbol that designated the headquarters of the 23rd Special Naval Base and with that symbol it had to go to the highest ranking officer for his signature.

Q Do you know where Lt. Saburo TAKITA is at present?  
A He left Kendari about 9th or 10th of February 1945 for Japan.

Q Do you by chance know TAKITA's home address in Japan?  
A Kagawa Ken.

Q Do you know his occupation?  
A He is an officer in the merchant marine.

Q How old is TAKITA?  
A About 50 years old.

Q Can you describe him?  
A He was about 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches tall, weighed about 120 pounds. He had false teeth. He wore glasses when reading. Has quite a large amount of hair for an old man. He has a mustache.

Q Do you know where Ensign MITANI, Toshio, Warrant Officer OGAWA, Warrant Officer YAMAMOTO, Chief Petty Officer TANAKA and Ensign CHUMA are now?  
A MITANI is here; OGAWA, Benten; YAMAMOTO, Benten; TANAKA, is here; CHUMA, unknown.

Q Do you know where Admiral Tanotsu FURUKAWA is at present?  
A The 23rd Air Unit moved to Java in March of last year and the admiral went to Java at that time. I don't know where he is at present.

Q Do you know where Commander SONOKAWA (FNU) is at present?  
A He left Kendari sometime in February 1945 and went to Makassar on his way to Japan.

Q Can you describe SONOKAWA?  
A No. I remember no distinguishing features about him.

Q Do you know where in Japan he lives?  
A No.

Q Where were these five Americans buried?  
A They were buried in the same place where they were executed about 200 yards from the barracks of the Rikkei Tai (Land Guard Unit).

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Q Are the bodies still there?

A Of course.

Q Did you ever repair the graves of those five Americans?

A I had some stones placed around the grave.

Q Do you have anything else you want to tell us about the nine Americans?

A Yes. I would like to say this. I hear that the authorities from Makassar are denying that the message was sent but it is true. We anticipated an Allied landing in July 1945 and we destroyed all of our records or I could show you the message I received and a copy of the one I sent. I had no reason to execute these men. I had been in command of this unit for only two months and it was a decision too important for me to make.

Q Tell us about the other three Americans who were detained in Kendari last year?

A About the 15th or 16 of January 1945 a flight of about 30 P-38s came over and bombed an airstrip about 40 or 50 kilometers from Kendari. One of these planes was shot down and the searching party was sent out by the 23rd Air Unit and one American was found about the 18th or 19th of January in an empty hut in the evening. He was taken to the hospital of the 23rd Air Unit the following day.

Q How long did he stay in the hospital there?

A He stayed in the hospital two or three days. He was wounded in the head and chest.

Q After he had been in the hospital where did he go?

A He was brought to Kendari Tokkei Tai about the 23rd or 24th and placed in the hospital of the Tokkei Tai.

Q Did you see him when he was brought to Kendari?

A Yes, I saw him, the first day he was brought to Kendari. I went out when I heard that an automobile came in and I saw the American standing by it.

Q Where were you when you talked to this American?

A I talked to him in the office of the Tokkei Tai.

Q What did you talk to him about?

A I told him that I was commanding officer of that detachment and that his wounds would be taken care of by the doctor. And I told him that if there is anything he wanted, to let me know and would make him as comfortable as possible. I had already heard that he was a major and his name was ENDERS (?) (FNU).

Q Did you ask him any questions at that time?

A No. He was a patient and besides it was not my duty.

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- Q Was the major wounded in any way?  
A Yes. He had a wound in the head and I heard he had internal injuries in the chest. He had a bandage around his head and also one around his chest.
- Q Do you know where the major came from?  
A I did not hear exactly. I think all planes attacking Kendari came from Morotai. I understood that the major was the flight commander of the flight of P-38s.
- Q How long was the major kept in Kendari Tokkei Tai?  
A Less than a month I believe. He stayed there less than a month and it was the 13th of February 1945 that I received an order to send him to Makassar. I mentioned that to a doctor and he told me that the major had died that morning.
- Q Was the major interrogated while he was at Kendari Tokkei Tai?  
A I heard that the officers from the 23rd Air Unit came down two or three times to question the American prisoner.
- Q Do you know the names of those officers?  
A. I don't know.
- Q Do you know who acted as interpreter?  
A I don't know exactly but I suppose NOSE was called.
- Q Do you know NOSE's first name?  
A No.
- Q Do you know where he is now?  
A No.
- Q Did the major receive proper medical attention?  
A Yes. The major received proper medical attention. Special food was prepared for him because we knew that he was not accustomed to our own food.
- Q Did you see the major quite often during the time he was in Kendari?  
A I saw him only once; that was the date he arrived.
- Q Who was the doctor that treated the major?  
A Lieutenant FUJINO (FNU).
- Q Where is he now?  
A Benten.
- Q Where was the major buried?  
A Major ENDERS was buried about 200 yards east of the barracks.

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Q Do you know of anything more about Major ENDERS?

A No.

Q Will you tell us about the two other men you mentioned being detained by the Tokkei Tai in February 1945?

A About the 16th or 17th of February 1945 one American non-commissioned officer was brought to the Tokkei Tai. The next day another American non-commissioned officer was brought to the Tokkei Tai. I don't know what type of plane they had come from nor do I know who apprehended them and brought them to the Tokkei Tai. As each man was brought to the Tokkei Tai he was brought to the headquarters and I talked to him there. They were then taken to the Tokkei Tai and kept there about four or five days and then they were taken to Makassar by Chief Petty Officer SO, Shigeru and I believe they were turned over to the Makassar Tokkei Tai. I don't know if they were investigated while they were at Tokkei Tai or not.

Q When you talked to these men one at a time, did you hear their names?

A Yes, I asked their names but I have forgotten.

Q Do you remember the rank of these men?

A One man told me he was a corporal. I don't know the rank of the other except he was a non-commissioned officer.

Q What action did you take when these two men were brought to the Tokkei Tai?

A I sent a message to the headquarters of the 23rd Special Naval Base in Makassar when each American was brought to the Tokkei Tai. As a result of this radiogram I received orders from Makassar to send the two Americans to Makassar. I sent them by boat with Petty Officer SO in charge of them.

Q Do you know what finally happened to the two Americans?

A I never heard anything further about them.

Q I was told that you had a watch and ring in your possession. What was the make of the watch?

A Omega. I wanted a watch and I asked the Tokkei Tai to send me one. I knew they had such things in their possession and Warrant Officer WAKASUGI (FNU) sent this watch to me. WAKASUGI took CHUMA's place when CHUMA left.

Q What did you do with the watch?

A After the war ended we were not sure for a couple of weeks that the war was actually over but when we became convinced that the war was over I decided to destroy the evidence and I threw it in the Kendari Bay about 25 or 26 of August 1945.

RESTRICTED

*Threw  
watch  
away*

RESTRICTED

Q Where did you get the ring?  
 A When I moved to my new headquarters about 14 or 15 of October, SATO, Torao brought this ring to me. Before this, an order had been issued that all such evidence should be destroyed.

*Order  
 TP  
 destroy  
 evidence*

Q Who issued this order?  
 A I think Vice-Admiral SHIBATA, Yaichiro issued it. He was commanding officer of the 2nd Southern Area Dispatch Fleet.

Q Can you describe the ring?  
 A It looked like the one you have on (an ordinary College class ring, yellow gold with a black set).

Q Was it an Air Corps ring?  
 A I don't know.

Q When did SATO bring this ring to you?  
 A About the middle of October 1945.

Q Where did SATO get the ring?  
 A He said it belonged to Major ENDERS.

Q Did he tell you where he got it?  
 A No. He just told me it had belonged to Major ENDERS.

Q What did you do with it?  
 A I told him to leave it with me. The next day I threw it in the sea.

Q Was force, threats, duress, or coercion used in taking this statement from you?  
 A No.

Q Was any promise of reward, immunity, or consideration given as a result of this statement?  
 A No.

Q Have you anything further to add to your statement?  
 A No.

/s/ Gosuke Taniguchi  
 GOSUKE TANIGUCHI

↑  
 NETHERLANDS INDIES )  
 CELEBES ) SS  
 CITY OF MAKASSAR )

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTEDC E R T I F I C A T E

We, WARREN G. HAWKINS, 1st Lt., O-540420, INF. and LAWRENCE S. TOHILL, 1st Lt., O-926022, FA, certify that on 11th day of April, 1946, personally appeared before us GOSUKE TANIGUCHI, and according to MASAO DOUE, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said GOSUKE TANIGUCHI had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Makassar, Celebes  
(Place)

/s/ Warren G. Hawkins  
WARREN G. HAWKINS, 1st Lt., INF.  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment

12 April 1946  
(Date)

/s/ Lawrence S. Tohill  
LAWRENCE S. TOHILL, 1st Lt., FA  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment

RESTRICTED

1801A

RESTRICTED

MICHINORI NAKAMURA, after having been duly sworn, testified on the United States FS 319 en route from Makassar to Manado in the Strait of Makassar, on 26 April, 1946, as follows:

## STATEMENT OF COLONEL MICHINORI NAKAMURA:

*Japanese admit*

I have spoken with my counsel, Mr. Yukio YOSHIKAWA and Mr. Masuni TAKAHASHI, who are both present here now, and I desire to make a statement concerning the execution of five Americans at Singkang. The reason for this statement is that I have always followed the law and that my name Michinori means "acquainted with the rules". I also am desirous of saving you from any further trouble because I had made up my mind to tell the truth either after I have spoken to Major ODAMURA, Toshitake or upon the trial in Manila.

## QUESTIONS BY LT. FORKOSCH:

Will you tell me in chronological order everything you know concerning such execution?

A. I returned to Singkang about July 23, 1945 from an inspection trip. When I returned I again had Major ODAMURA see Lt. Colonel ISHIRO, Shigeru who was on the staff of Lt. General TESHIMA, for the purpose of having the five American fliers removed from the Kenpei Tai jail to the Second Army jurisdiction. I had been attempting to have these Americans so removed ever since I arrived at Singkang in June. My reason for desiring this transfer of the American prisoners was that they interfered with the Kenpei Tai questioning of natives as well as the duties of the Kenpei Tai because guards had to be supplied for the Americans. I also felt that these were Second Army prisoners and therefore should be kept by the Second Army. After my return on July 23, I again sent Major ODAMURA to see Lt. Colonel ISHIRO about this transfer, but the first time I sent him he reported that he had seen someone else on the staff because ISHIRO was away. I then sent ODAMURA a second time to see ISHIRO. I do not know the exact date of the second time ODAMURA went to see ISHIRO but I do know that ODAMURA returned to me that same day and reported to me, and that three days later the execution was held, and I believe such execution was held in the very last two or three days of July, 1945.

When ODAMURA returned to me after his second attempt to see ISHIRO, he, ODAMURA, told me that he had had a conversation with ISHIRO. ODAMURA said



that ISHIRO had suggested to him that the Kenpei Tai dispose of the Americans. Since in my opinion such a suggestion was an order, I ordered ODAIURA to execute the Americans. I do not recall whether I told ODAIURA to prepare plans for such execution or whether ODAIURA thereafter brought such plans to me for approval. At that time ODAIURA told me that the execution would be held back of the Leper Hospital and he told me the date and time at which it would be conducted. I do not remember the exact date. It has been so long ago that I have forgotten whether ODAIURA gave me a written plan or whether it was verbal. The details of this plan are rather hazy in my mind. I did not spend too much time reviewing the plan of ODAIURA, because I felt that as commander of the Southern Celebes Kenpei Tai he knew what his duties were. I do remember that about three days afterwards I got up at about six o'clock and left the Kenpei Tai quarters with ODAIURA and Lieutenant KAMISUKI, Kotaro in company with about eight or twelve others. I do not remember the names or features of any of the others except that I recall Warrant Officer MATSUMOTO, Kunio and Sergeant OKAZAKI, Kazuaki. We went along the road to Watanpone until we passed the Second Army jail. We then turned left and cut across the field until we arrived at the place of execution. This was a small clearing surrounded by trees and bushes. There was one very large tree at one extreme end of the clearing and at the other end of the clearing were two smaller trees. A grave had been dug between these trees in such clearing. ODAIURA, KAMISUKI and I went to one end of the clearing where the two small trees were. The Americans were kept at the large tree and were there blindfolded. It was becoming lighter at that time although it was still fairly dark. I remember that one American after another was brought up to the grave from the tree, placed in a kneeling position and then executed. I saw each American executed but I cannot remember who executed these Americans. I do not remember the names of the executioners nor do I remember their features. If I saw them now I don't think I would remember them.

Exec. |

It rained a little during the execution and I remember that someone handed me a raincoat. I did not bring such raincoat with me. I was dressed in my usual uniform but I don't believe I carried a sword. After the execution KAMISUKI and I walked back to the Kenpei Tai headquarters. I don't believe ODAIURA returned with us. When we arrived at the Kenpei Tai I did not go into the office but went to my hut because I had not eaten breakfast.

RESTRICTED

Some time that day I remember definitely that I ordered ODAIURA to report the execution to the Second Army headquarters. I do remember that ODAIURA reported to me that he had reported but I do not remember the date ODAIURA so reported to me.)

Q Between the day of the execution and August 14, 1945 did you ever see ISHIRO?

A I did not.

Q Between the execution and August 14, did you see Lt. General TESHIMA?

A I did.

Q Did you speak about the execution?

A We did not although I believe that he knew about the execution.

Q Why do you say that and upon what facts do you base such statement?

A Because an execution can only be ordered by General TESHIMA. No one on the staff has the authority to make such an order. ISHIRO could not order the execution unless TESHIMA first ordered it. ISHIRO could have prepared such order and then brought it in for TESHIMA's signature but in such event it would be TESHIMA's order and not ISHIRO's. Since the execution had been suggested I felt that ISHIRO must have either received orders from TESHIMA or else obtained TESHIMA's order after the suggestion had been made.

Q Is that the only reason why you say that TESHIMA must have known about the execution?

A Yes.

Q Since the execution have you ever spoken to anyone about it?

A Besides what I have already said, I spoke to Colonel ISHIRO at Mandai Prisoner of War Camp near Makassar, during the latter part of January, 1946. I asked ISHIRO what he meant when he had suggested to ODAIURA that the Kenpei Tai dispose of the Americans. ISHIRO said to me that he thought the Americans could be used to listen to shortwave broadcasts or to work around the Kenpei Tai headquarters. I told ISHIRO that the Kenpei Tai had nothing to do with listening to broadcasts and of what use could they make of the Americans around the Kenpei Tai. I then said to ISHIRO that under such circumstances what else was there to do but to execute the Americans. ISHIRO then said that that was his, ISHIRO's, mistake because he should have definitely told ODAIURA not to execute the Americans but to put them to work or send them some place else.

Q Do you remember when the present group of Americans, of whom I am a member, began this investigation at Mandai?

A Yes.

Q Since we began this investigation at Mandai did you ever speak to Lt. KAMISUKI, Kotaro, Shiro SATO, or Tokujiro KATO concerning this execution?

A Yes but only to KAMISUKI and then he told me that I was justified.

Q Did you ever order KAMISUKI to warn SATO, KATO, and anyone else at the camp not to disclose anything about the execution?

A Yes.

Q What did you tell KAMISUKI to warn these others about?

A I told them to hold out about disclosing any information as long as they possibly could.

Q Was there any court martial held of those five American prisoners before the execution?

A No. There was never any court martial, hearing, trial or other legal process given to those five Americans. I knew that they could not be executed without a court martial and the Kempei Tai has no power to execute any prisoner without a court martial. The Kempei Tai had no power to execute a prisoner without a court martial or an order from higher authority.

Q Is your hearing and eye-sight good?

A Yes, they are perfect.

Q Was force, threats, duress, or coercion used in taking this statement from you?

A No.

Q Was any promise of reward, immunity, or consideration given as a result of this statement?

A No.

Q Do you have anything further to add to this statement?

A Yes. Another reason why I felt that TESHIMA must have given approval was because I always told ODAIURA that even the natives must have received a court martial or hearing before being executed and if I followed this procedure in the natives I certainly followed it in the Americans' case. Also, while at the execution place, I recall that of the several people there I recognized at least two as being soldiers from the Second Army jail although I cannot give you their names nor can I remember them even if they were brought before me now.

RESTRICTED

Q Have you anything further to add to this statement?  
A No.

(Signed in Japanese characters)  
MICHINORI NAKAMURA

↑  
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES )  
ISLAND OF CEBUES ) SS  
TOWN OF LANADO )  
↓

I, MICHINORI NAKAMURA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and all answers contained therein, consisting of four (4) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed in Japanese characters)  
MICHINORI NAKAMURA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of April, 1946.

/s/ Morris D. Forkosch  
MORRIS D. FORKOSCH, 2nd Lt., INF  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment.

RESTRICTED

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES )  
 )  
 ISLAND OF CELEBES ) SS  
 )  
 TOWN OF MANADO )

I, MASAO DOUE, T/3, ASN 30111100, War Crimes Branch, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing four (4) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Masao Doue  
MASAO DOUE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of April, 1946.

/s/ Morris D. Forkosch  
MORRIS D. FORKOSCH, 2nd Lt., INF  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, EDWARD W. GREGORY, 1st Lt., O-1590553, QMC and MORRIS D. FORKOSCH, 2nd Lt., O-1336900, INF, certify that on 26th day of April, 1946, personally appeared before us MICHINORI NAKAMURA, and according to MASAO DOUE, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; and that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said MICHINORI NAKAMURA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Manado, Celebes

/s/ Edward W. Gregory  
EDWARD W. GREGORY, 1st Lt., QMC  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment.

28 April, 1946.

/s/ Morris D. Forkosch  
MORRIS D. FORKOSCH, 2nd Lt., INF  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment.

1802A

S T A T E M E N T

Japanese  
Admit

1. I am Col. KOBA, Shigeru, Commander, TALAUD Garrison.
2. Of my own free will, in order to assist the inquiry, I am making a statement giving the facts as they are known to me.
3. In BEO, there were four allied airmen, and in RAINUS there was one. They were held as prisoners.
4. I was in hospital from 20 Dec 44 until 10 Mar 45, and the hospital records will show that.
5. I enquired from Manado Headquarters, the Commander of which was Major General KATSURA. Under him was Lt.Col. KOMURA, what was to be done with these airmen.
6. The answer was "You punish them on your own spot". This meant to me that I should execute these men, and since no further reply came, from KATSURA. I believed it was my duty to execute these men.
7. I believe the reply to my question came from MANADO about the end of January, or beginning of February 1945.
8. Then I gave a verbal order to Capt (now Major) TAMURA to execute these men. At that time there were only four airmen. I was still recovering from illness and on 23 Mar 45 they were executed. TAKEHASHI was not there, but he knew about it.
9. TAMURA reported to me a few days later that he had executed the men. (I was not present at the execution). I then reported to MANADA that the men had been executed.
10. I understand that when the above order came from KATSURA to deal with the matter on the spot, or to dispose of them on the spot, that the matter was to remain a secret. I therefore gave an order to the effect that no one was to talk or enquire about the matter.
11. In the beginning of Jun 45 I gave TAMURA a verbal order that the prisoner at RAINUS must be executed. I understood this was my duty as covered by the previous order from MANADO. I was not at the execution but TAMURA reported to me some time after the 10th June 45 that it had been done. I think it was done on the 10th June.
12. In times of war, the only thing for me to do was to act in accordance with orders of my superiors.

WAE

(Signed) ..... Col KOBA.

(Signed) Capt J.A. Louwitch  
(witness)

Translated and  
Interrogated by Capt J.A. LOUWITCH ATIS.

(Signed) Capt J.A. Louwitch

Interrogation directed by Capt E.S. DURANCE Adv HQ AMF

E. DURANCE Capt.

Certified true copy.

/s/ Mornane  
Lt.Col.

1803A  
RESTRICTED

YOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Mandai Prisoners of War Camp, Makassar, Celebes, on 20 April 1946, as follows:

Q What is your name, rank, age, religion, and home address?

A Yoshiyuki NAKAMURA, 1st Sub Lt., 26 years old, Buddhist, Gifu Prefecture, Elbiti County, Kasuga Village, Rokugo Ward, Number 1037, Japan.

Q Are you single or married?

A Single.

Q What is your father's name?

A NAKAMURA, Hyohichi.

Q When did you enter the Japanese Navy?

A 1 October 1943.

Q When and where did you first arrive in the Celebes?

A July 20, 1944, at Makassar. I stayed in Makassar until December 1944. I was in the land warfare department of the headquarters of the 23rd Special Naval Base. I then went to AROE to construct defensive positions. I stayed there until March 1945. Then I went to Manipi to construct defense positions and I stayed there until the war ended. From the time I first arrived in Makassar until the war's end I was always a member of the 23rd Special Naval Base.

Q Who was your immediate commanding officer?

A Lt. Commander ISHIDA was the Department Head of the Land Warfare Department.

Q Who was Lt. Commander ISHIDA's commanding officer?

A Captain TOYAMA was the senior staff officer in the 23rd Special Naval Base. He directed all Department Heads. He was also commander of the Makassar Tokkei Tai.

Q Do you know anything about four Allied airmen who were detained by the Makassar Tokkei Tai sometime in July 1945?

A Yes. I know about the execution of these four.

Q Do you know where these airmen were captured and what kind of a plane they were in?

A No because I was working at Manipi at the time of their capture. I don't know on what date they were captured but I was working at Manipi all the time.

RESTRICTED



Q When was the first time that you had any knowledge of these four airmen?

A One Sunday in the first part of July, I went to the headquarters of the 23rd Special Naval Base from Manipi to attend a conference that was going to be held on the following day. I arrived at Makassar at eleven o'clock in the morning and immediately reported to Lt. Commander ISHIDA and had lunch with him at the Land Warfare Department. I received the order to come to Makassar from the 23rd Special Naval Base. I received the order by telephone. I don't know who actually originated the order. While ISHIDA and I were eating lunch he told me, "Lt. NAKANURA, we are going to execute war prisoners at Maros this afternoon so you will come along". That was the first knowledge I had that there were any war prisoners in Makassar. After lunch I withdrew to my room and bathed myself and slept until two o'clock in the afternoon. At 2:15 I was awakened by a bugle so I got up and walked to the front of the Land Warfare Department office and I saw one passenger car and one truck standing in front of the office. When I arrived at the place where the car and truck were standing I saw Lt. Commander ISHIDA standing beside the car, he told me to get into the car. This car was a passenger car which had been converted into a light truck. I got into the back of the car along with 1st Sub Lt. NAKAO, Kohei and ~~1st Sub Lt. YAMANAKA (PNU)~~. Lt. /Y.N. Commander ISHIDA got into the front seat and sat beside the driver whose name I don't know. The truck was right behind our car, it was open truck and I saw about thirty or forty men from the Land Warfare Department on this truck. They were to be used as working parties. At about 2:30 in the afternoon our car started out through the gate of the office of Land Warfare and proceeded to the Military Court Building. The truck followed behind the car. The Military court is about one block away from the Land Warfare Office. When we arrived we saw a covered truck standing on the road in front of the Military Court Building. When we arrived Judge Advocate Lt. SHIRATO came out of the Military Court Building with four prisoners behind him. He ~~was accompanied by Lt. SAITO, Goichi~~. Lt. SHIRATO /Y.N. made the prisoners get into the back of the covered truck. The prisoners' hands were tied behind their backs but I don't think they were blindfolded. Immediately after the prisoners got into the covered truck, our car started for Maros, the

covered truck with the prisoners followed our car and the last vehicle was the truck carrying the working parties. We left the Military Court Building at about two-forty-five in the afternoon and we arrived at Laros Airfield at about three twenty. As we drove into Laros Airfield I saw a truck parked on the right hand side of the road, our car stopped about fifty meters behind this truck. The covered truck with the prisoners, followed by the other truck, then drove around our car and stopped behind the first truck. Immediately after all the trucks were parked, Lt. Commander ISHIDA got out of our car and went up to the truck that was already parked when we first arrived. There were about five or six men who were a working party standing near the truck. There was a 1st Sub Lieutenant with this party but I did not at that time know his name. When ISHIDA arrived at the place where the working party was I heard him order them to guard around the execution place. The 1st Sub Lieutenant with the party ordered his men to their guard positions. Then Lt. Commander ISHIDA inspected around the place and ordered where the washing water should be and inspected the ground for suitable footing for the execution. He finally chose a bomb crater that had flat ground around it for the execution place. This crater was twenty or thirty meters from the covered truck that carried the prisoners. By this time everyone except the four prisoners had dismounted from the trucks and we all followed Lt. Commander ISHIDA to the bomb crater he had selected. ISHIDA then ordered one prisoner to be brought to the execution place. I heard Lt. Commander ISHIDA order the prisoner to be blindfolded tightly. Accordingly, one soldier, I don't know his name, but I think he was a private or a non-commissioned officer, brought one prisoner to the crater. Then Lt. SHIRATO told the prisoner to sit down and also asked the prisoner his name in English. The prisoner answered his name and knelt on the edge of the bomb crater, facing it. His head was uplifted. Then Lt. Commander ISHIDA looked around the crowd and pointed to the 1st Sub Lieutenant whom I had seen with the first truck and said, "You do it". This Lieutenant looked very downcast and complained that he did not wish to do it. Then Lt. Commander ISHIDA said, "Go ahead, go ahead". Then this Lieutenant went forward and approached the prisoner and stood on the left rear of the prisoner. By this time this Lieutenant had already drawn his

sword and had it in his right hand with the point toward the ground. Then as soon as he took his position, he shook his head a few times and raised his sword over his right shoulder and swung it downward using both hands. The sword cut squarely the neck of the prisoner, the prisoner's head flopped over against his chest and the blood spurted from his neck, and the dead body rolled into the bomb crater. Immediately after the Lieutenant swung his sword he turned and walked to the back of the crowd to where water was ready for washing his sword. I saw him washing his sword. I was standing toward the back of the crowd near the washing water during the time that the first prisoner was executed. I was about seven or eight meters from the execution place. Then I heard Lt. Commander ISHIDA order the next prisoner to be brought. The second prisoner was brought and made to kneel down at the same place the first prisoner knelt. Lt. SHIRATO asked the second prisoner his name. The prisoner answered. Then Lt. Commander ISHIDA again looked around the crowd. I was in the back of the crowd, and ISHIDA said, "Where's Sub Lt NAKAMURA?" I then said, "Yes, Sir", and ISHIDA said, "You do it this time". I then scratched my head and said, "I cannot do it Sir". Then ISHIDA gave me a speech telling us that this was the man who indiscriminately bombed Japan. This speech was to arouse our anger. ISHIDA then insisted that I do it because it was the order of high officials. Since there were many high officials present I was under the impression that I was a legal executioner. Accordingly, I went to where the washing water was and washed my sword and holding my sword in my right hand with the point earthward I approached the kneeling prisoner and occupied a position about one pace to the left rear of the prisoner. Then the Judge Advocate asked the prisoner through an interpreter whose name I don't know whether he had anything to say. The prisoner said something but I can't remember what. ISHIDA then said, "Go ahead now". Accordingly I took a stand with my feet about one foot apart and using both hands raised the sword over my right shoulder and swung it downward on the neck of the prisoner. I finished him with one swing. As soon as I swung, the prisoner's head flopped against his chest and blood spurted from his neck and he fell into the crater dead on top of the first prisoner who was also dead. Then I turned

Bomber  
Japan

and walked to the place where the washing water was and washed my sword. While I was washing my sword I heard Lt. Commander ISHIDA order the third prisoner to be brought. I then wiped my sword clean and as I was sick in my stomach from smelling blood I walked about ten meters from the washing water to a small knoll and sat down behind the knoll with my back to the execution place. As I was sitting in this place I overheard ISHIDA say "Sub Lt. NAKAO you do it". I did not see NAKAO execute the third prisoner because I could not see from where I was sitting. While I was sitting in this place I saw the fourth and last prisoner being brought to the execution place. He was also blindfolded and his hands were tied behind him. I could not see the fourth execution, but I heard ISHIDA say, "NAKAO you do this also". About one or two minutes later I again heard ISHIDA talking. He said, "Fill the hole with earth". I then realized that the execution must be over and I also overheard ISHIDA say that the execution was over. I then walked by the bomb crater but I didn't look in, the working party had already finished filling the hole. I then walked directly to the motor car and waited for Lt. Commander ISHIDA who was inspecting the place of execution. At about four thirty in the afternoon ISHIDA got in the car and we left the place and returned to the Land Warfare Office.

Q Who was present at the execution?

A Lt. SHIRATO. Lt. Commander INAMURA who did not arrive until after the second execution. 1st Sub Lt. SAITO, Goichi, 1st Sub Lt. ~~YAMAMOTO~~, 1st Sub Lt. NAKAO. There were a number of others whose names I can't remember.

Q Can you describe the four prisoners?

A All of them were tall and the one I executed was very young. They spoke English and they were white skinned. They wore khaki colored clothes.

Q What nationality were they?

A I don't know but I think they were Americans.

Q What were their names?

A I don't know.

Q Where were they captured and what kind of plane did they have?

A Afterward I heard that they were shot down at Pank-gadjeni. I don't know what type of plane.

Q Who is the 1st Sub Lieutenant that you mentioned as executing the first prisoner?

A At the time of the execution I did not know his name but later I found out his name was Lt. INAGAKI.

Q Why were these prisoners executed?

A I don't know.

Q Were the prisoners given a hearing or trial?

A I don't know.

Q Who gave the original execution order?

A I don't know whether orders were issued but if they were Admiral OHSUGI would have issued them.

Q Could Lt. Commander ISHIDA have executed these prisoners without orders from a higher authority?

A I don't think it is possible.

Q Could Captain TOYAMA have issued the order?

A I don't know.

Q Could Lt. Commander ISHIDA have received an order to execute the prisoners without Captain TOYAMA's knowledge?

A I don't think it's possible.

Q What part did Lt. SAITO play in the execution?

A I think he was sent from Tokkei Tai to witness the execution.

Q Then Captain TOYAMA, as Commanding Officer of the Tokkei Tai, must have known about the execution?

A Naturally I think he should have known.

Q Do you have anything further to say?

A Yes, I want you to please remember that I thought I was a legal executioner because there were many high officials present.

Q Was force, threats, duress, or coercion used in taking this statement from you?

A No.

Q Was any promise of reward, immunity, or consideration given as a result of this statement?

A No.

/s/ Yoshiyuki Nakamura  
YOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA

NETHERLANDS INDIES )  
 CELEBES ) SS  
 CITY OF MAKASSAR )

I, YOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of four (4) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Yoshiyuki Nakamura  
 YOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA -

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of April, 1946.

/s/ John D. Schwenker  
 JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., F.A.  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment

NETHERLANDS INDIES )  
 CELEBES ) SS  
 CITY OF MAKASSAR )

I, MASAO DOUE, T/3, ASN 30111100, War Crimes Branch, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing four (4) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Masao Doue  
 MASAO DOUE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of April, 1946.

/s/ John D. Schwenker  
 JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., F.A.  
 Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
 Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., O-544384, FA, certify that on 23rd day of April, 1946, personally appeared before me YOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA, and according to MASAO DOUE, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said YOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Makassar, Celebes  
(Place)

20 April 1946  
(Date)

/s/ John D. Schwenker  
JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt., FA  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment

MD/JAG/ES/JC/76  
AMBH/GC

1804A

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES  
AT MACASSAR CAMP, CELEBES,

A F F I D A V I T

I, Leut. Comdr. GEORGE TYNDALE COOPER, Royal Navy, with home address at Pine-Tree Hill, Camberley, Surrey, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was captured in March 1942 after the sinking of H.M.S. EXETER in the Java Sea action. I was sent, in company with the survivors of H.M.S. EXETER to MACASSAR on the Island of CELEBES. We were all put into a modern Dutch military barracks about 2 miles south of the town. The Japanese authorities had appointed Lt. Col. L. CORTLIANS, K.N.I.L. as Camp Commander. He was not in fact the Senior Dutch Officer in the Camp; the Senior Dutch Officer was Col. M. VOOREN, K.N.I.L. The Dutch numbered about 1800, Americans 167 and the British 945. The British including those drafted to Japan were composed as follows:

<u>UNIT:</u>	<u>OFFICERS:</u>	<u>RATINGS:</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
H.M.S. EXETER	47	665	712
H.M.S. ENCOUNTER	8	159	167
H.M.S. STRONGHOLD	1	47	48
H.M.S. ANKING	-	2	2
R.F.A. FRANCOL	5	3	8
D.S. DE RUYTER	1	-	1
D.S. JAVA	1	1	2
2/4th A.I.F. (ex Timor)	..	5	5
	63	882	945

One Australian Air Force Officer joined the British Group a few weeks later.

3. [The conditions prevailing when I assumed command were poor. For a month we had lived on a daily food issue composed solely of one bun, and an envelope of cooked rice with a little green watercress and sometimes a little dried evil-smelling fish. Everyone had recently had the unpleasant experience of being sunk and had to endure the ignominy of capture. Many had been weakened by a long period in the water. As regards EXETER's personnel had completed a year's war service, 8 months of which had been spent almost continuously in the Tropics. I mention this point here as it played an important part in future events. The only clothes we had were those we were wearing on being sunk and we were devoid of any other possessions. Men were crowded into barracks, four sometimes five to a cubicle 8 feet by 6 with no bedding and no food utensils. Mosquitoes were very bad and bites incurred at night soon went septic.]

4. The guard for the Camp was provided from a platoon of the Japanese Naval Landing Force organisation, under an Ex-Warrant Officer NAGATOMO Shoi. The whole of the Celebes area was under Japanese Naval Administration with a Rear Admiral in Charge, MORI Shosho. The Chief of Staff(?) or Staff Officer who administered the Prisoner of War Camp appeared to be OTA Tai (Lieutenant) an Officer who spoke English and Dutch and had previously been Naval Attache in Java. He was a Regular Naval Officer, rather fat, very smart and dapper. He was also extremely capable and intelligent. He would be 37 years old now, and was about 5'8" in height. He had been Staff Officer to the Admiral Commanding the cruiser squadron of which the 'Asigara' was the Flag-ship. This man used to inspect the camp quite often. I had about three interviews and one interrogation with this officer from I tried to get our lot eased, with no success. When questioned on the Geneva Convention his reply was brusque and emphatic: "Don't talk to me of International Law. There is no such thing." The Japanese attitude was consistent; namely, that officers and ratings must be considered lower than the lowest coolie. Actually they went further and treated prisoners as criminals. OTA once told me that all with technical ability would be employed technically, the remainder as labourers, regardless of rank. OTA left for Japan on the 15th November 1942. He had already been relieved of his duties at MACASSAR in September 1942 by Lieut. Comdr. KUROKI. I saw KUROKI the day he took over from OTA. He stayed on a Chief of Staff to Admiral MORI for one year but we never



know him in the camp until he came back again in August 1943 to say goodbye. The Camp Commandant was almost unapproachable. Any adverse criticisms of the Camp reacted on the guards who took care to revenge themselves on the camp as a whole. The Japanese undoubtedly went out of their way to humiliate the European and were completely lacking in any form of sentiment regarding the sanctity of life or the welfare of the prisoners. The first Camp Commandant that we had was the equivalent of a British Warrant-Officer. He was NAGATOMO, he was Camp Commandant from April 1942 until May 1943. His character was quite negative and he never made any attempt to improve our conditions nor did he appear to care how we lived or what punishment was meted out to us so long as he himself was not bothered. He picked YOSHIDA, who really commanded the camp. NAGATOMO lived in the house next door to the camp, he knew therefore, very well what was going on, exactly how YOSHIDA was running the camp. Sometimes he used to wander around on a bicycle, when he could see the conditions in which we were living, with his own eyes. He was a lightly built man; lean and tough; not very well educated, and could speak no English or Malay. He wore cropped hair, and was a typical Japanese ranker officer. His age was something over 40, and he was about 5' 5" in height.

5. In May 1943 NAGATOMO was relieved by KIDAMA. This man KIDAMA is undoubtedly the same person as Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB mentions in paragraph 10, subparagraph 1 of his affidavit dated 25 January 1946. KIDAMA definitely took over in May 1943 and not in October as Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB states in his affidavit. KIDAMA had previously been in charge of the Military Police and had been both Comdr. of the Military Police and Camp Comdr. until October 1943. I agree with Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB's description of this man except that I can not remember spectacles. He was a thoroughly unpleasant character and let YOSHIDA get away with all his beatings and cruelty.

6. [The man who exercised the greatest influence in our camp life, for evil was 1st Class Seaman YOSHIDA.] The Japanese internal organisation is such that certain Petty Officers are appointed entirely for Administrative duties, (Clerical and Victualling etc.) One man, usually a Petty Officer, but in this case only a 1st Class Seaman (Equivalent to an A/B) is appointed as disciplinary P/O. He is responsible for all internal discipline and labour; in fact he combines the duties of Master-at-Arms and Chief Bosun's Mate. His power is limitless and over-rides superiors in administrative posts. YOSHIDA assumed this duty in April, 1942. He was promoted to 3rd Class P/O in May 1943, and subsequently at yearly intervals to the higher classes. Aged about 32, medium height, fit, strongly built, with flashing gold teeth, he was a man of untiring energy, excellent power of command and outstanding efficiency. Superimposed on these excellent qualities were an uncontrollable temper and all the bad characteristics that can be imagined. He became to us the embodiment of everything that was evil and everything that we had been fighting against in the war - sadistic brutality, cruelty, dishonesty, untruthfulness, rogerly and tyranny. It was not long before everything connected with the Camp revolved around this fiend and that despotic rule lasted right up to the end. Personally I believe he was an agent of the KENPEI or Secret Military Police. His reputation for bestiality was wide-spread in the Celebes and he was universally feared. Officers from H.Q. appeared to have no control over him and he could do what he liked. From the Japanese point of view he was a great economic asset as he alone ran the Camp and H.Q. were never troubled by cases of indiscipline and embarrassing requests. [He ran the Camp on a policy of fear with collective reprisals on the innocent and sick, he created in the Camp a nervous tension, the nature of which can not exactly be described, with displays of terrifying anger and sadistic beatings and assault to all and sundry whether innocent or guilty without any form of investigation or opportunity for the victims to state their defence. Efforts by Officers to mediate often resulted in increased fury and additional victims, including the mediators. At times he would vent his wrath on the officers acting as interpreters, our only means of intercommunication, and thus by frightfulness tactics reduced their efficiency. To men always hungry, in most cases suffering from some form of sickness or ailment, ill-clothed and herded in quarters like animals, the addition of this nervous tension to the drabness and monotony of prison life, already devoid of all amenities of life to which the British are accustomed, had very exhausting effects upon the mental health. A lowering of mental health lowered physical health and so on in a vicious circle. The general deterioration of health in 1944 and

1945 was undoubtedly assisted by the mental strain of living under the control of this terrible person.

7. The Japanese method of maintaining discipline is by assault on the face with fists and the infliction of corporal punishment. This was usually done by a baseball bat, but also included such things as pick axe handles, spades, bamboos or any other weapon which was handy. Later on special clubs were made. Punishment was usually inflicted on the backside, but in bad beatings any part of the body was liable to be struck. Punishment was often accompanied by Ju-Jitsu throwing and long periods in the 'stoop-fall' position, before and/or after the beating. The number of strokes varied between 5 and 50 and depended on the state of the rage of the Guard, the crime, and whether the victim was one of YOSHIDA's likes or dislikes. Beatings were often done in the mass and in full view of the Camp. In a bad beating victims would be knocked down and kicked and forced to do "press-ups" after the injury had been inflicted. Ear-drums were often broken and other bodily harm inflicted. Men down town working were often beaten up by the guards on the spot and reported to YOSHIDA on return to Camp. They would then have to go through further punishment on a body already black and blue with bruises and stiff from blows. Other forms of punishment on a body included long periods of standing in the tropical sun, doubling around the camp in wooden clogs up to any period of three hours. Reprisals on Officers, P/Os in charge of Barracks or working parties were frequent and such punishments inflicted in the full view of the men. I myself was assaulted in one way or another over fifty times and beating on two occasions, once with a club and once with a spade. Examples of this type were innumerable.

8. I remember one particular occasion when YOSHIDA on his evening round found that a water-tap had been left running in one of the barrack rooms. He lost complete control of himself and went completely berserk. He raged through the barrack-room screaming and helling for the Petty-Officer in charge who when he appeared was struck a heavy blow under the chin by YOSHIDA. Not content with that YOSHIDA went through the next two barrack-rooms and assaulted both of the Petty-Officers in charge of those two rooms. Then I appeared on the scene. YOSHIDA was still beside himself with fury and assaulted me. I personally received four stunning blows under the chin. Explanations at this stage were useless. YOSHIDA's next move was to call out the fire-picket which he paraded. I was then beaten in front of it with a spade, the last stroke of my beating was particularly painful as YOSHIDA turned the spade on its edge and I received quite a nasty wound. CHUBB and FISHER were similarly beaten and we were then told that we would have to stay there for several hours.

9. Owing to lack of money our men were forced to get it by other means and the main source of income was smuggling food into the Camp from working parties and selling it to the Dutch at a high price. This smuggling was also necessary in order to get capital to buy food outside and smuggle that in for use on Rice. Rice is easy to eat provided there is something to go with it, with only salt, it is desperately difficult. Sugar was essential to the health of the men in order to assist their eating the rice, the main part of the diet. This smuggling was a continual source of trouble and an endless source of worry and was the main cause of nauseating beatings. At times I forbade it altogether to protect the community, but I let up on it as much as possible and risked the beating of the few to help the many. One could not deprive the hungry of food nor hinder their consumption of rice. Soap etc. was also essential to health and I sympathized with men trying to get money somehow in order to maintain their lives.

10. Only about a hundred men per day were employed outside the Camp during the first five months; from August 1942 onwards a great call was made on working parties. Two hundred and fifteen men and officers left for Japan in October, 1942. Four hundred others were sent to an aerodrome about 15 miles away to extend the runways. This party suffered from Malaria, with a certain amount of Dysentery and tropical ulcers during the rainy season. As they went sick they came back to the camp and were subsequently replaced by others. No mosquito nets, little cover at night, no shift of clothes, very few boots and lack of soap made conditions very severe. Many protests, a heavy sick list and a death from Malaria in April 1943, at last forced the Japanese to make some provision of nets. By this time it was too late and more than 70% of the men

were subject to recurrent Malaria; by 1945 this had increased to 96%. The weakening effect of this malady on men in bad conditions, and employed in coolie work in the tropics caused general undermining of health and was responsible for the heavy mortality during the epidemic of 1945. The Japanese were quite aware of the cause and the effects of Malaria, but made no attempt to prevent it. They also seriously restricted the supplies of Quinine. YOSHIDA could have rectified all this at any time, but did not do so. Other men were employed in the town on a variety of jobs or inside the Camp. Throughout our policy was one of "go slow" shoddy work and do as much damage as possible. The demand on working parties by the Japanese was so great that old and unfit men were forced to work far in excess of their physical capabilities. The usual period of sickness for malaria was five days. Foot trouble (septic ulcers) was general. Lack of a balanced diet weakened men, and food was insufficient to build up convalescents. Wounds and ulcers took months to heal. Hours were long, days off few and far between. In January, 1943, 29 officers and 171 men were drafted to POMALAA on the East leg of the Celebes in a mosquito infested swamp with no provisions against Malaria. This party stayed eight months there and lost sixteen men from sickness.]

11. A large sick list existed from the start. At the time of the sinking, men were tired by eight months war-service in the tropics and were in urgent need of rest. A long period in the Water weakened many and the lack of food in the first six months and the difficulty of changing from a European diet to an Asiatic one affected the general health. Septic skin diseases, malaria with a certain amount of Beri-Beri were the main complaints.

12. [Food, or the lack of it, has dominated every second of prison life. I do not know what the official ration was, but I am certain we never got it. The guards stole much of the prisoners' rations. The amount received by prisoners was just sufficient for the majority to maintain life. The Japanese wished to get the maximum work out of us at the least cost. It did not particularly interest them if we died through lack of food. To give food to sick men they think foolish and uneconomic. They treat their sick in the same way. Like animals, they discard the sick and weaklings. Our food in 1942 was roughly as follows:

Breakfast	:	4 oz. Dry bread ½ a cup Coffee.
Dinner	:	6 oz Rice with a little coarse meat and greens and/or a duck egg.
Supper	:	8 oz bread with one duck egg.

1943 Onwards:

Breakfast	:	6 oz Rice porridge ½ oz Sugar. ½ a cup of Coffee.
Dinner	:	6 oz. Rice with a little coarse meat and greens.
Supper	:	6 oz rice with thin vegetable stew.

Sometimes the meat varied with fish or an egg while the type and quantity of vegetables varied enormously. Later meat, fish and eggs went off altogether. It is true really, to say that men have existed on a diet composed mainly of rice and greens, total weight of food varying between 1½ and 2 pounds per day. The lack of vitamin and protein-bearing foods has led to widespread mal-nutritional diseases. Food was available locally and the small amount of food provided was deliberate. They wished to make prisoners weak physically. Deaths from malnutrition and disease are attributable to malicious and pre-meditated neglect. Representations were continually being made to the guards without avail. The Macassar unit never received any Red Cross parcels, but the Java units received 3/4 of a monthly parcel in 3½ years. The rest must have gone to the Japanese forces somewhere.

13. The general life in Camp was drab. No forms of recreation were possible, no singing or concerts permitted. No mails, news, or papers were received. One wireless message was allowed to be sent in November, 1942 - nothing since. A rush mat and a sleeping board were the only furniture provided for the men.]

14. The majority of officers were drafted to Java in October, 1943. The Japanese selected one Lieutenant, one midshipman, the Chaplain and six Warrant Officers to stay behind in Macassar - one Lieut. and one midshipman unfit to travel were also left. The command of the men was therefore transferred to Lieut. D.W.E. CHUBB, R.N., who kept it until 26th July 1945.

15. I consider that YOSHIDA was directly responsible for the ill-treatment which our PWs suffered in this camp and also consider that the Camp Commandants, Admiral MORI, and his Chief of Staff, should bear a large part of the responsibility for our treatment. Both Camp Commandants during the period in which I was the Senior Officer were well aware of what was going on and made no effort to improve our living conditions or to curb YOSHIDA in the exercise of his power.

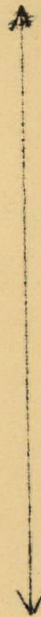
↑ [ SWORN by the said )  
COOPER at 6, Spring Gardens in the )  
City of Westminster this 7th day )  
of February 1946. )

(Sgd) G. T. Cooper  
Lieutenant Commander.

(Sgd) G.T. COOPER

BEFORE ME

(Sgd) A. M. Bell-MacDonald,  
Major  
(A.M. BELL-MACDONALD)  
Major Legal Staff,  
Military Department,  
Office of the Judge Advocate General,  
London, S.W.1.



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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:

Report on: "Some cases of man-handling and ill-treatment by Japanese guards in the P.O.-Camp at MACASSAR dated October 4, 1945," drawn up by DIEUDONNE, Capt. R.N.I.A., No. OM/216/M

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

Signature:

/s/ Ch. 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

SOME CASES OF MAN-HANDLING AND ILL-TREATMENT BY JAPANESE GUARDS IN THE  
P.O.W. CAMP AT MACASSAR

The following is a concise synopsis of cases of arbitrary actions and cruelty performed by the Japanese Guards at the P.W. Camp Macassar. The most ferocious of all no doubt, has been Yoshida, whilst Ka Koi - Nagao - Teraoko and Ishikawa have tried rather successfully to equal and match Yoshida. It is almost impossible and as a matter of fact much too elaborate to detail all cases worth mentioning but the following selection of cases will prove amply the inhuman treatment applied to the prisoners of war at the Macassar Camp. This report intends to deal with cases of cruelty only. The matter of food, hospital and sick bay shall have to be explained and detailed by a Medical Staff Officer, who is more competent to deal with those matters its consequences on the general condition of physical being and welfare of the P.W.'s.

[In the beginning of 1942, when the Macassar Camp was gradually filled to the brim, the behaviour of the Japanese Guards did not cause much reason for complaints. Except the bad beating and a variety of cruel acts, such as climbing and staying in a tree full of red ants, laying on the hands with feet in the air and roped to a tree or chair, whilst Japanese Guards tried the strength of the victims by standing on their backs, etc., applied to three P.W.'s who deserted the camp during the night, no serious cases of manhandling have to be reported. However, this comparatively satisfactory state of affairs prevailing in the Camp, suddenly changed to the worse with the appearance of Asauao Yoshida on the 1st April, 1942, at that time a mere lancecorporal. The fact that this man was promoted to Sergeant Major, proves that his superiors must have been in full agreement with his inhuman treatment of P.W.'s and the management of the camp. Except the Warrant-Officer Shigoru-Mori, no other Japanese Camp-commander has ever had, at least as far as we have been able to ascertain, a word in the internal affairs of the camp. It was Yoshida who directed everything, and who counteracted orders issued by his superiors. Even applied unjustified punishment for deeds sanctioned and agreed with by his chiefs.

The first disgusting show of cruelty was given by Yoshida on the 9th May, 1942 when the South African R.N.V. Hefferman, Nelson, Service No. 68576, the Dutch Home Guard soldier Simons, Alfred and the American Nagele, P.M., Fireman 2/c trespassed the order of contact between the British, American and Dutch contingents. Each received some 80 strokes with a heavy wooden club and other treatment such as kicking with heavy leather boots all over the body lying on the ground. Simons and Nagele had a broken arm whilst Hefferman had the ribs bruised and cracked. All three had to be sent to the Hospital ship "Op ten Noort" for medical treatment and cure.

5th June, 1942.

Thorough search for weapons throughout the barracks. This search was personally conducted by Naval Officer Capt. Ota, A.D.C. who on this occasion made the statement that all prisoners of war had to be very grateful

to Nippon, as he could do with the PWs whatever he liked even kill them. This Naval Officer's high standing was well illustrated by the fact that he himself slapped the senior Naval Officer 1st. cl. J. Beckering-Vinckers in his face and ordered Yoshida to continue this punishment so that said officer fell on the ground twice. The reason for this was, that B.V. was not standing to attention to the satisfaction of Ota when reporting on the search for weapons in the Navy Barracks.]

7th July, 1942.

The so called gun-repair-group were given permission to buy food at their workshop. However, Yoshida, did not know about this permission and without further comment, assisted by Shimp Chi Mori administered a bad beating to each member of the group.

20th July, 1942.

On the 5th June permission was granted by the captain, Ota, A.D.C. to continue lessons to the few Secondary School pupils in the camp. Lt. Col. Gortmans therefore arranged with the teachers present in the camp to proceed with the schoolwork. On the 20th July, 1942 Kaneichi Atoyama entered the schoolroom and after a short look retreated without comments. Soon after Yoshida appeared and ordered teachers and pupils to the quarters of Lt. Col. Gortmans, where they explained the situation and warned that trouble was ahead. However, Lt. Col. Gortmans, with Ota's permission did not expect any trouble, but when Yoshida arrived a few minutes later he started by slapping all teachers and pupils in the face. Also Atoyama participated in the slapping and knocked Capt. Habesoone one of the teachers, in the ditch. The debate between Lt. Col. Gortmans and Yoshida, through the interpreter Lt. Budding, was rather one sided as Lt. Col. Gortmans was not given a chance to explain things properly. Finally all pupils were given some 15 bad strokes with a club whilst the teachers Counread, who died in camp later on, and Mabesoone, transferred to Java, were beaten ferociously. The end was that pupils and teachers were put in the bricks for 2 days without any mat to sleep on or mosquito nets. Witnesses: MUNS DE GRAAF LEUKERKERKER - van DILLEWIJN a.o.

9-14th September, 1942.

In the night of 8/9 September 1942 Army Sergeant Pelletier, Navy Officer De Haan and Sailor Entrop made an attempt to escape, but were picked up by the Japanese the following day. The group members of said three men were accused of knowledge and conspiracy and therefore held responsible. However, part of the members of the Pelletier group was on a working party and therefore some other men taken at random were put in the cell as hostages on the 9th. Total 21 men of which Peters, Prak and Nas are still at this place. The first 5 days they received food twice a day only. They had not mat to sleep on, no mosquito nets, no other clothing than they were wearing when put in the cell, and no bath. On the 12th they were ordered to dig

the grave for the three victims. On the 14th these were beheaded. On the 14th Captain Ota himself read out the sentence of death in front of the lined up PW's. This sentence of death contained the charge of conspiracy with the native population. Some days later it appeared that on the 14th also Lt. Hees, Belloni and Brandon were beheaded at the same time. In the period 9-14 September the three victims were beastly treated. Every change of the guards was an opportunity for the Sergeant of the guards to enjoy the beastly scene of ferocious beating of the 3 victims. After the 14th the 21 hostages received better treatment and were allowed to take fresh air twice a day, play football and gymnastics. The worst was to stay in a cell with 16 men, some of them suffering from malaria, others from dysentery. Only much later the sick were admitted to the hospital. Contact with the PW's in camp was strictly forbidden. On the occasion of a Japanese holiday, 3rd November, all hostages were set free and returned to camp.

25th October, 1942.

After having obtained permission from the No. 2 camp commander Mori, the Officers ordered 12 rattan chairs at the camp store. Yoshida noticed the delivery of these chairs and since he was not informed of this purchase he punished the officer in charge of camp store requirements, Lt. van Vreeden, with 42 severe strokes with the club. Lt. Col. Gortmans and Lt. Cohen, the latter 65 years old, who intervened in the beating were floored several times and Lt. Cohen was put in the cell for the day.

28th October, 1942.

Army Sergeant Smit, A.J. Service No. 91509 on a working party at the Ciba was addressed by a Japanese, who remarked upon his work. Sergeant Smit, out of politeness jumped from his sitting position on the ground to attention with his tool in hand. The Japanese was apparently frightened and accused him of aggressiveness and threatening and ordered him to do the "lizard" with stretched body, flat hands and toe-tips on the ground. Thereafter 37 beatings with the club. Upon return at the Camp at night the matter was reported to YOSHIDA, who repeated the beating and gave another 50 strokes. Sergeant Smit not being able to stand on his legs any more was held to a tree by other PWs, who were forced by YOSHIDA to hold Smit erect against a tree. The PWs, who held Smit, also were beaten. This punishment was so beastly that blood soaked his shirt and ran down Smit's legs. He had to be admitted to the hospital where he remained for a considerable time before he was able to walk again.

2nd January, 1943.

YOSHIDA supervising some work at the wire fence around the hospital premises, yelled to A. Lewis, hospital attendant, who happened to pass on a gallery some 30 meters away. Not knowing that the yelling was directed at him, Lewis proceeded on his duty whereupon YOSHIDA followed him and after knocking him to the floor gave him a beastly beating. Dr. Manning, the



doctor on watch in the hospital, attracted by the noise outside, appeared in a doorway and was summoned by YOSHIDA. Dr. Manning did not understand the almost incomprehensible mixture of YOSHIDA's few words of Malay and Japanese, which fact aggravated the situation and resulted in a ferocious beating at the gate, where Dr. Manning and Lewis, thoroughly wet by the many buckets of water poured over them, had to stand to attention for some hours.]

5th April 1943.

Strict orders were issued that all Japanese officers, whilst on working parties or marching in groups in town, were to be saluted. Even by individual negligence of this order the whole camp, according to YOSHIDA, should be punished collectively.

15th July, 1943.

During fire alarm-roll Lt. Ketel badly beaten with a club by YOSHIDA, Lt. Ketel who acted as interpreter was not properly standing to attention.

28th October 1943.

Lt. Ketel severely beaten again in front of the lined up troops, because the troops were not called to attention at the arrival of YOSHIDA.

2nd November, 1943.

Four PWs caught by Japanese Officer in Japanese godown. Beaten on the spot and condemned to one week in the bricks after another 25 strokes with a club. After one week dismissed and in front of the troops beaten for the 3rd time. On this occasion the Camp Commander HISAKICHI KODAMA applied part of the beating himself, and stated that PWs were just like cats and dogs and if it happened again that PWs were found in places where they had no business to be, they would be beheaded. On this occasion YOSHIDA beat Lt. Ketel again for not translating orders properly.

22nd November 1943.

G. W. de Kater on a working party in town signaled to a passing lady to inform his wife that he was in town. No verbal contact was made, though pre-arranged code-signs were given. YOSHIDA being on the spot apparently noticed those signs. Upon return in the Camp at 5:30 p.m. de Kater was ordered to the front of the group and was dangerously beaten by YOSHIDA with a whip, specially prepared, causing wounds all over the body, but principally the legs and arms were beaten till blood was running. Thereafter the whole party was ordered on the double for about one hour. The whip must have been contaminated as the wounds remained open and purulent for a few months. After this beating de Kater was unable to walk for over 10 days.

14th January, 1944.

Sergeant C.A.G. Sprangers, in charge of outdoor working parties, was ordered by the Sergeant of the Guards to supply a group of 17 Americans and 33 Dutch for outdoor working. When YOSHIDA noticed that this party had gone out without his consent he called for Sprangers who received a bad beating and face slapping. Captain Dieudonne, who tried to intervene in this undeserved punishment was pushed aside and driven into his room-office, where he was slapped and manhandled by YOSHIDA.

15 January, 1944.

W.F.H. Plas, a civilian, belonging to the group of civilians for transfer to the Pare-Pare camp, was beaten beastily by YOSHIDA, because Plas did not understand the yelled orders in incomprehensible Malay.

9th April, 1944.

Collective beating was given to an outdoor working party, being accused of not bringing the proper salute to a passing officer.

15th April, 1944.

Corporal Shingenori Nagae beat the American Orlijk, S.M. machinist mate l/c in such a way that he had to be admitted to the hospital for immediate treatment. Wounds on his seat remained open and reached a stage of dangerous putrefaction. Dr. Smits then applied skin transfer, which fact in all probability saved Orlyk's life.

1st May, 1945.

32 Americans collectively thrashed by the entire Japanese Guards for having exchanged cigarette paper for food and fruit with the population.

3rd May, 1944.

Soldier J. J. Koster and four Americans, beastly thrashed by 8 Japanese under direction of YOSHIDA, for petty theft at Macassar. Each received some 75 strokes with a heavy club. Two days previously they were beaten for the same reason.]

6th May, 1944.

It was arranged with the Japanese Camp Commanders, that each person on a working-party in town was to be given 3 cents for buying refreshments on the job. No restrictions as to the nature of refreshments was made. At the BOW workshop, the "Senninkash" the senior Jap NCO in command gave the fullest cooperation and arranged for daily sweetened hot coffee. The Japanese working at the BOW shop made merry over the little amount allowed by YOSHIDA for daily expenditure by the PWs and intended to enjoy themselves over this at the cost of YOSHIDA in the bar, which intention was plainly stated to all

PWs at the BOW. That night YOSHIDA returned from the bar in a badly intoxicated condition and contended that he had forbidden them to buy coffee for the daily allowance of 3 cents, and that fruit only was permitted. The entire camp had to fall in and the trespassers had to stop to the front to receive their punishment. [Mr. D. W. Taranskeen, sergeant l/c, one of the party leaders, was given 20 strokes with the club, followed by a one-sided wrestling demonstration, kicking and beating of vital parts of body and head, strangling immediately followed by pouring in the mouth of some buckets of water. Thereafter a final beating of 40 strokes. Three more party leaders were given almost the same treatment. After the final beating, the victims had to stand to attention (two were flat on the ground).

4th August, 1944.

An Englishman was given 70 strokes by YOSHIDA because he did not perform "eyes right" to his satisfaction.

5th August, 1944.

Wilkinson, J. Stoker R.N. hesitated to execute an order given him by the officer in command of the British contingent, which caused that one working party to leave the gate one man short. YOSHIDA and his gang administered not less than 207 strokes to Wilkinson. The extraordinary strength and will-power of Wilkinson infuriated YOSHIDA, who was determined to beat him down completely. However, Wilkinson managed to stand to attention, though unsteady, for over 2 hours afterwards.

12th January, 1945.

The party leader of "Galley Mariso" group, returned to camp with rice from the noon meal in his mess tin. KAKOI, the sergeant of the Guards had the entire group badly thrashed, although most of them were PWs of advanced age. It is not improbable that the death of Sergeant W. ten Have soon afterwards (18/2/'45) is connected with this beating. On the same day the Radio-working parties, 120 in total were given a beastly beating by the entire camp guards under direction of YOSHIDA. YOSHIDA kicked several men with his boots whilst lying on the ground after beating, till blood ran down their faces. Reason: some men had stolen sugar. Food situation at that time was extremely poor.

24th January, 1945.

KAKOI, Sergeant of the Guards, thrashed many PWs from returning working parties for no apparent reason.

18th February, 1945.

The garrison commander HIKOICHI ISHIDA ordered a thorough search in the camp. The names of all men who had reserve food stowed away were noted. At night the entire camp had to line up and all people whose names were noted

were given a beastly beating, varying from 35 to 110 strokes, with the club. Then followed all the hut- and group leaders. Many victims were knocked senseless and kicked all over the body whilst lying on the ground. The entire guard was ordered to perform this sadistic orgy but KANETOSHI TERAOKA, KUNITARO, SEIKI KAKOI and YOSHIDA excelled in cruelty.

Most of the food found was prepared from rice on medical advice, in an endeavour to increase the vitamin contents of the food, the lack of which in the daily menu was causing serious trouble.

20th February, 1945.

Case: Dodds, A. Royal Marine.

This PW was caught with a bag of eggs, brought in from outside for sick people, needing additional food. The entire camp had to fall in to witness the torture which was beyond words, whilst the entire working group to which he belonged was given the cruellest treatment after having done the "lizard" for about 1 hour, in which all the British officers and chaplain had to participate. Dodds was condemned to death by YOSHIDA and was to be beheaded. The chaplain of the "Exeter", C.O.C. Fitzgerald, was ordered to conduct the community praying and to say the prayers of the dead. After prayers were said the matter was dismissed and Dodds put in the bricks where he remained for a considerable time, in spite of a bad attack of dysentery.

21st February, 1945.

A Japanese doctor made an inspection of the Camp Hospital. Looking in a refuge-bin he discovered some food rests. Dr. Bakker, senior medical officer, Capt. Wittich and Lt. Ketel were ordered to stand over the dustbin with head bent down for a considerable time. All doctors and hospital attendants had to fall in at the gate, where they were given a serious thrashing. Many of the Red Cross personnel were beaten senseless and were then given the water test (Pouring water in the mouth whilst the nose was held tight.) The principal participants in the beating of the medical staff were YOSHIDA - KAKOI - ISHIKAWA and TERAOKA.

23rd February, 1945.

As a consequence of the foregoing case, YOSHIDA stopped the sick-call, so that all sick people on outdoor working parties had to stay in their lots and had to go out without medical treatment. On the 23rd February, 5 British outdoor workers returned to camp at noon, not being able to do any more work. YOSHIDA accused them of not having been to the morning sick call (which was stopped by himself) and gave each 20 bad beatings with the club.

14th March, 1945.

The most disgusting parade of miserable human beings was held on this day, when YOSHIDA ordered the lining up of all patients in the sick barracks. Q.-P.-O. and "no work". Q barracks contained the bad dysentery and beriberi cases, P those patients suspected of dysentery and/or other infectious disease, O patients who were dismissed from Q or P for recovery, "no work" all patients who were unable to do manual labour for a few days, such as malaria, wounds, etc. It was a rainy day but in spite of this all patients even those who had to be supported for not being able to walk had to fall in. Capt. Dieudonné who strongly protested against this beastly order and who refused to have some really dangerous patients lifted from their beds, was beaten with a small wooden board and knocked to the floor. All the lined up patients then were marched to the gate. Those who were unable to walk were carried by their friends. The physical condition of most of the P, Q and O patients was such that the rows of 5 had to support each other to keep erect and move forward. By the time this miserable parade had reached the gate some 150 meters from Q barracks rain was pouring down. Most of the patients were only dressed in their bed clothing and rather poor at that, so that they were soaked in no time. After having been lined up for about a quarter of an hour YOSHIDA ordered the patients who were lifted from their beds, to the hospital and had all others repair to their blocks. It is not much to assume that several cases of death have been precipitated by this parade and even that it has been the cause of death for some patients. Remains to be stated that the British officers who were looking after British patients, also suffered bad beatings by YOSHIDA.

17th May, 1945.

The daily rations of drinking water issued in the camp was rather on the low side. At the BOW shop ample drinking water was boiled for all the PWs working there and obviously these PWs at night returned to camp with their waterbottles filled. This had been going on for several months already and every one knew about it and agreed. However, on this day, for some reason or another YOSHIDA found it a suitable cause for a general beating party and had all BOW workers badly thrashed by the Guards. Amongst the worst beaten was Sergeant Lt. Tarenskeen, one of the BOW party leaders and mentioned in a previous case.]

For almost every case quoted above, witnesses are to be found amongst the ex-PWs still at Macassar. As all British and American PWs have left the place, only Dutch witnesses can be heard.

Details of the cases mentioned before have been taken from diaries kept by PWs.

[ was signed Dieudonné

Macassar, 4th October, 1945.]

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken on the 24th September, 1945, before His Honor Judge Kirby, at the POW and Internee's Reception Camp, Morotai.

EVIDENCE OF CAPN. S. N. PAUL

(Makes an affirmation)

(This witness gave his evidence without the aid of the Interpreter)

CAPN. S. N. PAUL, being duly affirmed by Judge Kirby, states:

My name is Capn. S. N. Paul. My Army No. is 17932 ICRO/Z. I belong to the Indian Medical Service. I was a Doctor before the war. My home address is 110/20 Bidyut Nagar, Dayal Bagh, Agra. When I was captured I was in 17 Combined General Hospital Singapore. The surrender was on the 15th Feb. 1942 and I was taken into captivity on the 18th.

I was in the following camps during the periods mentioned:

- (1) Neesoon Camp, 15 miles from Singapore, 23/2/42 to June 1942
- (2) Kranji Camp, 13 miles from Singapore, June 1942 to Oct. 1942
- (3) Buller Camp, about 5 miles from Singapore, Nov. 42 to Dec. 42.
- (4) Kranji Camp, 12th Jan 1943 to 31st Jan 1943
- (5) Selleter Camp, 12 miles from Singapore, 1st Feb 43 to 24th August 1943.
- (6) Adams Road Camp, about 7 miles from Singapore, 25th August to 27th August 1943.
- (7) Boarded on Okanamaru. Landed at Halmaheras 25th Sept 1943
- (8) Kockku Camp, 25th Sept, 43 to July 1944.
- (9) Tijku Camp, July 1944.
- (10) Camp, name unknown, about 1½ miles from Tijku, Aug. 1944
- (11) Teragan Camp, Sept. 1944 to August 31st, 1945

HIS HONOR: Q. I understand that so far as crimes by individual Japanese officers or guards are concerned you have nothing to complain of until you were at Teragan?

A. Other than the withholding of medical supplies and medical treatment, and minor slappings, there was nothing to complain of until Teragan Camp.

When I first arrived at Tijku Camp Lt. Kobuta was the Japanese officer in charge. There were also there Cpl. Ikai and 1st Class Pte. Kowana. Kobuta was a member of the No. 6

Transport Unit. During the period I was in this camp I saw Lt. Kobuta act as the officer in charge and issue orders, both to Japanese staff and to the Indian prisoners of war. I shifted from Tijku Camp to the unknown camp about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. This was in August 1944. The Japanese officers and NCO's mentioned above came with us to this camp and shortly after our arrival there Lt. Ito and L/C Tanaka arrived. I saw from my own observation that Lt. Kobuta remained the officer in charge of the camp but L/C Tanaka acted as his second in command in spite of the fact that there were others there higher in rank. L/C Tanaka in my presence took orders and discussed orders with Kobuta and gave orders to other members of the Japanese staff and Indian prisoners of war.

Tanaka said to me and other Indian prisoners that we were going to be part of the Japanese Army. In February 1945 Tanaka told me and Sub Mahomed Akrum and Mahomed Hussein IWO that we were no longer prisoners of war but by Japanese order formed part of the Nipponese Army. He told us that in conversation in our own room. He said it was an order of the High Command and it had to be carried out. I protested and the two others also protested. We said it was not according to the rules of war and we said we did not want to be part of the Nippon Army. Tanaka said "You have just got to be". Tanaka spoke in the Japanese language and I understood what he said. The three of us understood enough of the Japanese language to know what he said. The IWO acted as an interpreter in translating our protests into the Japanese language to Tanaka. Tanaka then started putting us on parades. He started to teach us the Japanese procedure and customs. We started fatigues early in the morning, about 7 a.m. and finished about 6 p.m. That was the regular procedure. The fatigue was lifting heavy boxes of medicine or food stuff and carrying it about 2 or 3 miles and making three or four trips each day. A whole lot of the Indian prisoners were in the fatigue party. Some were sent to a garden whilst others did the work above referred to.

HIS HONOR: Q. Did you have any meal time between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m?

A. The first meal of the day, when we had any, was about 6:30 a.m. During the last three months or so of our captivity we were given no meal before starting work for the day. We had our own cookhouse and we managed to obtain our own private supply of tea and sugar and salt. We were only able to have something to drink before starting work, but nothing to eat.

At 12 midday we got our first meal of the day. We generally carried rice with us which was supplied by the Japanese. At first the amount of rice given to us was 10 ozs. Later the supply diminished until it was about 5 ozs. They gave us some dried tinned vegetables but mostly we lived on jungle leaves. One hour was allowed for the midday meal. We stopped wherever we happened to be working.

The next meal was when we came back about 7 p.m. If it was dark at this time we were not provided with lights. All we could eat was the rice ration per man left over from the midday meal. Before the evening meal we were given half an hour's military training. Tanaka was always in charge of this training. Kobuta at times would come along and watch what was happening.

I saw Tanaka on a great many occasions beat the Indian prisoners on these parades. Sometimes he would slap them with his open hand and sometimes hit them with sticks about the head and body, but generally about the head. I saw him beat men so consistently that every prisoner would have received a beating and generally about 20 prisoners would be beaten each day at the training period. Mostly the slaps administered with the hand were severe enough to knock men to the ground. This generally happened when he slapped with his hand. I often heard him say to a prisoner "Your brain is not alright so I am going to fix it up", and he would then hit him on the head with a stick. The stick was generally a long walking stick about an inch thick.

I will deal now with ill-treatment and the withholding of medical supplies and give particular instances and when I have finished describing those I will describe beheadings and killings.

About March 1945 three of our soldiers, Mahomed Shafi, Ali Haider and Tufail Mahomed were ill-treated by Tanaka as well as Kobuta. Tanaka told me that these three men who were then working in the garden were bad workers and he asked me to examine them. I examined them and I told Tanaka they were sick from beri-beri and general debility. I told him this myself in the Japanese language, using my hands to supplement what I told him.



I then saw him beat them one by one, first of all by slapping them with his hands until they were knocked to the ground. He then got them to their feet again and beat them with a stick on the knuckles and knees and about the head until the three of them became unconscious. The beating lasted for about half an hour. After the beating I saw that Ali Haider was very sick and I gave him such medical attention as I could until his death about a week or ten days later. Although I told Tanaka that he was very sick Tanaka said he would have to work on the fatigue carrying vegetables from the ground. I saw that Ali Haider on this occasion did not return to the camp and the next morning he was brought by other Indians into the camp. I saw him then. He was unconscious and in a very feeble condition. I gave him injections to try and keep him alive but an hour and a half later he died.

I had been practising in India as a Doctor for three years. As Medical Officer I worked for three years and from my medical experience and my examination and observation of Ali Haider after the beatings I have described I can say that he died as the result of those beatings. I was present when he was buried.

Shafi and Tufail were ill from the beatings and were put on light work. Their condition was bad but not so bad as Ali Haider's

I saw that Tufail was in a very weak condition and in fact he was so ill that he asked me to give him poison so as to make him die. Of course I did not do so and eventually he recovered. I have seen Shafi in the 2/9 AGH on this Island and he is in that hospital now. I also saw Tufail in this hospital. Sub. Akrum and IWO Mahomed Hussein were present and saw the beating of Shafi, Haider and Tufail.

The next case of ill treatment was the case of Munshi Khan. I saw him beaten by Tanaka and Kowana and later tied to a tree. He was kept there for 24 hours without food or water. His hands were tied behind his back; he was tied up with rope to the trunk of the tree, the rope stretching around his body and the trunk of the tree. This was about July 1945. Whilst he was tied to the tree he actually passed water and defecated standing up whilst tied to the tree.

He was beaten for more than 15 minutes before he was tied to the tree. I saw him receive this beating from Tanaka and Kobuta who used firewood sticks about the length of my arm. They beat him about the head and knees. Jem. Abdullah Khan was present at the beating of Munshi Khan; IWO Mahomed Hussein was also present.

I can also speak of the beating of Mahomed Shafi of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Jat. Reg. This was about the month of July 1945. Tanaka and Kowana beat him with heavy sticks over the head for more than half an hour. I saw them do this and I saw Kobuta standing watching at the time. I did not hear him say anything; he did not interfere in any way. I saw him become unconscious and Tanaka or Kowana would revive him by throwing water on his face and he was then beaten until he was unconscious again.

Immediately after the beating was over I saw Tanaka and Kowana force Shafi to kneel on firewood sticks with a piece of firewood behind his knees. I saw them tie Shafi's hands behind his back and I saw them beat him on the head and body with sticks. In the position he was it was impossible for him to remain upright and they would beat him when he fell down and then lift him back to the upright position again. This happened several times. This particular beating took about another half an hour. Whilst Shafi was in this position and being beaten by Tanaka and Kowana I saw Kowana pour petrol on Shafi's feet and set alight to it. Tanaka was still beating him whilst this was being done. When this beating was finished I saw Shafi tied with his hands behind his back to the trunk of a tree and he was left there all night. I and others supplied him with food and water secretly during the night.

The reason given by Tanaka for the beating of Shafi was that although Shafi admitted stealing food himself he refused to implicate others. Tanaka told me he would torture him until he implicated others but Shafi did not do this in spite of the beatings. I heard Shafi say from time to time whilst being beaten that he alone was responsible for any theft.

Shafi said in Industani that he intended to die by himself and he would not implicate anybody else. I translated this into the Japanese language and told Tanaka that this was what Shafi said.

The next morning after the beatings Tanaka and Kobuta called me, Jem, Abdullah Khan and Mahomed Hussein over and said they wanted to behead Shafi and asked our opinion about it. I said that many beheadings had already taken place, so many that it was no use beheading Shafi and suggested that he should receive some other other punishment. They did not behead him. Tanaka and Kobuta told me that they would leave the punishment to myself and the other Indians. We blackened his face with soot and hung his shoes around his neck on one parade. He had to promise that he would not steal in future and he gave this promise.

The next incident I can speak of is the ill treatment of Jem. Mohan Singh. He suffered badly from dropsy. That was in April 1945. He had dropsy and eventually died of this condition about 13th or 14th August. I was looking after him. I saw that he was in intense pain as his abdomen was swollen with fulness of water. It interfered with his breathing and it was necessary for the water to be taken away from his abdomen to ease the pain. I had no proper instrument to do this. I asked both Tanaka and Kobuta several times for medicine and an instrument to take the water away. They said "You cannot get any medicine or instruments. I asked Tanaka and Kobuta would they admit the patient to hospital. They said "No, Indians are not allowed to go into hospital. Later a Japanese soldier, a medical orderly, supplied me with a 20 CC needle (like an injection needle) a very small one and using it I took 8 to 10 hours to get part of the water away. This caused the patient great pain because he had to sit all this time. I say from my medical knowledge and my observation and examination and treatment of Jem. Mohan Singh that had I been allowed to give him proper treatment and medicine his life might have been saved.

The next incident I can refer to is the ill treatment of Mahomed Akrum. About February 1945 I heard Lt. Kobuta tell Akrum that he had been disobedient and he ordered him to make two camps and a garden. I heard Akrum and Tanaka and Kobuta arguing about whether Akrum should continue work in the garden. I heard Akrum tell them that he wanted to appeal to a higher authority. I heard Tanaka say "You will get severe punishment, I have friends in the Military Police and they might cut your head off later on if so needed." I heard Akrum say that he would not go to the higher authority and then Kobuda said "I am not angry with you, I excuse you and you will go on working as you were before. Later I was present when a Military policeman came with an interpreter. Akrum was there also Jem. Abdullah Khan. Akrum was sitting down in his civilian clothes. The policeman said in Japanese "Why are you sitting like this in those clothes?" I started to translate what was being said but before I could finish the Military policeman started slapping Akrum with his hands. It was a very severe beating. Akrum was sitting down when he was beaten and was knocked to the floor from time to time. The beating lasted for 10 to 15 minutes. The beating took place in the prisoner's room.

I was mess secretary. For ten days Akrum was put on half rations. Tanaka came daily during the 10 days and made many statements to me and other prisoners that Akrum had committed various crimes. Tanaka told me that he wanted Akrum to sign a statement confessing his crimes as otherwise he would behead Akrum. He asked me would I tell Akrum this and persuade him to sign. I did so and Akrum did sign.

During the period that Tanaka and Kobuta were associated in control of the prisoners I actually saw almost every day one or both of them slapping and beating prisoners severely with sticks.

I will now deal with the beheading and death of prisoners. The first case is that of Mahomed Din about March 1945. He confessed that he took a tin of fish from the store. He was brought in and tied to a tree in the compound. I saw Mahomed Din whilst he was tied to the tree and I heard coming from the vicinity of the tree signs of blows and cries but I did not actually witness the beatings. I saw him whilst tied to the tree about 4 p.m. Some time after 10 o'clock he was not there. I searched for him and could not find him. A few days later Tanaka told me that Mahomed Din had been captured and that he had had Din beheaded by the Military police.

I never saw Mahomed Din after the night he escaped.

At the time of the Japanese surrender Tanaka asked me and other prisoners to sign the nominal roll that Din had died from natural causes. This was about 28th or 29th August. Tanaka at this time was armed with pistol and sword and said that his record showed that Din died from beheading following a conviction for stealing and that he, Tanaka, wanted to change that and show death as having taken place from natural causes. He said it would be better for the soldier's people if it was not recorded that he had been beheaded for stealing as that would cause dishonor and shame to Din's people. Akrum and I said that the true facts should be stated. We were unarmed whilst Tanaka was armed with pistol and sword. I signed because I was afraid that he would shoot or behead us.

The next case I can speak of is that of Chinadury, Said Gul, Miraj Din and Karim Ilahi. This happened about the 10th April. I was told something by Mahomed Hussein and I know that those four prisoners were taken away from our camp and kept away for three or four days. I saw them when they returned and they were all very ill. I saw Said Gul and Chinadury spitting blood. I saw that the four prisoners all had bruises and swellings on the head and that they were in a state of exhaustion. I saw them brought back by the Military police. Kobuta told me that he was going to have those four prisoners beheaded to set an example as to what would happen to prisoners who were guilty of theft. Later I saw the four prisoners being taken away by Japanese Military Police whose names I do not know. I saw them taken to an area where I had previously seen other prisoners go with spades

accompanied by a Japanese guard. After I saw the four men being taken to this area I did not see them again. The following morning at the morning parade Kobuta told me and the other prisoners that he, Kobuta, had had the four men beheaded and that that should be an example to the rest of us not to steal.

The next matter I wish to deal with relates to Mahomed Afsar and Yakub Khan. This was about July 1945. Tanaka told me that they had stolen a phial of medicine and that he had decided to have them beheaded. I saw them tied up without food or water from 4 o'clock one afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. They were not freed to obey and call of nature and did so whilst tied to the tree.

The next morning I saw them untied by Japanese guards and stripped naked and taken away. Tanaka was present at the time. I saw him go away with Afsar and Yakub Khan and the guards and I never saw those men again. Tanaka had his sword with him. There were two Japanese guards with them and they also had swords. Tanaka later told me that those two prisoners had been beheaded but he did not say who had done the actual beheading.

The next matter is that of Mahomed Ramzan. This was in August 1945 some weeks before the surrender. I saw Ramzan tied to a tree all night. Tanaka told me that he was taking Ramzan away and was going to behead him. He said that Ramzan had stolen a tapioca plant and had told lies to Tanaka about it. Tanaka said that Ramzan would not admit to him that he had taken the plant. I did not see Ramzan again after he had been taken away with Tanaka. I saw that Tanaka had his sword with him when he took Ramzan away and later Tanaka told me that he had himself beheaded Ramzan.

The next matter deals with Mahomed Hussein and Umer Din. Tanaka told me that they had escaped and had been caught and that he had had them beheaded by the Military police. I never saw either Hussein or Umer Din again after they escaped. This was shortly before the surrender. I am not certain about the month that these men escaped and were beheaded according to Tanaka but I think it was shortly before the beheading of Mahomed Afsar and Yakub Khan.

In September 1943 after we were taken to the Halmaheras dysentery broke out. Capn. Ushida was in charge of us. I went to the hospital and asked for medicine to cure the dysentery. They would not give it to me, they only gave me creosote to ease the pain.

Tanaka and Kobuta were responsible for us not getting a full supply of food. Every month when the rations were drawn the rations for the prisoners were put in the same store as the rations for the Japanese guards. They only issued us out of the store rice, salt and dried vegetables but would not give us biscuits, sweet biscuits or green peas, although I saw these latter items brought in every month for the No. 6 Transport Unit. About every two or three days I saw Tanaka and Kobuta taking boxes of biscuits for eight Japanese guards or police. Out of 40 bags of rice that would be brought in about 15 of them would go to them and 25 to us. This was for the whole month. There were eight of them to feed and about 190 of our men. I saw Tanaka and Kobuta giving biscuits and cigarettes to some of their friends, members of the Thaiwan force and to the Kempetai (Jap. Military Police).

I have heard Tanaka on many occasions say that he had friends in the Kempetai and therefore he could get anything done to us that he wanted in the way of punishment without getting permission from headquarters.

As the result of food being kept away from the men they contracted beri-beri; they suffered from debility and some died from it. A lot of the men were sick and needed hospital treatment and needed drugs that I could not procure. Tanaka would not allow the men to be taken to hospital. I said to him "The hospitals are admitting your men, why not the Indians?" They were also admitting Indonesian members of the auxiliary forces. Tanaka said "No Indians can go to hospital."

During the last six months Kobuta and Tanaka were very harsh in their treatment of the sick at the morning fatigues. Irrespective of how sick they were the men had to attend the morning parade and stand to attention whilst they listened to a lecture from either Kobuta or Tanaka for about 10 or 15 minutes. Some of the men were too sick to do this and collapsed on the parade. When they collapsed and fell they were left lying where they fell and at the finish of the lecture the rest of the party would be marched off by Tanaka or Kobuta. We had to supply men to take the place of those who had collapsed and this had to be done from the other men available, mainly sick people who I knew were not fit to work. I told Kobuta and Tanaka on numbers of occasions that numbers of men were too sick to work.

After the parade Kobuta and Tanaka went over to those who had collapsed and who were still lying there. They used to hit

them over the head or knees or kick them to test whether they were malingering or not. A few may have laid down to get a rest but most of them were genuine sick cases. Tanaka and Kobuta would then select from the sick ones those who were to be given an injection. They would point to one man as being no good as a worker because he was too sick and ordered that he was not to have injections. Tanaka and Kobuta said that they were the ones to pick and choose who amongst the sick were to get the injections. They would not allow injections to be given to the very sick because they said they would be no good for working. The injections that were given were given either by myself or the Jap. medical orderly. The injections were of vita camphor or olium camphor; they give strength to the heart for an hour or so, otherwise a man might die if he is in a very collapsed condition. Some of the men had to be lifted by Indian prisoners back to the barracks. The supply of camphor injection was obtained from either Tanaka or Kobuta or the medical orderly. Often I was able to give injections to those who were very sick and really needed it, but this was given from supplies which we had stolen. Of course I was unable to give those injections in the presence of Tanaka and Kobuta. I was only allowed to give injections to the men they picked out. The men they would not let me inject would have died if orders had been carried out, but in many cases I was able to save their lives by giving them secret injections.

Many of my men badly needed extractions of advanced carious teeth; I would report to Tanaka that those men were urgently in need of dental treatment but Tanaka would not let them go to the Japanese dental people. I did not have any instrument myself to perform extractions. Tanaka would not give any reason for not letting them go to the dentist but would say "They cannot go, we want them for work." Tanaka would not issue passes which were necessary to get dental care.

Earlier there were only six guards as well as Tanaka and Kobuta; in the last fortnight they put on another five, making eleven in addition to Tanaka and Kobuta. Kowana was one of them, Khagi Shima was another, Adachi was another, Otake was another, and the medical orderly, Okama, was another.

I often saw Kowana, Khagi Shima and Adachi administer severe beatings with hands and sticks.

I can identify Kobuta and Tanaka. I can also identify all the guards I have mentioned by name.

Two Indians, Shakien Peg, 2/9 Jat. Reg, and Ghulam Yasin, 36 Ord. Workshop, died of dysentery - amoebic dysentery. This was about March or April 1945. I told Tanaka that they were suffering from this complaint and I asked him for emetine to cure this condition. He said "You are not going to get this medicine, it is not available." I know that some had been available ten days before because I had been given a supply of it from another unit in the vicinity. I told Tanaka that they would die unless I could treat them with this medicine. I asked him if he would not give me the medicine would he allow them to go to hospital in order to try and save their lives. He refused both the medicine or to allow them to go to hospital. They both died at the end of March or beginning of April 1945. I say from my medical experience and my observation and treatment of these men that I would have been able to cure their complaint and save their lives if I had been given this emetine.

When we arrived in the Halmaheras about two thirds of the Indian prisoners did not have any footwear and had to work in bare feet. This resulted in the men with bare feet getting sores on the feet and legs. The infection spread quickly and resulted in the permanent disability of many of them, and some deaths. The officer whom I asked for these supplies and who refused to give them was a Staff Capn. of the Thakeda Tai. I could not identify him as I only saw him once or twice.

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I, Somnath Paul do solemnly and sincerely declare that the evidence given before this Commission and contained on this and the preceding six pages is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

s/ S. N. Paul  
CAPT., IMS

Declared before me this 25th day of September 1945.

s/ R. C. Kirby



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AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken before Mr. Justice Philp at Sydney this twenty-first day of January, 1946.

Lieutenant-Commander CARR, Palgrave Ebdon, R.A.N., being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

I am Lieutenant-Commander CARR, Palgrave Ebdon, R.A.N.; home address: 11 Nelson Road, Lindfield, Sydney.

On 1 October, 1943, while serving with Headquarters RAAF Command, AAF, a Catalina in which I was travelling was shot down into the sea near Pomala, Celebes. After being shot down and coming to the surface I saw F/O McDiarmed floating with a severe leg injury. One leg appeared to be practically severed below the knee. McDiarmed and I were picked up by Japanese in a boat, transferred to a shore launch. No attempt was made to attend to McDiarmed's wounds although I repeatedly pointed to them and asked for medical attention. I was interrogated by an officer whose name I do not know who threatened me with death if I did not answer. I refused to answer more than my name and rank. He then brought a guard with a fixed bayonet with the point of the bayonet touching me in front and asked me if I wanted to die. I still refused. I called his attention to McDiarmed's condition. McDiarmed was then conscious but delirious with pain. The officer turned to McDiarmed and kept repeating to him that he would give him morphia if he would answer the questions. McDiarmed gave his name and Wing Commander Stilling's name and said they were from Cairns. He, however, was given no morphia. A Japanese doctor and two Japanese nurses then arrived and one of the nurses put three stitches in the cuts on my face and dressed most of my wounds. McDiarmed was put on a stretcher and I thought he would be moved to hospital, but he was put down in the open and the doctor and the nurses proceeded to operate on him with the aid of an electric flash-light. This took place about 10 yards from me with an audience of about 20 guards and Japanese civilians. So far as I could see no general or local anaesthetic was given to McDiarmed as his cries of agony never ceased and he kept calling out to be shot. I could plainly hear bone being sawed through and the whole proceedings caused much laughter and amusement to the onlookers and nurses, who appeared to enjoy it. Finally McDiarmed was moved back on to the verandah and covered with a blanket. He was still delirious with pain and begging to be killed. I was dragged to my feet, my wrists bound very tightly behind my back and I was then placed against a verandah post and lashed to it from ankles to neck with easily 10 fathoms of line. The men sleeping inside the building objected to McDiarmed's cries so the stretcher was carried out into the middle of the road. The guards gave me water and two or three cigarettes. I tried to get them to do something for McDiarmed as it was now raining but all they would do was to take him water. Just before dawn when the pain in my wrist was becoming almost unbearable I persuaded the guard to loosen the lashings.

McDiarmed was silent by now and I think he died just before dawn.  
I feel certain that if he had received prompt and adequate medical  
aid he would have lived.]

When it was light I was taken out on to the road with a long rope tied around me in charge of a guard who had a fixed bayonet pointed at me. I had only one shoe and my shirt and trousers were in ribbons. I then saw McDiarmed was dead and later two native carpenters appeared and built a coffin for his body on the spot and it was taken away in a lorry.

The Catalina was shot down about midnight and McDiarmed was operated on about 1.30 a.m. and I was lashed to the post at about the same time.

I was taken from Fomala to Kendari on the morning of the 2nd October and on the 17th October I was confined in the ex-Dutch naval barracks at Sourabaya, till 30 October. No pillow or bedding of any sort was provided and the only clothes I had was a short sleeved singlet, a pair of shorts, a pair of sandals, a small hand towel and a Dutch Army jacket. Although requested, no protection from mosquitoes was provided, nor was I allowed out for exercise. No food was provided on the first day and thereafter I received about a large breakfast cupful of cooked white rice and nothing else three times a day. A beer bottle filled with drinking water was provided daily and the light was kept burning in the cell all night. I was allowed only a few minutes night and morning to wash at a small tap in a filthy W.C. near my cell. This W.C. was never clean and was covered with about an inch of dirty water during the whole period. For a week no medical attention was provided for my numerous cuts, abrasions and burns, which became infected. I was then given some medical attention at the sick bay. Japanese naval officers were fully aware of the above matters as an officer carried out an inspection everynight and I frequently complained to him. I do not know the names of any of these naval officers.

On 30 October 1943 I was flown to Japan and confined in a camp at Ofuna and remained there eight months. I later went to Omori, Ashio, Zentsuji, and later to Manacka. Medical supplies and food in all these camps were bad, and at Ofuna medical supplies were practically non-existent.

I saw POWs beaten frequently at Ofuna and heard that beatings occurred in the other camps, except in Zentsuji.

W.O. IIDA, of the Japanese Navy, was camp commander at Ofuna.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

..... Lt.-Cndr.

Taken and sworn before me  
at Sydney this twenty-first day  
of January, 1946.

.....Philp.....  
Commissioner.

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:

"Statement of R.J.HENSEL, 2nd Lt. of Inf., Inspector 1st. class in the P.T.T., head of the postoffice at MENADO, dd. BANDOENG the 16th of November 1945, signed A.W.BOR, examining magistrate,"  
OM/228/M,

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

SIGNATURE:

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

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

On this day, Friday the 16th of November 1945 there appeared before me  
Mr. A.W. Bor, examining magistrate  
a person, who on demand declared to be

Hensel R.J.

age 44 years, now 2nd lieut. of infantry, occupation inspector 1st class in the P.T.T., head of the postoffice at Menado, and who made the following statement:

In the night of 12/13 January 1942 I was at Tondano together with some other military men, among others Mr. van der Meulen, manager of the wireless plant at that place and Mr. Spruyt, technician in the P.T.T., in a house waiting for the motorcar that was sent to fetch us and to bring us back to our unit, from which we were cut off. At about 5 o'clock in the morning the japs marched into the town mentioned above and a short time afterwards a japanese patrol came along and banged at the windows of the houses in our neighbourhood to ascertain if there were any soldiers in the houses. This happened also at the house where we were staying, upon which I immediately went out and reported ourselves to the commander of the patrol. Observing the badge of the townguard on my uniform and after my explanations he ordered us to stay where we were and to keep quiet, saying that most likely we would be ordered to guard the town. For two days I stayed in this house; in the afternoon of the third day all of a sudden the house was surrounded and searched. After that we were handcuffed, kicked and beaten, and ordered to take off our shoes, whereupon we were marched off in a downpour to the military post at Tondano which we reached by way of several subordinate stations-where we were also maltreated every time-and where we found already assembled 10 or 15 colleagues, including some officers, also handcuffed the same as we. From here we were sent by truck, still handcuffed, to Langoan, the place where the headquarters for the whole Minchassa were established. After our arrival at these headquarters we had to wait for several hours, still handcuffed and sopping wet, before we were tried at last at 8 o'clock in the evening by some officers. An official report of this trial was drawn up. My purse, containing an amount of several thousand guilders, which had been left me by former searches was confiscated on this occasion and a note made of this confiscation in the official report. After this our handcuffs were taken off and for the night we were housed in a little native house. Next morning we were transported to Menado, where they locked us up in the prison for natives on trial. We found in this prison assembled about 100 European and 400 to 500 native prisoners of war. Concerning the bedding: with 12 to 16 persons we were locked in cells with a normal capacity of 6 persons; neither mats nor clothing were issued. Food: the first few days some ship's biscuits, after that three times a day one ball consisting of dry-boiled rice-naturally no utensils for eating were issued-and next we had to cook for ourselves for which purpose we received every day a handfull of black-burned rice, hailing from a burnt go-down. At the same time "kankoeng" stalks were issued as vegetables, but as a rule these had lain somewhere for several days already. Hygienic conditions: we had to fetch our water from a well situated between the lavatories and in consequence seriously polluted, because the number of lavatories was quite insufficient and so they overflowed.

Treatment: Maltreatments at the hands of the jap guards were the order of the day. Especially a certain YAMADA, governor of the prison, was a continuous offender, using for this purpose a leather whip, the end of which was made heavier with a ball of lead.

Medical treatment: none. There were some physicians among us, but they had no medicines at all, although there were about 60 to 80 malaria patients among us. Further there were two severe cases of dysentery. Both patients regularly dirtied themselves, being too weak to go to the lavatories, so we had to carry them there. Dr. Borstlap several times approached the governor by the mouth of the interpreter with an urgent request to dispense medicines without any result. Next he wrote several open letters to the same authority. These letters were handed to the guard and immediately torn up. At last some jap officers came to look over the prison, one of whom Dr. Borstlap identified by his distinctives as a medical officer. Dr. Borstlap jumped out of his cell and buttonholed this jap medical officer, calling his attention to the two dysentery cases. By order of this jap officer the two dysentery cases were isolated and Dr. Borstlap told off as nursing orderly, which meant that he had to do the dirty washing and empty the bedpans, because no medicines were given to him. The treatment was reserved to the jap doctor. Firstly both patients did not get any food at all for some days, then during the next days a little ricewater and at last some injections. Yet both patients recovered. At the same time Dr. Borstlap tried to get some quinine for the numerous malaria patients but in vain. Very often it happened that one of this patients could not reach the lavatory on account of weakness, with the result that all malaria patients had to parade to receive a sound thrashing. Often maltreatment happened as a result of our misunderstanding japanese orders.

Executions: In February 1942 Mr. Been, local manager of the Moluksche Handel My, and President of the Committee for legal intercourse in times of war, was executed. He was charged with the embezzlement of money in his latter capacity. First he was severely maltreated and next-I did not see this myself but heard it from native eye-witnesses-beheaded. Further were executed Mr. Lie Been Yat together with his two sons, all residing at Menado. In the prison there was one cell with a superscription in japanese characters meaning "deserving death". At the beginning of March 1942 there were in this cell 18 persons locked up, mostly native soldiers, but at least one Indo-European. I knew that two of them were punished for an attempt to escape; they were severely maltreated, to wit bound together back to back they were placed in the sunshine every day till the evening when they were returned to their cell. As a rule they collapsed from exhaustion and were put on their legs again by means of kicking and thrashing. For 6 or 7 days the 18 men in this cell got no food at all; after that for a fortnight daily one mug of water and every other day one ball of dry-boiled rice. At the end of this period they were executed. Some days before prisoners of war were ordered to dig pits and some native eye-witnesses furnished particulars of the execution.

During March 1942 Capt. Kroon together with two native soldiers and five European N.C.O.'s was caught. Up to that moment this officer had succeeded to stay at large with his faithful band and to conduct a guerilla warfare

against the japs. Capt. Kroon and the two native soldiers were housed in the prison with us; the five N.C.O.'s, among whom Cosijn, were executed according to him. This was also officially communicated to us by the jap. On April 15 we-Europeans-were evacuated to the POW camp at Makassar excepting de Wlff, employed by V & W, commander of the destruction unit, Mr. de Jong, official in the Sea fishery, Mr. Lubbers and major Schimmeler. The last named two persons arrived at a later date in our camp at Makassar and told us that the first named two were executed after our departure.

Witnesses: Lieut. Noltenius de Man  
" W. Lammers  
" Sachumsky  
Capt Klooster

Executed at Bandoeng on the 16th of November 1945  
signed A.W.Bor

PRO JUSTITIA

S E A L

Office of the Attorney General  
Government Bureau for the  
Investigation of War CrimesOFFICIAL RECORD  
INTERROGATION OF WITNESS

Today, Tuesday, 22nd October 1946, appeared before me, Christiaan Robbert Steven SOUMOKIL, Attorney-at-Law, Assistant Judge Advocate, attached to the Temporary Court Martial at Macassar, charged with the investigation of war crimes committed in the Minahassa region, the person of: W. C. van den BERG, . . . . . who, after having been duly notified of the obligation to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth and of the importance of the oath to be taken by him, answered the questions put to him as stated below:

Q. What is your full name, age, occupation, address?

A. van den BERG, Willem Carel, 47 years of age, Major Inf. R.M.I.A., Macassar.

Q. What can you tell me in relation to this? (The witness is shown the report concerning war crimes committed in the Minahassa region) (T.I. Celebes).

A. Towards the end of March 1942, I along with many others was confined in Menado prison. Upon my arrival there I saw a number of Dutch prisoners of war already there, who at the end of January 1942 had been imprisoned. I also saw that Chinese and Indonesian persons had been imprisoned there; These had already been confined during the invasion. They had been confined, as far as I know, for committing certain offenses. I, myself, came from Lagoan, where I had been interned in a house for approximately one month. At Menado I entered for the first time life as a prisoner of war and it has impressed me deeply. The first day I was speechless after all I saw in that prison there. Many of my old acquaintances I could no longer recognize. They looked very uncared for, had long beards, long hair and were considerably emaciated, while some of them kept staring blankly ahead. I noticed a terror psychosis amongst the prisoners owing to the fact that some had been executed already, whilst every moment one could expect that more people would be fetched from the prison not to return alive. I have never witnessed actual executions, but I have heard about that from others. I myself remained only for eight to ten days in the prison. After a Japanese Major of the Staff at Macassar, a certain Hoeako, had visited the prison, we were transferred to Teling Camp. This was certainly necessary as conditions in the prison were more than beastly.

Some facts will illustrate that. The space in the prison was absolutely insufficient for the great number of prisoners. Nevertheless, we were crammed into it; in a cell destined for only three men, sometimes seven men were confined. Furthermore, there was a well around which open lavatories had been made. Bathing, teeth cleaning, using the lavatory, washing of clothes, everything had to be done in the open air in the small courtyard where the well was located. It is not to be wondered at that the water in the well was fouled in such a way that soon unbearable smells arose. The Japanese undertook nothing, absolutely nothing, to improve the situation. When we were brought in, we did receive no food or drink at all the first day. The following days we received food twice. In the morning we got no food at all, only at noon and in the evening. These meals consisted

of a handful of burned, boiled rice mixed with rotten "kankong-s" ~~sterx~~ (T.M. water-cress). Altogether it had an unpleasant odour, and smelt so badly that at a distance of one meter already it caused a feeling of nausea.

The burned rice was from a rice stock which had caught fire during the destruction of the harbour installation. What remained of the burnt rice stock had been swept together and this was supplied to us as our food.

The hunger, however, was so great that people who had been imprisoned longer asked for their ration of stinking rice and soup, and even fought for it.

There were no medical supplies, at least they were not supplied by the Japanese.

Concerning this, the Medical Officer, 1st Class, BORSTIAP, who at that time was charged with the medical supervision, can give detailed information. Personally I have witnessed the so-called sick-parade and noticed amongst other things that large virulent tropical ulcers were covered with a piece of paper soaked in a disinfectant.

The Japanese did not supply us with this disinfectant. It was smuggled into the prison by the labour gangs. There were many patients suffering from dysentery and malaria and as I was told, many of these wretches, who went about with deep-set and faded eyes even were thrashed by the Japanese when owing to their disease they fouled themselves.

A bin for refuse was placed near the kitchen with a placard announcing "Not allowed to eat from this refuse-bin", or words to that extent. Furthermore, there was a so-called "death cell." Therein were confined small groups of people awaiting their possible execution. I will not easily forget the aspect of these virtually doomed people. Many of them declined visibly from day to day; I was told that these people in the "death cell" did not always regularly get their food. Their very stay in this "death cell" badly affected their physical and psychic disposition. As I was assured, a complaint about the "food" resulted in the reduction of three meals to two; I mentioned these meals before. As regards clothing, I can state that practically all clothing had been taken away from the people. Consequently, they looked like vagabonds.

When I arrived in prison, the fear of maltreatment was already so prevalent that everybody tried to stay away from the Japanese as much as possible, lest to give rise to further illtreatment. Certainly, I saw some heavy blows "struck with the whip and I saw also people in the so-called "lizard" position. The man, who handled the whip, was YAMADA, the prison hangman; he was at the same time charged with the supervision in the prison. About executions I can report the following: Except COSIJN and Sergeant J. MEIJER, I learnt that Major BOTTINGA and Sergeant Major KERSTENLS were also executed. The latter was from the Section of Captain KROON.

My subordinates, Lieutenant WIELINGA and Sergeant Major ROBBENMOND were in charge of the defense of Kallewierang airfield, mostly called Kakkas airfield. Both persons last mentioned have probably been executed in revenge for the losses suffered by the Japanese. The Japanese paratroops declared to us that they had suffered considerable casualties and that e.g. a Captain of the Japanese Paratroops was riddled with 82 bullets. The Japanese Lt. Col. HORIUTSCHI, Commander of the paratroops told me when I appeared before the Japanese Court Martial that he had not been able to observe from the air that there



was a small occupation at the airfield, because otherwise he would have landed with his paratroops in the rice fields between the aforementioned airfields and Kakkas village. Inhabitants of the Minahassa region whose names I do not know told me that WIELINGA and ROBBETMOND were bestially maltreated before their execution. Concerning Lt. SIGMUND and Sgt. FLIPS, a Dutch sailor, whose name I cannot remember, told me that as a prisoner of war at Langoan he was locked in a shed and that one day into that same shed were thrown the above mentioned SIGMUND and FLIPS tied to one another. They were badly maltreated, e.a. their teeth had been struck out, they urinated blood and they could hardly open their mouths. The questions put to them by the Japanese were aimed at obtaining information about the defense and number of troops in South Celebes, and particularly concerning the code that was used. According to the Japanese they should be able to give this information since they respectively as lieutenant . . . and sergeant, codewriter should be informed about all secret matters. That must have happened about 24 January 1942. The Japs gave them one night to sleep and think it over, while they were told that if they could not give better answers the next morning, they were to be beheaded. The above mentioned sailor ended his report saying: " I saw them taken away and have never seen them back."

The Japanese doctor, a Captain, at Lagoan and some other paratroops told me that there had been some fighting in the surroundings of Amocrang; in the course of that engagement the guerilla fighters should have been captured and admitted to the Langoan hospital. The Commandant, Sgt. MALIEZER, should have received shot-wounds in the knee. The Japanese paratroops told me that they daily visited the hospital ward and threatened these three men with gestures which indicated that their throats would be cut. Afterwards they laughingly told me that one of the three guerilla fighters had hung himself and later that Sgt. MALIEZER had cut his wrists with pieces of a broken medicine bottle.

The Japanese told me further, that the wife of M.W.O. Hofman, living in Keneang village should also have participated in the guerilla fight, probably to avenge the death of her husband and should have been beheaded for that reason.

After the above questions and answers were slowly and clearly read to the witness, he adhered to his statements and did not desire to have anything altered therein; in proof whereof he has signed his statement.

The Witness

/s/ v. d. Berg

Drawn up in my presence,  
The Asst. Judge Advocate  
/s/ Soumokil

Thereupon the witness has taken the oath in accordance with his religious convictions to have told the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The Asst. Judge Advocate

/s/ Soumokil

For the confirmation on oath:

/s/ v. d. Berg

Certified a true copy

The 1st Clerk

/s/ (illegible) . . . . .

S E A L

Office of the Attorney General  
Government Office for  
Investigation of War Crimes

Evidence taken in BRISBANE on November 5, 1945, before Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Mr. Herman DALLINGA being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

I am a civilian, my full name being Herman Dallinga. I was burgomaster at Manado.

I was interned on 10 January 1942 and on the following day I handed over the town to the Japanese. They told me then that I was to be placed in prison. I was put in a building belonging to a Chinese named Lie Boan Yat, which had been made into a barracks. Mr. Hockstra and I were confined in this place. He had been a civil officer dealing with the rural area, whereas I had been dealing as a civilian with the city area. I was five days in this Chinese building and then was taken to the Wilhelmina Hotel, in Manado. Already there were a number of Dutch men, women and children. After being kept there for a few days the women were taken to Tomohon, in the mountains, to the camp there. It was a Roman Catholic building. The men were taken to the Roman Catholic school St. Joseph in Manado. I was one of those taken. There were about 100 of us. There were about 400 women and children sent up to Tomohon.

I stayed with the others in the R.C. building for about a month during February 1942. On 31 March I went to the Dutch soldiers' barracks. Whilst in the Roman Catholic building we did not get anything to eat from the Japanese; we found some rice from the school, however, and from the hotel we had brought some tinned vegetables. The Japs gave us nothing at all. Jap soldiers guarded us. Towards the end of the month an NCO, YAMADA, came to the camp; he was in the Jap Navy. He brought us rice - but it was burnt rice. We had this burnt rice for a whole year.

In the Chinese building Mr. Hockstra and I were asked every day different questions; one night the Japs took Hockstra away for further interrogation and when he returned he was put in gaol. Another night they took me away for interrogation, which lasted all night, and they held pistols at my head. A Jap Colonel and a Staff Officer conducted the interrogation. After we went to the R.C. building later, one of the officers visited the place and knocked me on the face. I fell back. I was not put in gaol, however.

After leaving the Roman Catholic building, I was taken to Teling, the Dutch soldiers' barracks in Menado. There were about 100 men there, including Hoekstra. I went there at the end of March 1942 and was there to 10 September 1944. There were about 150 men there at the finish. For one year we had burnt rice, ending in December 1942; then we got maize and tapioca. We grew our own vegetables. One day we got 12 kilogrammes of meat and bones for 150 men. In February 1944 some dysentery broke out; 10 men died. We had no medicines. Twelve men were allowed into hospital, in the R.C. school; most of the men died there, not in the camp. One Roman Catholic priest died prior to that - he was Father Croonen, who died on 19 August 1942. Another man who died there was Koenen, on 19 March 1942. The Resident from Menado, Mr. Harschmann, died from dysentery on 19 March 1944. Brother Gevel died on 16 February 1944; Mr. De With died on 1 March 1944; Mr. Veldhuis, Protestant Minister, died on 4 March 1944; a 16-years-old son of Mr. Synons died on 12 February 1944; Mr. Petric died on 28 February 1944; Mr. Van Drunen, an agent from Escomptebank, died on 12 March 1944; and Mr. Rector, president of the Court in Menado, died on 29 March 1944.

YAMADA was a Japanese with a long black beard; he was known as Whiskers Blake.

In the Dutch barracks we had to work in the gardens - the big and the small gardens.

Yanada beat everyone. There were no rules in the camp and we did not know what was allowed and what was not; and Yanada used to go and beat the men when they did something supposed not to have been done. 4 January 1943 Mr. Synons was badly bashed; he was accused of having contact with somebody outside; everybody was lined up and in front of everyone Synons was beaten. He was put in gaol to 20 October 1943; the cell had only a cement floor; he was with Mr. D'Ancona, who later was killed. D'Ancona also was thrashed by Yanada, for a similar reason; he was beaten with sticks about the kidneys; he was made to hold up his arms and was beaten in that position; the beatings lasted about half an hour. He was unconscious, and the Japs threw water over him; then he was carried away and put in gaol for four months. This was at the end of 1943.

I was bashed and had some front teeth knocked out, by this Yamada.

Half the camp was thrashed by Yamada. In the gaol, Yamada came up to D'Ancona, who could not stand up, and kicked him on the shin, and he got a serious infection. Yamada used to belt people over the head. These bashings occurred quite frequently. The Roman Catholic priest was beaten in this way.

A Mr. Been was taken from the R.C. building, and put in gaol. An engineer, De Wolff, also was put in gaol; then Mr. De Jong. Mr. Been, a trader from the Moluccas, was forced to be a Q.M. for the Japanese; later he was executed, according to my information from Indonesians.

YONI (MUNAI) before the war a Japanese trader, was the man behind the execution of Been; also of the three Chinese -- Lie Bren Yat, Lie Tek Hien, and Lie Goan Ain.

De Wolff was executed on 3 July 1942; and De Jong also on that date. The executions occurred on the Hospital Hill there; I believe they were buried behind the hospital there.

De Jong had had some connection with the Bitoeng fish supplies and was executed for some reason relating to that; De Wolff was executed because he was an engineer and had destroyed some of the works before the Japs arrived.

Mr. Leeuw had been captured and brought in with us; he was executed shortly afterwards. I do not know the date. It was said that this Yamada carried this execution out. Commander of the whole of Menado area was Colonel HASHIMOTO.

On 3 July 1942, somewhere in or about Menado, an American Colonel, two RC priests (Pastor McLahon and Pastor Drone) and a Brother (Bro. Brown), were executed; they were from the Philippines. As far as I know, Yunai or Hashimoto was responsible.

We left the Dutch barracks on 10 September 1944 after Allied bombardments; we had had an American casualty, Billie Green. On 10 September 1944 we were put in the civil gaol in Menado - 10 men to a cell. There were about 150 of us. For three days we got no water or food. From then to 24 October we received a little food. Sick people remained there after 24 October - about 16 of them. I was returned to the camp.

Whilst I was in gaol, people died mostly from dysentery and lack of food. We got no medical attention. Most of the 16 left in gaol, died. Anybody becoming sick was put in the gaol; and of our camp of 150 men, about 68 men died. Five men were killed as the result of bombing.

In the Barracks we had to dig underground shelters. We had to load trucks. We got some rice once a day. We got no medicines. A lot of men became sick and died, there being no treatment for them. Three died in one day in the camp as the result of starvation, and some because of their malaria. YAMADA later went across to the women's camp; WATANABE, a former civilian Japanese was a very bad Japanese. He beat us with sticks and with his fists. Mr. Van Oostrun, in camp with me, was badly thrashed there. Watanabe was there for some time - we first encountered him during October 1944. There were never any markings on any of the camps to distinguish them as PW camps.

I was released from internment in September 1945.

Hoekstra and d'Ancona were put in gaol once and later, 19 January 1945, were executed; it was said that Yanaguchi, head of the Tokki Tai, was responsible for this. I believe this occurred in Tondano; they were said to have been executed for communicating with outside people.

Allied airmen caught were killed. I heard that all Allied airmen shot down or landed in Menado were all killed. The Tokki Tai were said to have killed them. When I worked at the Tokki Tai building I saw three airmen - Americans, I believe. We saw them in the gaol, about June or July 1945; and I think they were executed in Tondano. Mr. Stelling was put in gaol and bamboo splinters were put under his nails; the Tokki Tai did this - Yanaguchi was the head of them.

Mr. Moelenaar died from bad treatment. One day his clothes were returned by the Japs and they were all blood-covered. He died on 16 February 1945.

Dr. HORI was the Jap doctor there. He did not do much about any of us; he only came through our group trying to buy watches; we never got any medicines or anything else from him.

- - -

I swear that the above evidence is true and correct.

/s/ Dallinga

Taken and sworn before me in  
BRISBANE on 5 November 1945

/s/ (Signature illegible)  
Commissioner

C e r t i f i c a t e  
-----

1811A

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 :

Report on Interrogation H.J.KOEITS, dated November 5, 1946, concerning war-crimes at South-Celebes, with attached a report concerning the situation during the occupation of South-Celebes made by H.J. KOEITS, dated November 2, 1945. O.N.147/CC.

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

Signature:

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

(SEAL)

Batavia, June 7th, 1946.

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

/s/ K. A. deWeerd



REPORT ON INTERROGATION DATED 5th NOVEMBER 1945.

H. J. KOERTS.

OM/147/CC

Today, the 5th November, 1945, appeared before me, the Ens. MEINDERSMA ROBERT, in charge of the investigation regarding data concerning war criminals and collaborators in N.E.I.

H. J. KOERTS, Controller I Class, present residence Columbia Camp, Macol, who, on interrogation stated as follows:-

"On the 9th February 1942 I was interned in a field police bcks, where I remained till the 23rd July 1942. There was also a military camp in the Infantry Barracks. In June 1942 a plot was discovered of an armed revolt by the Ambonese. 10 Ambonese were beheaded. C.O. of the PW Camp the Lt. Col. COPTIANS, was beheaded for the same reason. 23rd July the Government Officials (B.B.) were removed to the infantry barracks, where at the beginning we were excellently treated, the soldiers on the contrary had a very bad time. They were accommodated with 2,600 men in a camp built for 500. The working parties were badly thrashed for the smallest offence. The guard (brute), YOSHIDE, was in charge of the working parties, and also to all practical purposes controlled the camp. There was naturally a Japanese C.O., but he was never seen. At the end of the year 1942 the conditions of the B.B. officials changed for the worse. We received twice a day 1 ball rice with some salt, nothing else; moreover a dysentery epidemic broke out which weakened the men. In January 1944 we were moved to Pare - Pare, where I saw the leader of the camp, Father SCHNEIDER, thrashed to within an inch of his life by YAMADJI (the brute). This priest namely tamped the ground around newly planted vegetables with his bare feet. YAMADJI found this a heavy insult to the Japanese army, and severely illtreated him, so that he was left for dead. The last sacraments were administered, but he later recovered. In connection with this, a complaint was lodged by Father MAASSEN with the Japanese Ass. Res. MAKINO with the result that Father MAASSEN was tortured also by YAMADJI. In connection with this an extensive inquiry was carried out by Mr. Benninck-Bolt, and Mr. Veldhuizen. The first named person will arrive here within a few days. On the 19th and the 21st October 1944 we were bombed by the Americans. 7 internees lost their lives. Since everything was smashed, we were moved to an emergency camp at Bodjoe (4 miles from Pare-Pare). We lived there in cowsheds and pigsties. Sanitary condition was extremely bad. In the middle of November a dysentery epidemic broke out; of the 600 men 400 were sick with dysentery, 25 men died of it. Food was insufficient, no meat; vegetables had to be smuggled into the camp, they were dandelions and ferntons. On the 20th May 1945 we were removed to Bolong, (1,400 m. above sea level). We slept in open bamboo barracks, practically no clothes, and no blankets. We suffered much because of the cold. C.O. was NORI, who systematically tried to starve us. We received 300 gr. rice per day. Later NORI was replaced by TODA. We received from him 400 gr. rice per day. The last days of August 1945 we returned to Pare-Pare, where we were liberated.

N.B. Lists were immediately made of spies and collaborators and presented to Maj. WEGNETOP of MICA, but nothing was done about it. The culprits are still free, and became leaders of the Soekarno movement. Can nothing be done about this?

True account prepared by me on the  
6th November, 1945.

The Ens. R. Meindersma.

Sgd. R. MEINDERSMA.

Evidence of Mrs. Ann Lillian ROLFF taken on 27 September 1945 at the Prisoner-of War and Internee Reception Depot, Morotai, in the presence of His Honour, Mr. Justice Mansfield.

My full name is Ann Lillian ROLFF. I am a widow. My husband was killed in action. I am of Dutch nationality.

I was first interned at Tomohon prison camp but in March 1943 I was removed to Aermadedi camp. The guards at Aermadedi camp were Paula, Colowig and Wonso; they were not Japanese. Altogether, there were eight guards, four of whom were on duty at a time. I have no complaints about these guards.

YAMADA was a Japanese and in control of Aermadedi camp. He used to hit the women when they went outside the camp to try to smuggle in food; we were reported by the guards. YAMADA had any offenders sent to his office and then he would beat them about 10 or 15 times with a whip, the number depending on how energetic he felt. He beat us on the back. I have not actually been beaten myself, but I have seen other women beaten.

I remember the occasion on which four girls were ill-treated by YAMADA on 9 August 1945. The girls were Anka Bloom, Rientje Symons, Rientje Faber and Svennra Stelma. They were aged respectively 18, 15 or 16, 14 and 12 or 13.

These girls had been caught out of bounds. It was prohibited to go outside the compound but these girls were looking for coconuts and any food they could find. They were discovered by one of the guards and brought along the main road back to the camp. YAMADA ordered that they be brought to him at his office. Then the whole camp was called up and paraded in front of his office. If anyone had to be punished, we were always paraded in this manner; a bell was rung and we had to line up - women and children.

The four girls were then beaten in turn with a whip across the back and on the arms. I could not say exactly how many strokes each received but they had about 10 or 12.

After the beatings, the girls were forced to stand before YAMADA's office night and day for about a week. Although I am not sure, I think that after the war had ended, they were ordered to stand there another day. They were not allowed to go home and, according to YAMADA, they were not to have anything to eat or drink, but food was smuggled to them. They were compelled by YAMADA to stand the whole time although they had an opportunity of sitting when he was not present; if he was in his office all day, the girls had to stand all day.

When two girls were found outside the compound one day YAMADA deprived two-thirds of the camp of food for one day. There were approximately 340 in the camp altogether.

The condition of the girls mentioned above who were forced to stand before YAMADA's office was poor at the end of the six or seven days; they were fairly exhausted. They have now recovered, as far as I know.

Child  
Sen  
Beaten

Mrs. Symons, mother of one of the girls, was beaten in 1942 before we went to Aermadedi, to Tomohon. YAMADA was also in charge at Tomohon. On this occasion, Mrs. Symons tried to smuggle a letter out to one of the drivers of the truck that brought our food. Every ten days our rations were brought, and she tried to get a letter to her husband, who was in a camp about 60 miles distant. She was reported and paraded before YAMADA. We were then all paraded in front of his office and the people in the street were able to look in also. Then he punched her in the face with his fists many times. They were hard punches and her face was all swollen as a result. Also, she had trouble with her ear after the beating. I saw her fall down during the beating and while she was on the ground YAMADA kicked her on the legs; I turned away when he did this. YAMADA then addressed the rest of the camp, telling us that if we were caught out of bounds, we would receive the same treatment and this would be a lesson to us. We were told we were rotten through and through. Mrs. Symons walked around the camp for a little time on the morning she was beaten in order to give YAMADA the impression that she had been affected by the beating, but immediately he had gone she took a few day's rest; exactly how long I cannot say.

Mrs. Radema was also at Aermadedi during this year; it may have been about March or a little later. She was also outside looking for coconuts on one occasion and was brought in by one of the police who was dressed in civilian clothes. She was brought before YAMADA and then she was called everything from a dog down and was beaten on the back by YAMADA with a whip. I cannot say how many strokes she received but it was approximately 30; they were heavy strokes. After having given her this beating, she had to stand outside his office for two days and two nights. YAMADA would not allow her to have food but food was smuggled in to her. According to YAMADA, if any person was called before him on a charge of smuggling in food, that person was not allowed to have anything to eat.

Mrs. Bruckel was assaulted during 1945 at Aermadedi camp. She was found cooking outside the kitchen. We were not allowed to cook outside the kitchen, but sometimes some of the women tried to cook something extra. I saw Mrs. Bruckel being hit in the face by YAMADA; I was about the kitchen at the time. YAMADA smacked her in the face two or three times with his open hands. Then he sent her to his office. He drew a circle on the ground in the boiling sun and put a guard over her; she was to stand there facing the sun for the whole day. When YAMADA had gone, the guard let her go out of the sun. She was at the office altogether for about two days and two nights.

Mrs. David was also interned in the camp at Aermadedi, I think some time during this year. I saw her beaten by YAMADA. We were all paraded again before his office. Mrs. David had been caught cooking outside the kitchen. She had to go to the office and explain what she had been doing and to bring the food along. She also had to stand outside YAMADA's office for about one day and one night, as far as I can remember. We saw her being taken into the office at night but what happened in there I cannot say.

Mrs. Van Doggenear came to Aermadedi camp in about September of last year. She was beaten at night. I saw her the following day and she was black and blue and her face was swollen up and her ankle was very sore for two or three weeks after. She had bruises on her ankle and on the calf of her leg, and she was sick.

The food supplies at Aermadedi were very poor. We were allowed 1200 kilos of rice and maize every ten days. There were about 300 or 400 kilos of rice, the remainder being corn. Sometimes we had to grind the corn ourselves and sometimes it was sent to us already ground. For the first few months we received 1200 kilos every ten days but it gradually dwindled to 900 and 800 kilos. Then a Japanese called Takasaki came to the camp and I asked him to look into the matter of food. He said he would see about it and the position did improve after that. We then had only rice.

Beri beri was rampant in the camp and 28 died altogether. The beri beri was the cause of their death. At Toromon for the first couple of months, we were allowed to go to hospital when we were sick but in Aermadedi camp we were not allowed, except on one occasion when two women went to hospital and subsequently died; they were too far gone when they were taken away.

Medical supplies at Aermadedi were very poor. YAMADA would give us only 200 quinine tablets for 300 people; this was given us only once. Later, he gave us 300 on one occasion and 700 on another. There was much malaria in the camp. Every time we asked for medicine YAMADA always replied in Malayan, "What use have you people for medicine?" The sooner you die the better I shall like it." If anybody was dying and we asked for a light at night, we were not allowed one.

A few children were born in camp. When the first baby was born, the mother was attended by one of the nurses in the camp, who were also internees. The mothers of the other babies born in the camp were sent to the hospital up in the country. There was a doctor there, but he did not bother about them and they were attended by native nurses. The mothers were alright, although they were not supplied with extra food. Some of the children in the camp; I think about seven or eight of those who died were children. All died from beri beri.

When we were interned, we did not take any of our own property into the camp except a few clothes; the Japanese went through our bags and cases and took anything of any value. I managed to save only a gold case.

My little girl now aged five years, suffered from dysentery at the camp. She is at present in hospital.

Whenever YAMADA went to the laboratory he did not bother about covering himself very much. He lived in a bamboo hut with three open sides and although he had a screen he never used to use it but dressed and undressed in front of the women. When he went to the lavatory, he went in cotton shorts only but might as well not have worn anything.

The guards at the gate had to sign for rations coming into the camp. I asked YAMADA once for extra food and we received 900 kilos instead of 800. The guard signed for the 900 kilos but when the food was brought inside YAMADA would take one of the sacks which had been signed for.

We were never visited by any Red Cross people at Aermadedi. Japanese officers visited the camp occasionally. One man, TAKASAKI, came about four times. Complaints were made to him which helped us for a few days while he was present.



1813 A

CHRISTIAN HINDRIK WENSVEEN, being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

My full name is Christian Hindrik Wensveen.

Prior to the war I was a member of the Militia. I was taken prisoner in Makassar and remained in the camp at Makassar for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years. I was arrested because I had been seen with Cortmans, my colonel. I was taken to the Japanese Gestapo House on 8 June 1943 and remained there until 30 September 1943. I was put into a cell  $2\frac{1}{2}$  metres long and 2 metres wide; there were eight people altogether in this cell. We were made to sit up and were not allowed to speak at all during the day but at about 8 o'clock at night if the sentry was good he would let us lay down until 7 o'clock on the following morning, when we had breakfast. The food was very bad and insufficient in quantity. We had no food at all for the first three days and after that we received only a handful of rice twice a day. All the other people were kept in the cell with me. I was beaten with a stick for 14 days all day long and also at night time. The Japanese wanted me to give information and when I kept silence he continued to beat me. He hung me up by the feet and twisted me around and then let me go so that I spun around. When I was beaten I was standing with my hands above my head. For the first two days I was hung up by the feet for about five or ten minutes on each occasion. The Japanese responsible for this was named Oku. Nobody besides the Japanese and myself was present at the time. The Japanese would also beat us if we told them we were not being treated well. Oku also burnt me under the arms with a cigarette lighter and also beat me about the face with his fists. He made me sign a document which he would not translate for me and I also had to put my thumb print on a blank paper; what he wrote above it I do not know.

While I was in this prison camp I saw many people beaten, including a woman, Mrs. Parinussa. The Japanese called me over and when I went inside the building I saw this woman tied with her hands behind her back. The Japanese told us that we all must watch what he was about to do. He pulled up her clothes and pushed a stick into her private parts; this was done in front of all the people present. She was also slapped and when she was released she fell down. My wife then took her to her cell; she was in the same prison camp. The Japanese responsible for this was Simitsu.

I saw my wife hit with a stick by Monabe but I took the stick from him and told him we did not beat women. Mrs. Marks was also beaten but I do not know the Japanese responsible although I think he was a sergeant-major. I could identify him. One of the Indonesians, Maedoe, also beat the prisoners; he was promoted by the Japanese to the position of sentry and he gave the men much less food than they needed. Other Japanese guards at the camp were Mizaka, Yamasaki and Nakashima, who was a particularly bad fellow. He used to beat the prisoners without reason, both with his hands and with a stick. One Japanese sergeant was very good to us and very kind to the women; he never beat any of the prisoners. The sick men at the camp were not given any medical treatment.

I then went over to the Japanese military prison and remained there until 5 October 1944. This was a very bad prison and we were very much overcrowded. When I was there there were more than 100 prisoners, 10 of whom died from dysentery and beri beri. Sick men were not given any food for two or three days and they died also from starvation as well as dysentery and beri beri. One particularly bad sentry was Watanabe. He tied us up in a sitting position and if we moved at all he would beat us. Many prisoners were treated in this manner. They were beaten with sticks and sometimes with the flat of a sword.

On 5 October 1944 I went to the Indonesian prison at Liensiebu, where I remained until 24 June 1945. I told the sentries there not to beat me because when the war was over I would remember them, and as a result they were a bit afraid of me. One Indonesian guard named Abdul Hamid used to sneer at us. The food at the camp was not very bad; we received rice for two months and after that we were given maize. Many of the prisoners suffered from dysentery. One of the Japanese, Sumi, who was a good man, put me in charge of the kitchen and the health of the men improved then. Many had ulcers and medicines were very scarce.

I then went to Makale and stayed there until 13 August 1945. I was locked in a room there. In the morning we were allowed to go to the lavatory but we had no water. We received food twice a day and it was insufficient in quantity; we received only rice and maize. Medicines could not be obtained for those suffering from malaria. There were 13 of us in the room and two women also had been brought to Makale. Yabe was in charge of this prison camp.

When I was in the Tokel Tai prison at Makassar, we were sometimes not allowed to go to the lavatory for three or four days and then only for two minutes. We used to have small tins in the cell which we emptied when we went to the lavatory. We were not allowed to use soap or to wash at all.

In December 1943 I was taken to the Japanese headquarters in Makassar and was there questioned and beaten with a stick and punched by a Japanese Lieutenant (Junior Grade). I was handcuffed when I was beaten. I had to hold a can of water out in front of me on another occasion and the Japanese also screwed a stick into my foot. I was given rice three times a day which amounted to a smaller quantity than we received in the two meals previously and was totally insufficient.

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I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me )  
at Makassar on 25 October )  
1945. )  
/s/ )  
Commissioner )



TRANSLATION:

1814

I, Djon Sampok, of Menadonese race, and rank of gunner 1st class military number 32150 saw evidence of commission ( of a crime ) which took place at Lolobata, Halmaherain March 1944 as set forth below:-

At the time when I was engaged in boat fishing I encountered villagers at sea and they told that behind the village of Lolobata there was a Menadonese tied to a tree. I came straight to the place mentioned but the man tied there had been beheaded while his body remained tied but the man's head had been buried. By the man's uniform and his body I knew him and witness that it was that of an acquaintance of mine named SUMAKUL of Menadonese race and rank of fusilier. Subsequently I got to know that the aforesaid had been tied up and beheaded by Japanese whose place was not far from the place of the commission of the Crime because he tried to save a 'young female relative, who worked at this place, from the Japanese.

Merauke 5 December 1944.

I who make this declaration and set my hand hereto swear before an officer of NIO

Sgd. SAMPOK

Sgd. K. A. de MUNTER, Lt. NIO

'INTERROGATOR'S note:- The young woman was a forced inmate of a brothel.

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 eleven documents entitled:

" Nefis Interrogation Report (No. 730) of Sampok Djon; (No. 803) of Mantale; (No. 1404) of Kalidjo bin Dariman; (No. 1475) of Ampong bin Radji Boedjagar; (No. 1477) of Boreham bin Brahim; (No. 1404 corrected) of Kalidjo bin Dariman; (No. 1645) of Antoek bin Kassan; (No. 1646) of Siap bin Narhassan; with annexed six Malay Statements (and English translations) of the same witnesses, concerning the murder of three Indonesians, name of DJANAN (Sumatran), LAJANA (Bugenese) and SUMAKUL (Manadonese), by Japanese on the Island of Halmahera in the month of, respectively, April 1943 and March 1944, numbered 1 to 10A,"

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

SIGNATURE:

(  
(  
( S E A L )  
( /s/ Ch. Jongeneel )  
(

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 R.N.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

atrocities  
Hong Kong  
Hainan Island

Page 1

1815

DOCUMENT NO. 5529

I. R. No. 142 Bell

Sheet 4

XI. ATROCITIES A. Factual - Declaration:

Foelie-Wasile Bay  
Halmahera Sep 43

Before me

M. B. Bell NIO

I who sign here under HOESEIN bin Abdoellah of race Boegis saw the murders of two men as stated below:

In the month of September 1943, date I have forgotten, at about 3 p.m. I saw two Jap. superior officers accompanied by soldiers, go to the sea shore to the front of a coolie barracks, all were fully armed. They were all Japanese. The names of the aforesaid superior officers were OKI and WATA both Captains,

Thereupon there took place:

1. The beheading with a sword by an unknown Jap of a Boegis from Makassar named SOENOESEI which was done under the orders of OKI and WATA aforesaid. Soencesi was head overseer of coolies.
2. The bayoneting to death of a Javanese named SIMALI who worked as an overseer of coolies by a Japanese name unknown but under orders also of OKI and WATA aforesaid.

Both corpses were burned in one hole and buried there.

Hollandia 19 Mar 45

I who make this declaration sign and swear before an Officer of NIO:

Before me,

M. B. Bell NIO (signed).

Hoesein (Signed)

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. NEFIS reports of interrogation of HOESAIN bin ABDULLAH (No 1565) of SINOM bin LADIMAN (1816), and of MOHAMAD BIN KADIR (No 1822)
2. Sworn statements in Malay (with English translations) of the same informants, dated respectively Hollandia 19 March 1945, 10 April 1945 and 13 April 1945.

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

SIGNATURE:

(  
( /s/ Ch Jongeneel )  
( )

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