

NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE,  
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**SECRET**

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COMPILATION OF NEFIS INTERROGATION REPORTS  
Nos. 295, 330 and 334 (Not Issued Separately).

NOTE.

The above reports refer to one Ambonese and two Javanese informants, all ex-soldiers, released by U.S. Forces on Biak Island, during Jun - Jul '44.

Both Javanese escaped internment, but were forced to join Hei-Ho units in 1943. The Ambonese informant is an ex-PW who had been compelled to join Hei-Ho.

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES.Dispositions and Strength of Organizations and Units:

Grissee (East Java): At the end of 1943, Japanese Naval personnel was quartered in a barracks on the left hand side of the main road from Soerabaja to Grissee, halfway between the big crossroads near Grissee town and the Lamong River; informant could not give any further particulars.

Malang (East Java): Up to Jan '44, the Japanese were operating transit and leave depots in the former 10th Depot Bn. and 13th Bn. barracks in Malang, which at times were crowded, while at other periods there were only a few troops. Batoo, a holiday resort in the hills about 18 km. from Malang, was used as a leave and convalescent centre for Japanese forces.

Tjilatjap (Mid-Java); see attached Sketch NEFIS No. FY5338: In Apr '43, approximately 75 Japanese soldiers were living in former N.E.I. military barracks.

Approximately 250 Japanese troops occupied the European school east of the railway station.

Approximately 30 Japanese soldiers and N.C.O's were quartered in former Dutch N.C.O's houses north of the Aloon-Aloon.

Informant states that there were about 600 Japanese troops in Tjilatjap, but does not know where the balance was quartered.

Unit Code Names and Numbers; Names of Unit Commanders: The 2nd Coy. of Butai 10445 (Hei-Ho), which was landed at Manokwari about 25 Feb '44, was commanded by 2nd Lieut. Oedaera, the 3rd Coy. by 2nd Lieut. Asakura.

Location of PW Camps: After the capitulation in Mar '42, all PW at Tjilatjap (Mid-Java) were interned in the former N.E.I. Military barracks (see attached Map of Tjilatjap). After a few days English, Australian, Menadonese and Ambonese PW were transferred to Hotel Bellevue, and Javanese, Soendanese and Timorese PW to former Dutch artillery barracks; the latter barracks were under construction and almost completed. Dutch PW remained in former N.E.I. military barracks.

All Javanese, Soendanese and Timorese PW were released in Apr '42. In the same month PW interned in Hotel Bellevue were returned to former N.E.I. military barracks.

In Jul '42, Dutch PW were transferred to Tjimahi, and British, Menadonese and Ambonese PW to Bandoeng.

Another informant who was in Tjilatjap in Feb '43, states that at that time approximately 600 Australian, Dutch and British Indian PW were quartered in the southern part of former N.E.I. Military barracks at Tjilatjap, and in a new barracks which the Japanese had constructed a little further along the same road to the east. These PW had left again for an unknown destination by Mar '43. At this time the former Dutch artillery barracks at Tjilatjap were also empty. There is a possibility that these

X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION.

Enemy:

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Movies: In Java, the Japanese showed pictures of Hei-Ho units, depicting how well members were treated, receiving good food and high salaries - in striking contrast with reality.

XII. PERSONALITIES.

Army Personnel: A Japanese named Kitimoto, who before the war had a shop near Karangploso in Malang (East Java) reappeared with the Japanese Army of occupation, and at the end of '43 was a sergeant clerk in the office of the Japanese Resident at Malang.

C.O. of PW Camp at Tjimahi in May '43, was 1st Lieut. Yamakoetji.

In May '43, Lt. Col. Kawabe at Soerabaja was Inspector of all internment camps.

XIII. GENERAL.

Brothels: One informant confirmed that at the end of '43, Hotel Emma and Hotel Juliana at Malang (East Java) were used as brothels for Japanese troops, and mentioned that former Vendukantoor Noach (Noach Auctioneering Office) in Regent Straat was used for a similar purpose.

Looting: At the capitulation, all Chinese shops and houses in Bandjermasin (South Borneo) were looted by the Indonesian population.

Punishment: An informant saw a poster in the railway station at Karanganyar (Mid-Java) setting out the punishments for various crimes committed by the Indonesian population. Informant remembers one item, viz: the punishment for stealing, which was amputation of both hands.



Lt. Col. S. H. Spoor.  
Director NEFIS.

Camp Columbia, 14th October, 1944.

Enclosures:

Sketch NEFIS No. FY 5338 - Town Plan Tjilatjap.  
Sketch NEFIS No. FY 5339 - Drainage Bening Marsh.