

NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE,
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COMPILATION OF NEFIS INTERROGATION REPORTS Nos.
366-378, 404-407 and 410-417 (Not Issued Separately).

NOTE.

The above reports refer to one Ternatense, two Menadonese, two Timorese and twenty Javanese informants, released by U.S. Forces on Biak Island, Noemfoer Island and on Dutch New Guinea, during May - Aug '44. All had been forced to join Hei-Ho units, with the exception of the Ternatense informant, who lived on Dutch New Guinea.

The two Menadonese informants are ex PW, while the two Timorese, both former soldiers, were originally interned by the Japanese but released in May '42.

Of the twenty Javanese informants, 5 former soldiers had been released after internment, while 2 had managed to remain at large. One former soldier escaped from an internment camp at Bandoeng, while two former members of the Legion of the Mangkoe Negoro had not been interned. Ten were civilians.

To facilitate reference the places covered in this report are listed hereunder, by sections:-

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.:</u>
Madioen	Magelang	Cheribon	Manokwari
Probolinggo	Solo		Waren
Soerabaja			Babo
Malang			Sorong
Djember			Sjeri
Amboeloe			Karooani Bay
Wates.			

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.:</u>
Probolinggo		Cheribon	Manokwari

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.:</u>
Maospati (Madioen)	Tidar (Magelang)	-	Manokwari
Kentjong (Djember)			
Boegis (Malang)			

VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.:</u>
-	-	-	Sjeri
			Manokwari

VII. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.:</u>
Amboeloe	Ponorogo	-	-

In May '44 at Moemi (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), the district officer was an Ambonese named Nandesa. This man as far as informant is aware did not worsen the lot of local people.

During '43 at Solo (Mid-Java) the former Assistent Wedana (Police division), named Raden Soekatmo, had been promoted by the Japanese to be Wedana (Police division).

At Probolinggo (East Java) a Japanese named Suginomi was in charge of youth organisations in '43.

An informant who left Malang (East Java) in Jan '44, states that the name of the Japanese Resident at Malang was Tanaka, who lived in a house on the corner of Idjen Boulevard and Smeroe Straat.

A Japanese named Tjukimoto, who was in charge of trade and industries in Malang district, lived at No. 2 Slamet Park. Tjukimoto lived at Malang before the war; he is married to a Javanese woman named Soepinah and has 3 children who were sent to Japan in '37. Before the war, Tjukimoto was a small dealer in produce, and had two shops, one in Botjek village and one near Karangploso. At the outbreak of war, Tjukimoto was interned by the Dutch; he is a violent hater of the white race.

Civilians: An informant states that in Jun '43, he saw the wife and children of Dr. Soesman at their house in Bromo Straat, Malang (East Java), but did not see the doctor. According to informant, Dr. Soesman had a very good reputation in Malang.

According to an informant who left Magelang (Mid-Java) in Sept '43, Pa van der Steur (of the boys orphanage) had been interned by the Japanese.

Up to Jul '43, a German believed to be a railway official employed by the Japanese was frequently to be seen on inspection tours at Temanggoeng station (Mid-Java). He wore a brassard with a red ball; his name is unknown.

An informant who was in the Vogelkop area of New Guinea from '42 to Aug '44, states that he heard that the manager of the Government rubber plantation at Ransiki, named van der Krap, was taken from internment at Moemi to Manokwari.

According to a Bosnik Papuan named Sahbardar, a collaborator named Laurens Telossah (Ambonese) helped the Japanese to hunt Manuputty (an Ambonese District Officer) in Moemi. This resulted in the capture and execution of Manuputty, on Roon Island, Geelvink Bay, D.N.G. in '42. (See Section Atrocities).

It is stated that a doctor Meyer, an elderly man who lived in Probolinggo (East Java) for many years, and whose house and clinic were in Zeestraat, where he had a private practice, was at liberty until the end of '42, when he left Probolinggo for an unknown destination. His house was occupied in '43 by about seven elderly Dutch women, who appeared to be at liberty.

XIII. GENERAL.

Civilian Internment Camps: All the Dutch women and children from Magelang (Mid-Java) were interned in the Banjoebiroe prison at Ambarawa (Mid-Java) in '42, and were still there in Jul '43. The guards were Field Police from Ambarawa.

Another informant states that the former internment camp for Dutch women and children at Groote Weg in Magelang (Mid-Java) was vacated some time in '43.

At Randoe Tiga village, Blondo, Magelang (Mid-Java) up to Jul '43, there was an internment camp for Ambonese and Menadonese women. The former villagers had been removed to make room for these internees. Rations were supplied by the Japanese.

Up to Dec '43, at Tambaksari, Soerabaja (East Java) there was an internment camp where many Ambonese and Menadonese women were interned. Seen during a visit in Dec '43, the internees looked shabby and thin, and were in distress. Many children had died. All were made to dig their own air raid shelters. Once a week a party was allowed to visit the city, another party the following week, and so on.

An informant heard that in '43 there were many Dutch male internees at Tegalsangzar in Banjoewangi district (East Java).

Prostitution: It is stated that in '43, a Javanese named Amat, who lived in Gelangan village, Magelang (Mid-Java)

selected young girls from the villages of Gelangan, Bogeman and Toekangan for use of the Japanese. These girls were taken to former 7th Bn barracks in Magelang, where Amat lived and acted as guard over them.

During '43 at Solo (Mid-Java), it was observed that many impressed village girls were at the Russche Hotel, for the use of Japanese officers. It is stated that a Chinese in Solo (Mid-Java) was issued with a permit from Kempei, authorising him to select girls from the villages through the Assistant Wedanas. The girls were enticed by offering them work at /1.00 per day in Solo; once there they did not return.

An informant from Amboeloe (Djember, East Java) states that in '43, village girls were selected and taken to restaurants and hotels for the purpose of prostitution, after first being medically examined. These girls did not return to their villages.

Looting: In Mar '42, many people from Bantam, Serang and Pandeglang followed the Japanese troops into Batavia to loot the shops. Informant saw many Chinese shops which sold cloth and sarongs with their doors and walls smashed in. The Japanese made no attempt to stop the looting, which lasted from 0300 to 1000 hrs; many Japanese soldiers took part in the looting.

Similar stories of looting by villagers and Japanese soldiers were reported on the arrival of the Japanese at Pasoeroean, Madioen and Ngandjoek (East Java).

N.E.I. Personnel at Large: An informant was told early in '43 that a Timorese Sergeant named Tisdoen had escaped from the Japanese in '42, near Poerworedjo (Mid-Java) and had taken to the hills. He was later arrested, together with an Ambonese Lieut. (name unknown), a Sgt. Welkies (Timorese), Sgt. Meka (Timorese) and Sgt. Mohamad Noer (Atjehnese). While being taken by motor truck, however, three of them, Sgt. Tisdoen, the Ambonese Lieut. and Sgt. Mohamad Noer, escaped. Early in '43 informant heard that Sgt. Tisdoen had been arrested by Kempei near Tjandi, Semarang (Mid-Java) and executed. At that time, the Ambonese Lieut. and Mohamad Noer were supposed to be still at large in the hills of Goenoeng Mendjangan, near Magelang (Mid-Java).

Misuse of Red Cross: In '42 the Japanese transport "Chuki Maru" was alongside at Tandjoeng Perak, Soerabaja (East Java). An informant states that with about 300 other PW he worked day and night loading this vessel with rails, scrap-iron, 7.5 cm. guns, ammunition, tanks, trucks, A/A guns, large quantities of cement in paper bags, diverse material from demolished houses, such as window and door frames, planks, etc. Pigs were also loaded.

Before loading, a large Red Cross painted on cloth was stretched across the superstructure, about the level of the Captain's bridge.

Initiative in Disposing of Japanese Captors: Pte. 1st class Silas Siwa Woenoë, No. 34802, Timorese, apparently used considerable initiative when he killed his two Japanese guards with a "parang" (machette) in Aug '44 at Kg. Baroe (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), and captured their arms and equipment.


Lt. Cdr. J.C. Smit.
Deputy Director NEFIS.

Camp Columbia, 29th October, 1944.

Enclosure:

Sketch NEFIS No. FY 5334 Town Plan Cheribon.