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COMPILATION OF NEFIS INTERROGATION REPORTS  
Nos. 455 to 469 (Not issued separately)

NOTE.

The above reports refer to one Menadonese, two Soendanese and twelve Javanese informants, released by U.S. Forces on Biak Island, Noemfoer Island, Roemberpon Island and on Dutch New Guinea during May - Sep '44. All had been forced to join Hei-Ho units, with the exception of one Javanese informant who had been called up and employed as a fitter with the Japanese Air Force.

The Menadonese informant is an ex PW; of three Javanese former soldiers one was originally released from internment, while the two others managed to remain at large. The rest were civilians.

As their information for the greater part is identical with that in interrogation reports issued previously, this compilation deals only with additional information.

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>
Batoe Malang	Solo	Krawang Tjikampek Tjilamaja Pamanoekan Kalidjati Garoet	

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.</u>
Soerabaja		Pamanoekan	

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.</u>
Malang		Tasikmalaja	

VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.</u>
Soerabaja Malang Blimbing	Magelang Solo	Bandoeng Tjimahi	

IX. ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

<u>East Java:</u>	<u>Mid-Java:</u>	<u>West Java:</u>	<u>D.N.G.</u>
Batoe Malang Soerabaja		Pamanoekan Poerwakarta Soekamandi Tjilamaja Krawang Garoet Padelarang	

At Manokwari (Vogelkop, D.N.G.) in '43, the Japanese Hei-Ho commander was Lieut. Watanapi.

Japanese Army personnel at Soerabaja, '43:-

Col.	Wakano Butai	Don Bosco School, Soerabaja, '43.
Lt. Col.	Kumuri	" " " " "
Sgt. Maj.	Koyama	" " " " "
Lt. Col.	Misawataybi	Japanese airmen's barracks, Soerabaja, '43.
Col.	Morokitai	" " " "
Sgt. Maj.	Nagawa	" " " "
Sgt. Maj.	Isi	" " " "
Sgt. Maj.	Yamasaki	" " " "
Pte.	Sugimoto	Infantry.
Cpl.	Kahara	Infantry.

Japanese Army personnel at Bandoeng, '43:-

Col.	Owasita	Tjibangkong, Bandoeng, '43.
Col.	Sugawara	" " " "
Sgt. Maj.	Noma	" " " "

In July '43, at Soekamiskin, Bandoeng (West Java), the Gaol was in charge of two Japanese; one named Jamagoeiiji was in uniform, wearing the insignia of Tai (Captain), the other was named Nakamura, rank unknown.

Civil Officials: Up to Nov '43 at Kendal, Semarang (Mid-Java), the Wedana was a Javanese named Teporan, who was appointed under Dutch administration. He was very helpful to his people. At Kg. Rangkamidjin, Kendal, Semarang (Mid-Java), the village head was a Javanese named Kromo, who was helpful to the villagers.

### XIII. GENERAL.

Sick and Wounded Enemy Troops: At Palau in Nov '43, approximately ten large transports (type unknown) were seen fully laden with troops and equipment. According to informant, the majority of the troops were either sick or badly wounded, and they were to be shipped back to Japan. Informant heard this from a ship's officer at Palau.

At Butaim, (N.E. New Guinea) in Jan '44, an informant saw one medium-sized hospital ship, fully laden with sick and wounded Japanese soldiers.

Javanese women shipped to Halmahera: An informant who sailed on a large transport ship from Tandjoeng Perak, Soerabaja (East Java) in Nov '43, en route for Manokwari (Vogelkop), states that during the voyage they called at Halmahera, where about 400 Javanese women, ages ranging from 15 to 25 years were disembarked.

Treatment of Indonesian labourers: An informant, who was working on his family land at Kg. Tjiboerial, Oedjoengbroeng, Bandoeng (West Java), up to Nov '43, states that he met a Japanese soldier while walking along a road near Kg. Tjiboerial and was ordered to get into a small truck. The Japanese was armed and threatening. Informant therefore, could only protest and obey. Informant asked to be allowed to go home for his clothes, but he was told that two suits of clothes would be supplied to him, and he would receive pay at the rate of 50 cents a day as well as food. Informant was taken to Bandoeng (West Java), with others, by truck, and straight away put on a train which was packed with coolies, some of whom had been picked up on the roads, and a few who had been impressed from their homes. These included Soendanese, Javanese, a few Madoerese and Chinese. After two days and nights in the train, they were herded into an earth-floored godown at Tandjoeng

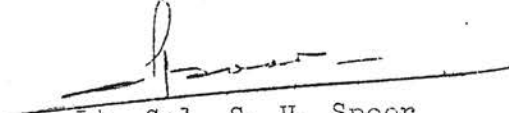
Bandoeng (West Java) was occupied in Oct '42 by a large number of Dutch, Ambonese and Menadonese women and children internees.

During Mar - Oct '43, whilst an informant was imprisoned in Bantjeuj Gaol, Bandoeng (West Java) he saw about ten Dutch women, who were still there when he left.

Looting: An informant states that when the Japanese occupied the town of Solo (Mid-Java) the lower classes of the population looted and plundered the town, unhampered by the Japanese. All railway freight cars at Balapan Station, Solo, were broken open and their contents stolen.

Prostitution: An informant who was in Malang (East Java) in Nov '43, states that many Eurasian, Menadonese and Javanese women from 17 to 30 years of age were taken from their homes and, after being medically examined, installed in brothels located in the Hotel Splendid, Place Hotel and in European houses in Samaanweg. Others were forced to work in restaurants. Those unfit or unable to carry on were either returned to their original internment camps or allowed to go home.

Another informant who visited an Arab restaurant at Malang, states that a European girl, with 5 Javanese girls, served there as barmaids. Such employees were regularly examined by a Japanese doctor.

  
Lt. Col. S. H. Spoor  
Director NEPTIS

Camp Columbia, 6th November, 1944.

A12/8047/G.

Perak, Soerabaya (East Java). Later, they were joined by others, and fifteen days later informant estimates there were 2,400 coolies present. These were split into groups of 50; twice a day they were allowed to file past a waterpipe and drink as they passed, but as they were hurried on by bayonet thrusts from their guards, a number did not get much to drink. On one occasion, an informant saw an elderly coolie so crazed with thirst that he cupped a leaf and caught his own urine and drank it. They were given rice twice a day in leaf bundles (nasi boengkoes).

The whole party of 2,400 were then put aboard an old coal-burning steamer and herded into the holds, where planks had been laid over the cargo. The open decks were occupied by Japanese troops. Twice a day during the voyage from Soerabaya to Ambon, each group of coolies was given two gallons of water, or roughly two thirds of a pint <sup>per man</sup> per day. The holds were quite unventilated. After Ambon, water was reduced to one issue of two gallons of water per day per group of 50, thus one third of a pint per man per day. At Ambon about half of the coolies were disembarked. Six coolies died of thirst and heat between Ambon and Manokwari (Vogelkop D.N.G.). One had died before reaching Ambon.

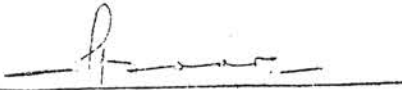
At Manokwari all coolies were disembarked on the beach near the airfield, and for a few weeks slept under jungle trees. Then they made themselves huts of boughs and coconut fronds. All who were not badly affected with dysentery were forced to work on the airstrip. The first night they arrived, one coolie died, and every day thereafter there were never less than two deaths. For the first month, all corpses were burnt, but thereafter they were buried daily in common graves, which held two or three bodies. During the entire period of about four months, Dec '43-Apr '44, informant estimates that over 300 coolies died without medical treatment or isolation. They died where they lay, and were buried within a stone's throw distance.

About Apr '44, 150 of the survivors of the same impressment were taken to Noemfoer, where the same conditions persisted. The coolies arranged to put the sick men in a separate hut, which, however, provided no shelter from the rain. There was still no medical treatment, and no men were provided to tend the sick, who died where they lay. Thus, by the time the Americans released them in Jul '44, there remained little more than 100 of the 150 who had come from Manokwari (Vogelkop) in Apr '44.

Location of Civilian Internment Camps: At Magelang (Mid-Java) in Oct '43, an informant heard that there were two internment camps, one for women situated at Ambarawa (about 36 kilometres northeast of Magelang, Mid-Java) and one for male prisoners at Banjoebiroe (about 4 kilometres east of Ambarawa, Mid-Java).

Up to Aug '43, an informant almost every week passed the women's internment area at Petodjo, Batavia (West Java). The internees occupied former Dutch residences, which were surrounded by a bamboo ("bilik") fence. Informant does not know whether there were any guards, but he had seen the Dutch women leaving the area on bicycles with baskets, to buy provisions.

An informant who was imprisoned in Bantjeuj gaol, Bandoeng (West Java) in Oct '43, states that he saw about 20 Europeans in civilian clothes who were interned there, but did not appear to be undergoing rigorous imprisonment. During informant's imprisonment at this gaol, ten Dutch and Eurasian women of various ages arrived who had just been sentenced, he was told, to two years imprisonment. They appeared to be receiving moderate treatment.

  
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Director NEFIS.