

23 MAY 1945

NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
(NEFIS)
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE BUILDING
334-338 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE.

No. AI2/14321/G.

18th May, 1945.

Enclosures: 3

SECRET

Subject: Interrogation Report.

NEFIS INTERROGATION REPORT No. 1695.

1. Attached is NEFIS Interrogation Report No. 1695.
2. The information contained in this report is derived from interrogation and has not been assessed against information from other sources.
3. Should reproduction of any information contained herein be desired, no mention should be made of the source from which it is derived, to avoid possible compromising of relatives of evacuees in enemy occupied territory.

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For Director NEFIS

J. Ch. SMIT
J. Ch. SMIT,
Lt. Cdr. R.N.N.R.
Deputy Director

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NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE,
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE BUILDING,
334-338 QUEEN STREET,
BRISBANE.

Copy No.

NEFIS INTERROGATION REPORT No. 1695.I. PERSONAL DATA.

Name : Jacob Longkong DENGAH.
Age : 37 years.
Sex : Male.
Race : Menadonese.
Citizenship : Netherlands subject.
Birthdate & Place : 8 Mar 1908; Kg. Kassar (1°25'N.,
125°00'E), Manado, Celebes.
Education : Dutch Preparatory School, Kg.
Kassar, Manado, Celebes, 1914-1929.
Religion : Protestant.
Status : Escaped; reported to U.S. Forces
at Morotai.
Occupation : Sgt., R.N.I. Army (Cavalry).
State of Health : Good.
Means of Identification : Large mole on side of left eye.

ESTIMATE OF INTELLIGENCE AND RELIABILITY.

Above average intelligence, information considered reliable.

II. CHRONOLOGY.

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Place:</u>
Dec 41 - 1 Jan 42	Indramajoe (6°20'S., 108°20'E), West Java; R.N.I. Army, Sgt.
Jan 42 - Feb 42	Bandoeng, West Java. R.N.I. Army, Sgt.
Feb 42 - 8 Mar 42	Indramajoe. R.N.I. Army, Sgt.
8 Mar 42 - 6 Sep 42	Bandoeng; PW.
Sep 42	Cheribon (6°45'S., 108°35'E), West Java; PW.
Sep 42	Batavia, West Java; impressed coolie.
23 Sep 42	Embarked at Batavia for Rabaul, New Britain.
8 Oct 42	Arrived Rabaul.
Oct 42 - Apr 43	Rabaul.
19 Apr 43	Embarked at Rabaul for Luzon (Philippines).
Apr 43 - Oct 43	Luzon.
Oct 43	Embarked at Luzon for Halmahera via Sebu (Philippines).
Nov 43 - Aug 44	Foolic River area (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasile Bay, Halmahera.
13 Aug 44 - 10 Oct 44	Escaped into jungle on Dodaga River (1°10'N., 128°10'E), Halmahera.
10 Oct 44	Escaped by prahoe on route to Morotai Island.
14 Oct 44	Arrived at Sabatai (2°05'N., 128°10'E), Morotai Island.

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES.

Dispositions and Strength of Organisations and Units:

Aug 44: Four A/A guns, type unidentified (item No. 22 on sketch), were seen by inf about 500 metres north east of a point on the coast road approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. east of the Foelic River mouth. An earth wall 4 metres high encircled the gun position which had a diameter of about 10 metres. The gun crews, totalling 30, were quartered in wooden shods (item No. 23 on sketch) between the battery and the main road.

Twelve wooden barracks (item No. 15 on sketch), capable of housing 200 Army personnel, had been erected approximately 1 km. along a track which branched to the northeast from the main coastal road which begins 500 m. west of the river.

b. Titilegan River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}12'E$), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: About 50 Japanese Army personnel, 30 Japanese civilians and 20 members of the Taiwan Labour Corps were employed in a quartermaster's office (item No. 27 on sketch) located in three 15 x 6 metres wooden buildings on the western bank of the river, about 1 km. from the coast. Inf saw one Lieut. Colonel, two Captains and several Lieutenants who were employed in the installation.

Approximately 200 metres from a point on the west bank of the river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. from the coast, two 150 mm. and two 75 mm. guns were located on a hill (item No. 26 on sketch). They were trained in the direction of the coast. Two large A/A guns were in position southeast of the same hill (item No. 26 on sketch) and about 200 metres from the west bank of the river. Crews totalling about 40 were quartered in wooden shods adjacent to the guns.

Sep 44: Five hundred Japanese Army personnel were housed in twelve 15 x 6 metres wooden barracks with atap roofing (item No. 28 on sketch) near the west bank of the river, at a point about 1 km. from the mouth. In addition to rifles, hand grenades and gas masks seen by inf, he identified the following guns from illustrations in "Japanese Equipment", Australian Military Forces, May 44:-

Two 37 mm. type 94 Tk/A guns.
Six 7.7 mm. type 92 KUJI HMG.
Twelve 6.5 mm. type 96 LMG.
Eight mortars (type unknown).

Every night the guns were transferred from the camp to positions northwest of the river mouth (item No. 31 on sketch) and manned until daybreak, when they were returned to the camp.

c. Hatetabako ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}05'E$), E. Halmahera, Sep 44: Some 300 Japanese Army personnel, armed with rifles and bayonets, were quartered in 12 wood and atap barracks in the vicinity of the airfield. Their equipment included four HMGs, six LMGs and eight trench mortars. Four A/A guns were also seen by inf in the same area.

d. Lolobata River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}07'E$), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Oct 44: A considerable force of Japanese Naval and Army personnel was located in bivouacs (item No. 9 on sketch) in an area on both sides of the Lolobata River beginning about $\frac{1}{2}$ km. upstream from the coast.

e. Titilegan River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}12'E$) - Teba River ($1^{\circ}10'N., 128^{\circ}10'E$) Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Oct 44: Several small shelters (item No. 32 on sketch) had been constructed for use of Japanese personnel during Allied air raids, about 2 km. inland between the Titilegan and Teba Rivers.

f. Njaelakoe ($1^{\circ}20'N., 128^{\circ}05'E$), E. Halmahera, Oct 44: Four 150 mm. guns (type unidentified) were seen by inf in a position (item No. 5 on sketch) on the coast on the north side of the village. They were manned by about 60 gunners who were quartered in the village.

g. Kg. Ifis ($1^{\circ}25'N., 128^{\circ}15'E$), E. Halmahera, Oct 44: About 250 Japanese Army troops, equipped with rifles, bayonets and four or five LMGs, were quartered in the village (item No. 1 on sketch).

Two 75 mm. guns (type unidentified) and two light A/A machine guns were located on a hill about 150 metres high (items Nos. 3 and 4 on sketch) on the western side of the river to the southwest of the village. The crews were quartered in native houses in the vicinity of the guns. To the southeast of the same area and on both banks of the river, several air raid shelters (item No. 1a on sketch) had been erected.

h. Kg. Baboli (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Oct 44: A large encampment (item No. 35 on sketch), containing about 2,000 Japanese Army personnel, was situated on both sides of the Teba River (1°10'N., 128°10'E) approximately 2 km. from the mouth. The barracks were constructed of rough timber and roofed with branches of trees.

Kempei: Foelie River Area (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: Inf was told that Kempei HQ for the Moluccas was located in 15 to 20 wood and atap huts (item No. 17 on sketch). Approximately 300 Kempei were said to be quartered in the area which was continuously patrolled by armed guards.

Native Troops: Soekarela: Kg. Moedjoe (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: Between 300 and 400 Sumatran Soekarela, armed with bayonets, were quartered in several wooden barracks located about 1 km northeast of the village. (See item No. 24 on sketch).

Auxiliary Troops: Heiho: Kg. Moedjoe (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: Inf estimated that 500 Soendanese and Javanese Heiho were quartered in the same area as the Soekarela. The huts occupied by Heiho were under continuous guard by armed Japanese. (See item No. 24 on sketch).

Lines of Communication and Transport: Titilegan (1°15'N., 128°12'E), Foelie (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Lolobata (1°15'N., 128°07'E) - Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: Motor trucks driven by Japanese and Malays in Japanese uniform were in use between Titilegan and Foelie. Due to the absence of bridges over creeks crossed by the Foelie-Lolobata section of the road, the main transport between these two points was by motor launch.

A telephone exchange (item No. 33 on sketch) had been installed on the east bank of the Titilegan River about 1 km. from the mouth. It consisted of four 15 x 6 metres wooden sheds with atap roofs. According to inf, lines connected the exchange with Kg. Goelapopo (1°05'N., 128°00'E), Kg. Dodaga (1°10'N., 128°10'E), Lolobata and Hatetabako (1°15'N., 128°05'E).

Indications of Enemy Intentions and Movements: Lolobata (1°15'N., 128°07'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: Following upon Allied air attacks, the camp west of the river (see item No. 7 on sketch) previously holding 250 Japanese Naval personnel equipped with light machine guns, had been abandoned.

Supply Arrangements and Installations:

a. Foelie River (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: According to inf, about 12,000 bags (100 kg.) of rice were located 1 km. southeast of the river from a point 1½ km. upstream. The stack was covered with tarpaulins and camouflaged with branches. (See item No. 19 on sketch).

A camouflaged dump (item No. 18 on sketch), holding approximately 4,000 cases of machine gun, rifle, A/A and revolver ammunition, was situated ½ km. from a point on the east bank of the river about 1½ km. from the mouth.

- b. Kg. Ifis ($1^{\circ}25'N., 128^{\circ}15'E$), E. Halmahera, Oct 44: Four 15 x 5 metres wood and atap huts (item No. 2 on sketch) containing rice and packing cases, contents unknown, had been erected on the west bank of the Ifis River about 200 metres from the mouth.
- c. Titilegan River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}12'E$), Wasile Bay, Halmahera, Oct 44: Sixty 15 x 6 metres wooden sheds (item No. 29 on sketch), some with atap and others with iron roofing, were situated on the eastern side of the coastal road a short distance north of the Titilegan River mouth. The sheds contained rice, tinned vegetables, dried and tinned fish, uniforms and other wearing apparel.

Radar and Radio Stations: Foelie River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}10'E$), Wasile Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: A radio station (item No. 14 on sketch) was located on the coastal road about 100 metres west of the river. It was housed in a 10 x 5 metres wooden building with corrugated iron roofing and equipped with four 15-metre bamboo masts. Inf heard the hum of motors in a small shed adjacent to the building. Constant guard was maintained by armed Japanese personnel.

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION.

Ships Sunk or Damaged: Wasile Bay ($1^{\circ}10'N., 128^{\circ}00'E$), Halmahera, Jul 44: A vessel of the "Fox Tare Charlie" type was seen to be on fire a few yards from the end of the Foelie River jotty after the Allied air raid on 27 Jul 44. On the following morning inf could not locate the ship but was unable to say whether or not it had sunk. He was told later that a ship of unidentified type had sunk off Kg. Goeroea ($1^{\circ}05'N., 128^{\circ}05'E$).

Ship Building and Repair Facilities: Foelie River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}10'E$), Wasile Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: A repair shop for marine engines (item No. 13 on sketch) had been established near the beach about 750 metres west of the river. It was housed in a 20 x 8 metres shed with open sides and corrugated iron roof, and contained several power-driven lathes. About 35 Japanese were employed.

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION.

Locations of Air Installations:

- a. Hatetabako ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}05'E$), E. Halmahera, Sep 44: The two runways at the airfield were about 700 metres long (item No. 6 on sketch). Inf estimated that there were 125 single-engine planes and 200 Japanese Air Force personnel based on the field. He did not hear any planes in the air at night. About 300 Japanese Army personnel, armed with rifles, four HMGs, six light MGs and eight trench mortars, were quartered in the vicinity of the field, where inf also saw four A/A guns.
- b. Lolobata River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}07'E$), Wasile Bay, Halmahera, Oct 44: Thirty single-engine planes, transferred by motor boat from Hatetabako ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}05'E$), were concealed under trees on the river banks about $\frac{1}{2}$ km. upstream from the coast. (See item No. 8 on sketch).
- c. Titilegan River ($1^{\circ}15'N., 128^{\circ}12'E$), Wasile Bay, Halmahera, Oct 44: An airstrip (see item No. 30 on sketch) was in the course of construction near the south bank of the river about 5 km. from the mouth. The site was connected by telephone with the area telephone exchange (item No. 33 on sketch).

Allied Air Attacks:

a. Lolobata (1°15'N., 128°07'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, 27 Jul 44: This was the first air raid experienced by inf who had resided in the area since Nov 43. Shortly after 1100 hours the raid commenced and continued for about two hours. Inf counted 53 aircraft which flew sufficiently low for him to identify them as four-engine bombers. They approached from the northeast, passed over the Foelic River (1°15'N., 128°10'E) without dropping bombs and continued in the direction of Wasilo Bay. They were attacked by six Japanese fighters, believed to be HAMPS, which were in turn attacked by 25 Allied fighters which apparently came from above the bombers. Two of the Japanese fighters were seen to dive into the sea and another two fell burning on the hills inland. A fifth fell into a stream to the north of the Titilegan River (1°15'N., 128°12'E). Inf was unable to say what happened to the sixth Japanese fighter.

The Allied bombers circled round to the north, came in from the west and dropped their bombs. The Japanese Naval camp west of the Lolobata River was demolished with the exception of two barracks. The bodies of 50 Japanese killed in the raid were counted by inf prior to their cremation. The camp was abandoned and the troops transferred to another site about 1½ km. upstream on the Lolobata River.

One vessel, type "Fox Taro Charlie", was set on fire near the Foelic River jetty and another of unidentified type was said to have been sunk off Kg. Goerooa (1°05'N., 128°05'E).

On a morning during the first week in Aug 44, 16 Allied bombers again raided the area but inf was too far away to observe the results.

b. Foelic River (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, 12 Aug 44: At about 1100 hours on 12 Aug 44 approximately 30 aircraft attacked the area. Inf was able to identify a number of Mitchells and Lightnings. The planes came in from the northwest, flying very low. They machine-gunned the whole area and dropped a number of small bombs. Inf escaped from the area on the night of 12/13 Aug and was unable to give any factual information concerning the damage resulting from the raid, but he was told later that many of the barracks in the area had been wrecked, including Kompei HQ (item No. 17 on sketch) and the HQ of the Japanese General (item No. 20 on sketch).

13 Aug - 10 Oct 44: A number of raids occurred during this period but as inf was hiding in the jungle he was unable to gain any information concerning the results.

General Target Information: Foelic River (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: A camouflaged dump (item No. 18 on sketch), holding approximately 4,000 cases of machine gun, rifle, A/A and revolver ammunition, was situated ½ km. from a point on the east bank of the river about 1½ km. from the mouth.

VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES.

Organization, Equipment and Training: Gemisang River (1°05'N., 128°20'E), E. Halmahera, Oct 44: Inf was told during Jan 44 by Japanese Army personnel that four European civilians and several Indonesians, including former R.N.I. Army personnel, were in hiding in the mountains southwest of the river. They were armed with rifles and revolvers and obtained their food from Indonesian people in the vicinity.

In Oct 44 inf was told by villagers that three European civilians had been shot by the Japanese and one captured and taken to Kaoe Village (1°10'N., 127°55'E).

VII. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

Roads, Tracks and Trails: Hatetabako (1°15'N., 128°05'E)-Titilegan River (1°15'N., 128°12'E), Halmahera, Aug 44: Inf supplied the following particulars of sections of the main coastal road between Hatetabako and the Titilegan River:-

Hatetabako to Lolobata River (1°15'N., 128°07'E): The road had been completed and was fit for M/T under all weather conditions.

Lolobata River to Foelie River (1°15'N., 128°10'E): There were two narrow (item No 10) and one broad gully (item No. 11) intersecting this section. A bridge over the large gully was nearing completion in Aug 44 but no work had been commenced at the two smaller gullies.

The remainder of the section was suitable for M/T under all weather conditions.

Foelie River to Titilegan River: The road was maintained in excellent condition. It skirted the eastern side of the main storage area (item No. 29 on sketch) and connected with Titilegan Village by means of a small branch road suitable for pedestrians and cycles.

VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION.

Relation between Japanese and Local Population: Lolobata (1°15'N., 128°07'E), Hatetabako (1°15'N., 128°05'E), Kg. Moodjioe (1°15'N., 128°10'E), E. Halmahera, Aug 44: According to inf the villagers were in fear of the Japanese and the majority had fled to the mountains.

IX. ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

Industries and Manufacturing: Wasilo Bay (1°10'N., 128°00'E), Halmahera, Aug 44: Three sawmills (items Nos 25) were located, one on the beach near Kg. Titilegan (1°15'N., 128°12'E), another approximately 500 metres southeast of Moodjioe Village and the third on the west bank 1 km. upstream from the mouth of the Titilegan River. All three mills were equipped with power-driven saws. The output was used for building purposes. Some 15 Japanese Army personnel and 35 Taiwan Labour Corps members were employed at each mill.

Utilities:

Power: Foelie River (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: A power station (item No. 12 on sketch) had been established between the main coastal road and the beach approximately 750 metres west of the river. It supplied the current for lighting Japanese barracks and installations in the area but inf was unable to give further information.

Communications:

Telephone: Titilegan (1°15'N., 128°12'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44: A telephone exchange (item No. 33 on sketch) had been installed on the east bank of the Titilegan River about 1 km. from the mouth. It consisted of four 15 x 6 metres wooden sheds with atap roofs. According to inf, lines connected the exchange with Kg. Goelapopo (1°05'N., 128°00'E), Kg. Dodaga (1°10'N., 128°10'E), Lolobata (1°15'N., 128°07'E) and Hatetabako (1°15'N., 128°05'E).

XII. PERSONALITIES.

Army Personnel: Japanese:

a. Luzon (Philippines), Oct 43:

Siki Captain, seen at Luzon in Oct 43.

b. Titilegan (1°15'N., 128°12'E), Wasilo Bay, Halmahera, Aug 44:

Sato	Captain (no description available).
Siraki	" " "
Osawa	Lieutenant " "

SECRET

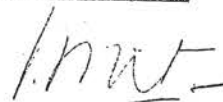
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Particulars supplied by inf, concerning the reputed trustworthiness or otherwise of persons mentioned in the areas covered by this report, are held by NEFIS.

XIII. GENERAL.

Prostitution: Foelic River (1°15'N., 128°10'E), Wasile Bay, Halmahera, Jul 44: According to inf, about 150 prostitutes, including Japanese, Chinese, Malay and one Eurasian previously located in the Foelic River area, were transferred to Manado (Celebes) in Aug 44.

For Director NEFIS


J. Ch. SMIT,
Lt. Cdr. R. N. N. R.
Deputy Director

Camp Columbia, 18th May, 1945.

Enclosure:

NEFIS Sketch No. FY 5476 - Wasile Bay.

AI2/14321/G.