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

Copy No.

24

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 554.I. PERSONAL DATA.

-Name : Pangoempia, Dan  
 Age : 24 years  
 Sex : Male  
 Race : Sangirese  
 Citizenship : Netherlands subject  
 Birthplace and Date : Enemawira (Groot Sangihe Island),  
 8 Jul '20  
 Education : Four years in grammar school (1927-  
 30), to the third grade, in the  
 suburb of Wawanasa, Manado town  
 Religion : Protestant  
 Status : Evacuee; released by U.S. Forces on  
 the island of Raae (off west coast  
 of Morotai) in Sep '44  
 Occupation : Soldier K.V., R.N.E.I. Army No. 1810  
 State of Health : Good  
 Means of Ident. : Oval scar on inside of left wrist

ESTIMATE OF INTELLIGENCE AND RELIABILITY.

As informant always lived in seclusion he has very little firsthand information. He has a poor memory for names and dates, is a poor observer and is inclined to give general and indefinite replies. His information should be evaluated accordingly.

II. CHRONOLOGY.

Nov '40 - Jan '42 : Enlisted in R.N.E.I. Army at Manado in Nov '40 and was stationed at Manado. During this time informant took part in patrols to Bitoeng, Tondano, Tomohon, Kokas, Amoerang and other points in Minahasa.  
 Approx 8 Jan '42 : At Kalawirang airdrome, about 3 km SSW of Lake Tondano, informant's company fought Japanese paratroops for one day until ammunition ran out.  
 Approx- 9 - 16 Jan '42 : At Tinoor, located 12 km. south of Manado city - in action against Japanese troops for one week until ammunition was exhausted.  
 Approx 17 - 21 Jan '42 : Informant's company took up new positions at Kajoeragi, 3 km. east of Manado, and was again in action - this time for four days - until ammunition ran out. Informant received instructions not to surrender but to make a garden to assist guerrilla forces.  
 21 Jan '42 - 12 Nov '43 : Alternately working at his garden located near Kawiatoe, about 5 km east of the city of Manado and campaigning with guerrilla forces.  
 12 Nov '43 - Mar '44 : En route from Manado to Raae Island (near Morotai). Informant travelled as a crew member of a Boeginese sailing vessel, called "Bintang Soeasa". The vessel made several stops in the Halmahera group - at Batang Doea for 14 days; Makian 7 days; Ternate 3 days; Djailolo 14 days; Tobu-Tobu

Mar '44 - Sep '44

5 days; and Possi-Possi Laloda 4 days. Informant did not go ashore at any of these places. At Loleolamo, Raco Island 128° 6'E., 2° 6' N (just off the west coast of Morotai) informant lived with relatives and kept a garden. The day prior to the American landing, some natives saw 8 American scouts in the jungle and reported this to the village head, who in turn informed the Kempei. They tried to organize a party to capture the Americans and when informant was ordered along he refused. The next day he was bound and was to be taken to Wajaboela, but the Americans landed and he was freed.

Sep '44

After release by U.S. Forces, informant received orders to walk to Possi-Possi and thence proceeded by canoe to Wajaboela on Morotai Island. From there informant was taken by motor boat to Gotalalamo (Morotai) and handed over to N.I.C.A. personnel.

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES.

Dispositions and Strength of Organizations and Units: Informant states from hearsay that the Japanese forces in the Minahassa in Nov '43 were divided as follows:

At Menado town about 600 men were quartered, of which 300 were Army personnel and 300 Navy personnel. The Naval personnel was reported to be housed in warehouses in the dock area.

Informant learned from the guerrillas that at Menado in '43 there was one machine-gun and one small cannon in position at the mouth of the river. There were two large cannons under the trees near the Minseibu office.

In the area of the former B.F.M. storage depot there were said to be defence installations. Informant does not know location or numbers.

In the area of the Wilhelmina Hospital there are said to be five aircraft guns. Informant does not know the exact location.

At Bitoeng - located on the northeastern corner of Minahassa, in Lembeh Strait - there were said to be 3,000 troops mostly Army personnel. There were gun positions on the Island of Lembeh across from Bitoeng, but informant does not know their location.

There were also garrisons at other points in the Minahassa, namely, at Kema, on the east coast near the bay of Lembeh, 5° 23' N - 127° 5' E; at Mapangit, about 7 km. ENE of Menado City, where a landing strip was under construction; at Air Madidi, which is on the highway between Menado and Kema, about 12 km. ESE of Menado city; at Langoan, 7 km. SW of Lake Tondano; at Tomohon, 7 km. NW of Lake Tondano, and at Kokas, on the southern shore of Lake Tondano. For reference see Map Netherlands East Indies 1:200,000, A.M.S. - Minahassa No. 43-E12417/110X101.

Location of PW Camps: Menado Town, Nov '43: An internment camp for military PW and male civilians was reported to be located at the former military barracks named "Teling". The camp was enclosed by a barbed wire fence about 7 ft. high. Informant says that there were about 200 inmates in the camp in Nov '43; there were rumours that sometime early in '43 about 100 European PW were removed and shipped to Ambon. Informant estimates the numbers of those in the camp in late '43 as follows:-

15 Dutch, 100 Menadonese, 40 Javanese and 50 Ambonese. There were separate divisions in the camp for the different races.

Radar and Radio Stations: There is reported to be a radio station at Manado, in the vicinity of the Japanese barracks in the suburb of Koemaraka. Informant has heard that these are army barracks. He does not know the precise location of the radio station.

#### IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION.

Ship Building and Repair Facilities: At Bitoeng, on the east side of Minahassa, 125° 11' E., 1° 27' N., in Lembah Strait, the Japanese have constructed 2 slipways for repairing small ships and landing craft. Native labour is being used in this area.

#### V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION.

Airfield Activity: Minahassa Nov '43: The Japanese were using the airfield at Kalawirang, just south of Lake Tondano, formerly used by the Dutch. The airfield at Mapangi, 15 km ENE of Manado town, was still under construction at the time of informant's departure from Manado in Nov '43.

Hydroplanes used Lake Tondano as a landing area, and a number of aircraft were stationed there.

#### VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES.

Informant states that a force of guerrillas was still operating in the Minahassa area in Nov '43. This force comprised a number of Dutch and some hundreds of Menadonese and Sangirese, all members of the R.N.E.I. Army.

Further information regarding this guerrilla force can be obtained from NEFIS upon application.

#### VII. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

Roads, Tracks and Trails: Informant has heard reports of a proposed new road between Manado town and the airfield on Mapangi, which is about 6 km. to the northeast. Informant does not know whether the work has been started.

#### VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION.

General Living Conditions: (Jan '42 - Nov '43): Informant states that there is sufficient food in the Minahassa but several things have served to make living conditions difficult, namely, the scarcity of clothing, the Japanese attitude toward native women, forced coolie labour, intimidation of the people by native spies etc.,

Security Regulations and Censorship: (Minahassa '42 - '43) The Japanese have native detectives attached to the Kempei who are constantly spying on the inhabitants to discover and report those with anti-Japanese sympathies.

For travelling, passes are required; they can be obtained from the village head, and must be legalized by the Police and the Minseibu. If proceeding to a nearby point, only a declaration from the village head is necessary.

Shortly after the Japanese occupation in Jan '42, all radios were confiscated, but informant believes that there are some people who are still secretly keeping and using radios.

Medical Treatment and Supplies: Informant heard that a Dutch doctor (name not known), is working at the Wilhelmina Hospital at Manado, treating the native population.

Treatment of Prisoners of War and Internees: The male internees in the former Dutch barracks "Telling" in Manado town were made to do coolie work such as weeding the grass around Government buildings, unloading ships, etc.,

## IX. ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

### Agricultural Commodities:

Production: In order to increase production the Japanese have established an agricultural school at Menado, providing a month's course in the rudiments of agriculture.

### Finance:

Currency: In the Minahassa, Japanese currency only was in circulation. Dutch money had either been seized by the Japanese or was kept concealed by individuals. If anyone was discovered having Dutch money it was confiscated and the owner imprisoned.

Food: At Raoc Island, Mar '44, the people had sufficient food. Rice, sweet potatoes, tapioca, maize and vegetables were all available in quantity.

In the surrounding villages of Menado town half of all the produce of the people was taken by the Japanese, which was done through the village heads. In Kawiwatoc village the village head made it a practice to take a certain amount of commodities, stating that such was half of the harvest; he told the inhabitants to hide the rest of their products, so they had sufficient food for their own use.

## X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION.

### Enemy:

#### Non-Radio Propaganda:

Newspapers: Informant says that in Menado a daily newspaper was published. He does not know the name and has seen no copies of it.

## XII. PERSONALITIES.

Military Police (Kempei): A Sangirese from Tagoelandan Island, named Sarlis Bopin, worked as a secret agent for the Kempei at Menado; he wore civilian clothes and spied on the people, reporting to the Kempei any anti-Japanese talk or sympathies. He is tall, thin, dark-skinned, about 35 years of age.

Civil Officials: (Menado - '43). Ernst Dauhan - a Sangirese from the island of Siae, occupied a high position at the Minseibu's office in Menado town. He was formerly a nationalist politician. At the time of the occupation, Dauhan gave the Japanese much military information as to defences, supply dumps, etc., and since has fully collaborated with the Japanese.

He is a tall man, about 5ft 9" in height, light in build, dark-skinned, about 50 years of age, has graying hair, and is well educated.

Hermansis - a Sangirese from Siae Island, holds a position with the Minseibu as supervisor of small craft construction. Together with Dauhan, he too gave much assistance to the Japanese at the time of the occupation and has fully collaborated with them since. The daughter of Hermansis married a Japanese officer. Hermansis is of medium height and build, dark-skinned, and middle-aged.

Lepran Tatoda - a Sangirese - village head of Loleolamo, Raoc Island, collaborated with the two members of the Kempei there (see Chronology).

XIII. GENERAL.

Prostitution: Informant has heard that the Japanese are making extensive use of Menadonese women for immoral purposes. It appears that the Japanese systematically a. girls and unmarried women from Menadonese homes. Informant is unable to give details.

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

AI2/8520/G

Camp Columbia, 16th November, 1944.