

Ex 1703

Class B and C Offenses:

Prosecution Document

No. 5681.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

JAVA

Synopsis

Netherlands Division I.P.S.
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J A V A

Synopsis.

The Occupation by the Japanese Army; from about 1 March 1942 until 2 September 1945, after the Japanese surrender.

I. PRISONERS OF WAR:1. Murder.

The Japanese on numerous occasions murdered troops who had surrendered and had been taken prisoners of war. These murders happened, not immediately at the time of capture, but after a considerable interval of time. They were therefore NOT emotional excesses of revenge perpetrated by common soldiers whose mental balance had been swept away but deliberate and premeditated acts committed obviously in accordance with special orders.

- a. The affidavit of Medical Officer W. MOOY, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5778 describes the murder of about 70 P.O.W. (group Lieutenant POSTUMA) at the Tjiater position West Java.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5778 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

- b. The investigation report by Captain LEYDER, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5777, proves that several P.O.W. were murdered at Kali Djati, West Java.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5777 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

- c. The affidavit of Private A. MOES, R.N.I.A., shows that about 80 P.O.W.'s (group Lieutenant FABER) were murdered at Lembang, West Java; Prosecution Document 5779.

The Prosecution enters this document 5779 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

- d. From the affidavit of P.G. DE VRIES, Prosecution Document 5735, is taken the account of the murder of about 20 P.O.W., being R.A.F. and R.A.A.F. personnel who were patients in hospital.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5735 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. The report of Sergeant C. VIJLBRIEF, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5780, shows that several P.O.W. were murdered at Kertosono, East Java.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5780 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

2. Legal Position of P.O.W.

At the time of surrender special consideration was given to ensuring the legal status of P.O.W.. Major General H.D.W. SITWELL, G.O.C. British troops in Java, obtained a specific assurance that the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1929 re P.O.W., would be applied. This assurance was never implemented and the treatment accorded to P.O.W. was in complete contradiction to the Convention. At a later date the General was told that the Japanese would apply the rules of the Convention only in so far as it should suit them to do so. This is made clear in his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5776. Interrogations under threats, beatings, torture, humiliations, bad food, bad sanitary conditions were the methods applied at the Japanese General Headquarters, established at Bandung, West Java. Brigadier BLACKBURN testified on these matters to the same effect on November 29th and December 2nd, 1946, before this Tribunal.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5776 as an exhibit.

3. Camps.

P.O.W. were concentrated in various camps situated all over Java. Most of these camps became notorious on account of the bad treatment. From the very beginning conditions

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were poor and the Japanese never did anything to ameliorate them in any way notwithstanding repeated protests and requests. On the contrary, conditions grew worse. The Prosecution does not intend to give evidence about each and every camp but will give a picture of the general conditions by introducing various documents.

- a. The affidavit of F/O R.P. BULLCOCK, Prosecution Document 5789, regarding conditions at, Jaarmarktcamp at Sourabaya, (East Java): bad accommodation, sanitation and food, inadequate provision for health and lack of medical care, compulsory labour on military objects, exhausting labour, cruel corporal punishment causing unconsciousness and physical injury, compulsory labour for sick people.
- Lyceumcamp, Sourabaya: General conditions similar with the addition of overcrowding.
- Cycle Camp, Batavia: Cruel beatings - unto death.
- Bandung: Severe beatings.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5789 as an exhibit.

- b. The affidavit of Lt. Colonel C.W. MAISEY, R.A.M.C., Prosecution Document 5787, showing conditions in the P.O.W. camp at Glodok prison, Batavia; conditions even worse than those at Sourabaya especially as regards medical care.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5787 as an exhibit.

- c. The affidavit of the same Doctor MAISEY, Prosecution Document 5788, regarding L.O.G. camp, Bandung about similar complaints.

The Prosecution enters this document 5788 as an exhibit.

These affidavits show that the greater part of all offences mentioned in sections 1 through 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix D of the Indictment were committed.

4. Transport.

A circumstance which aggravated the bad conditions was the constant and unnecessary reshuffling of P.O.W.. Most of them were moved from one camp to another and during the war years tens of thousands were sent away from Java. For example, of Dutch prisoners alone about 14,000 were sent to the Burma-Siam railroad, 7,800 to Japan, 1,000 to Ambon, 2,000 to Flores. This appears in Prosecution Document 5737, Exhibit, already introduced.

As this transport of P.O.W. by sea was never communicated in advance to the Allies, the ships used were exposed to Allied attack. At least five ships were torpedoed, about 2,700 Dutch P.O.W. suffered shipwreck of whom 1,900 were drowned, while the survivors were left in a worse position than before, not only from the effects on their physical condition, but also from the continuing effects of the loss of clothing and personal belongings, as will be shown hereafter.

5. Executions.

Recaptured escapees were, in most cases, executed without trial, although the Convention allows only disciplinary measures and not even court-martial punishment in such cases. As, in the first months after the capitulation such executions took place in several places throughout Java, it is inferred that they were the result of a special order.

Most of the executions were carried out by methods of revolting cruelty - by bayonetting the victims thus ensuring a most painful death after protracted agony. Moreover, fellow-prisoners had to be present and witness these barbarous executions.

Executions of this nature are described in the following affidavits.

- a. 1st Lieutenant G.J. DISSEVELT, R.N.I.A.: execution of three Dutch P.O.W. at I.O.G. camp, Bandung, April 1942, Prosecution Document 5781.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5781 for identification and the excerpts from it as an exhibit.

- b. Major P. DOORNBOS, R.N.I.A.: execution of two Dutch P.O.W. at 4th-9th Battalion Camp, Tjimahi, West Java, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5782.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5782 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. Medical Officer F.H. TERPONGE, R.N.I.A.: execution of six Indonesian P.O.W. at 6th Battalion Camp, Tjimahi, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5783. This Doctor was summoned to administer the coup-de-grace to one of the victims of an attempt at execution, who was in agony.

The Prosecution enters this document 5783 as an exhibit.

- d. Medical Officer F.H. VONK, R.N.I.A.: execution of two Dutch P.O.W. at Agricultural School Camp, Sukabumi, West Java, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5784.

The Prosecution enters this document 5784 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. Ensign F.J. REBIER, R.N.I.A.: execution of three Dutch and three Indonesian P.O.W. at Djati Nanngor, Central Java, 31 March 1942; Prosecution Document 5785.

The Prosecution enters this document 5785 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- f. Schoolteacher C. BROERTJES: execution of three Dutch P.O.W. at H.B.S.Camp, Djoejarta, Central Java, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5786.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5786 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- g. Lt.Colonel HAISEY: execution of three British P.O.W. from Glodok Camp, Batavia, April 1942; Prosecution Document 5787, already introduced.

6. General Policy.

As regards the general policy of the treatment of prisoners of war, the successive commanders of P.O.W. camps in Java have given information. At the same time their testimony shows, not only the harshness of the policy but also an astonishing absence of control over their subordinates, as appears in the affidavits of Major General SAITO, Prosecution Document 5739, and Colonel NAKATA, Prosecution Document 5738, already mentioned. Exhibits and

II. CIVILIANS:

The position of civilians has already been mentioned in Exhibit No. 1351, the statement of the witness Major de WEERD, R.N.I.A., to which the Prosecution refers.

At Tjepoe, Central Java, the main oil centre of Java, the invading Japanese murdered some Dutch civilians, among whom Mr. Horst, the Assistant Resident (the highest local civil servant), apparently as a revenge because of the destruction of the oilfields; therefore the same as happened when the Japanese entered the oil town of Balikoapan, Borneo, as stated in the former phase of the trial in Exhibit _____.

The women were repeatedly raped, with approval of the commanding officer. As appears from the affidavit of Mrs. A. HORST-nee MIDDELKAMP: Prosecution-Document 5767.

The Prosecution enters this document 5767 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

A. Civilian Internees1. Internment

The arrest of civilians started immediately after the capitulation; by April 1942 practically all Dutch officials had been interned except some who occupied minor positions and a few "indispensables." Dutch non-officials were arrested soon afterwards and interned with the exception of those Dutch who had been born in the Netherlands Indies.

A few months after the surrender of Java the internment of women and children began. Children, born in Java, were also interned if the parents were interned. Confinement was in special areas which soon became overcrowded. Later on prisons, penitentiaries, coolie camps, farms, convents, native quarters, etc., were used.

Boys at the age of thirteen were considered adults and sent to Men's Camps; boys at the age of eleven, sometimes as young as nine, were often separated from their mothers and sent to so-called Boys' Camps. Education was forbidden in all internment

areas

areas, women and children were forced to work at hard labour for long hours under a tropical sun at menial tasks.

2. Conditions

In both Men's and Women's Camps conditions were inhuman, nearly the same as in P.O.W. Camps. This appears from a series of affidavits:

- a. The report of J. C. REINDERS FOLMER gives a general picture of Men's Camps. He was a former bank manager and honorary consul for the Netherlands in Tokyo. As he was familiar with the Japanese he acted as camp interpreter; Prosecution Document 5762. In L.O.G. Camp, Baldoeng, beatings were frequent, food was insufficient in quantity and bad in quality; sanitary conditions were bad and entertainment and divine services were forbidden; no correspondence, even with relatives, was allowed. In Baros Camp, Tjimahi, conditions deteriorated as soon as the Japanese Army took over the administration of the civilian camps. The food was poor - about one thousand calories daily - and the prisoners only managed to keep alive by buying supplementary food with the proceeds of the sale of all their valuables. Rats and dogs were reserved and cooked for the more serious cases among the patients in hospital in order to provide them with at least some meat. Medicines were inadequate and poorly supplied through, after the Japanese surrender it was proved that ample supplies had been available all the time. Red Cross parcels were distributed only twice and then, after the Japanese had stolen part of the contents and by the method of issuing, prevented the internees from obtaining full value from the gifts, by ordering all tins and containers to be emptied immediately. Reprisals and collective punishments were inflicted. Children of eleven and twelve were separated from their mothers. Of a sum of money - 75 guilders for each one of a group of British subjects - sent by the Holy See, only about one-third was ever paid. The complaints made by the Japanese against the internees were remarkable; the prisoners' attitude, was bad; they were not humble enough

enough; they were arrogant and conceited; their etiquette was wrong or they had no etiquette at all; their hearts were not sincere and their thoughts, as appeared from their faces, were insulting to the Imperial Japanese Army; disobedience was stamped on their faces. This attitude on the part of the Japanese was the background of all the corporal punishment inflicted for the most trivial offences and even for no offences at all. Nevertheless, conditions were better than they were in other islands and a Japanese Red Cross official was said to have expressed anger at the relatively favourable conditions in Java. The Prosecution enters this document 5762 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

b. According to the affidavit of Police Officer G. DE LANG, about 1500 deaths occurred in the Tjimahi Camps, due to malnutrition, stomach complaints and lack of medicines; Prosecution Document 763.

The Prosecution enters this document 5763 as an exhibit.

c. Regarding Women's Camps, evidence is presented by the affidavit of Mrs. A. M. DROOG-nee HARTGRIJULO, Prosecution Document 5765; transport of patients was conducted by brutal methods; forced labour by 2,000 women, 1,200 children under eleven years of age, 900 boys between eleven and thirteen, even mothers of small and sick children and women over fifty were compelled to work; 500 women and 625 boys were detailed for extra heavy work; consequently the state of health deteriorated in a marked degree.

The Prosecution enters this document 5765 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

d. The affidavit of Miss J. P. RISSELADA, Prosecution Document 5766 gives information about Banjobiroe Camp, Ambarawa, Central Java. Food - ninety grammes of rice daily - was poor, mass punishments of a very cruel nature were inflicted in a cruel way.

The Prosecution enters this document 5766 as an exhibit.

e. The affidavit of Mrs. M. P. HAVERKAMP, Prosecution Document 5769, refers to conditions in Karang Pana's Camp, Semarang, Central Java. In order, as they said, to check an outbreak of infantile paralysis the Japanese housed 125 old men with the women and their grown-up daughters in an overcrowded chapel; beatings occurred regularly; children older than nine years were sent away; all the heavy work to which an insufficient number of workers was allotted had to be done by the women; food was very scanty in amount.

The same affidavit describes conditions in the overcrowded Lampersarie Camp, Semarang. This was located in a cleared native quarter of the town; outdoor work for women was compulsory; young girls had to carry heavy rice bags for more than five hundred yards; collective punishments occurred; torture was inflicted on one occasion, continuing for seven days.

The Prosecution enters this document 5769 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

f. Cases of rape and forced prostitution of women and girls at Moentilan, Central Java are related by Mrs. BEELMAN-nee VAN BALLEGOOYEN in her affidavit; Prosecution Document 5770. The rape and forced prostitution were arranged by Kempei officials, doctors examined the victims before they were raped.

The Prosecution enters this document 5770 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

Visual evidence will be presented by showing the film "NIPPON PRESENTS", Prosecution Document 5759, in connection with the affidavit of Major J. SCHEM VAN DER LOEFF, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5758, who discloses facts as to the origin of this film, and with an affidavit of Brigadier BLACKBURN, Prosecution Document 5740, who as a witness already gave evidence regarding the origin and character of this film, before this Tribunal on December 2, 1946. The Japanese Propaganda Department made a film, "AUSTRALIA CALLING", in which Australians and Dutch

P.O.W. as well as Dutch civilian internees were forced to play a part under severe threats.

The film depicts internees living in almost luxurious surroundings and conditions but it was all faked. The purpose of the film was to weaken Australian morale but the Japanese never succeeded in getting the picture shown in Australia. The film was seized after the Japanese surrender. Some of those who were obliged to take part in it have given the true story of the fake and several cuttings of films made by Allied cameramen a few weeks after the Japanese surrender have been put in to show the real conditions in P.O.W. and civilian internees' camps in Java, in order to show the contrast between the actual facts and the faked presentation.

This evidence will be presented at a proper time subject to the Court's permission.

3. EXTERMINATION:

The attitude of the Japanese towards International Law, is clearly shown in the plans made by them for the destruction of P.O.W. and civilian internees in the event of an approach by Allied forces. In such an event, pre-arranged disturbances would take place as a pretext for wholesale murder. Proof of these murder-plans will be presented at a later stage in connection with similar plans drawn up in other areas.

B. Non-interned population

1. Romusha:

Forced labour to further the war aims of the conquerors was one of the benefits of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, established by the Japanese. This labour consisted of digging trenches, constructing air-raid shelters and other military works, making roads and railways, working in oilfields, coalmines, etc. Javanese youths in particular were conscripted for such work. It was called voluntary labour, but was, in fact, compulsory. The conscription of Romusha was carried out

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by a series of round-ups through the medium of the village-chiefs. The labourers were held in custody and were treated in the same way as P.O.W. and even worse.

The Romusha were sent all over South-east Asia: Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Ambon, and even as far as Malaya, Burma, Siam and the Philippines.

The sea-voyages were usually made in small, open coasting vessels and often lasted for several weeks. Food and drink were never adequate and there were frequent deaths during these trips.

The work demanded under brutal and severe discipline, beatings and other cruel corporal punishments was virtual hard labour. Food was totally inadequate with the result that beri-beri, pellagra, tropical ulcers were rife. General surroundings, housing and sanitary conditions were filthy and unhealthy leading to dysentery, malaria and scabies. Medical treatment and hospitalization were either non-existent or so poor as to offer no chance of arresting the course of an illness or preventing the spread of contagious diseases. No care was taken of the dead and this constituted a callous infringement on the "adat" - the religious customs of the natives.

These facts appear abundantly in a series of affidavits of victims who survived and will be introduced presently.

In all, some 270,000 natives were sent away. Only 70,000 have ever been recovered since the war ended. The Prosecution refers to pp. 37 and 38 of exhibit 1351.

The rough estimate of the Judge Advocate General at Singapore, is that of the Romusha employed on the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway, about 80,000, of whom a large number were Javanese, died. Prosecution Document 5799.

The Prosecution enters this document 5709 as an exhibit.

A.T.I.S. report, Australian Division S.E.A.C., Prosecution Document 5710, containing Japanese Reports on Javanese labourers at the Brunei Oil Refinery in Borneo, and another on the recruiting of labourers at Djoc Jakarta, gives the numbers of deceased, sick and /
deserters

deserters. From these reports a clear impression of conditions may be obtained.

The Prosecution enters this document 5710 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution desires to emphasize the terrible conditions which the natives population of Java, docile and fatalistic and less resistant than Westerners, were forced to endure.

The following deponents are all Javanese:

(a) Doelahmaro, ex-Sergeant R.I.A., was ordered to leave his home and along with 1700 others was sent to Djurong Camp near Singapore. Conditions there were appalling. Bad and insufficient food caused beri-beri. Of the 1700 who went there with Doelahmaro only 600 survived at the end of the war. The remainder had died or run away. Prosecution Document 5700.

The Prosecution enters this document 5700 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

(b) Kasa Bin Santami, was ordered to work for the Japanese and sent to Pulau Sekidjang, near Singapore; beatings, especially of those who reported sick, were a common occurrence. Even torture was inflicted. During one year's stay in this camp 500 out of a total of 750 died. Prosecution Document 5701.

The Prosecution enters this document 5701 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

(c) Sanrawi, was also at Pulau Sekidjang. Between 200 and 300 died out of his group of 500. Cases of severe torture, unto death, occurred. Prosecution Document 5702.

The Prosecution enters this document 5702 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

(d) Parman Bin Djotaroeno, was also ordered to work for the Japanese and sent to Pulau Sekidjang. 17 died out of his own group of 30 and in a year 140 coolies out of 490 died. The usual conditions existed, namely, bad food, bad medical facilities and beatings. Prosecution Document 5706.

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The Prosecution enters this document 5706 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. SELAMAT BIN JOENCOES witnessed the torture of a coolie at Pulau Sekidjang. The coolie was wrapped in a mat which was then set on fire. After this the victim suffered further ill-treatment. This torture was inflicted by a Japanese doctor. The victim died. Prosecution Document 5712.

The Prosecution enters this document 5712 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- f. ACHMAD BIN KETAJOCEDA was detailed to work at Kampung Baroe, Singapore. Here only 1,000 among 2,000 coolies were physically able to work. 4 or 6 died every day. Nevertheless heavy work under harsh discipline was enforced. At Palau Bokomto, near Singapore the coolies were prevented from taking shelter during an Allied air raid. As a result many were killed. Prosecution Document 5703.

The Prosecution enters this document 5703 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- g. GOPDEL gives a description of his experiences which the Prosecution desires to read because it provides an average picture. Prosecution Document 5704.

The Prosecution enters this document 5704 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- h. BOEJONG alias TAWAHIR describes among other cases of ill-treatment at Pulau Damar near Singapore, how a coolie was buried alive after severe corporal punishment. Prosecution Document 5705.

The Prosecution enters this document 5705 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- i. REBO was forced to work at Tandjong Pinang, near Singapore. He depicts a very serious case of torture resulting in death. In 9 months 400 out of 750 coolies died. Prosecution Document 5707.

The Prosecution enters this document 5707 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- j. TAHIR testifies to the torturing of a Chinese coolie, at Pulau Batang, near Singapore. The coolie was beaten until one of his thighbones was broken. He received no medical treatment; his fellow-coolies were forbidden to help him; he was buried with only his head above the ground; later he was thrown into the sea while possibly still alive. Prosecution Document 5711.

The Prosecution enters this document 5711 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- k. DACHLAN, then a youth of 18 was sent to Macassar, Celebes, 4 coolies out of the total of 400 on board, died during the trip. Prosecution Document 5723.

The Prosecution enters this document 5723 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- l. AMAT NAWI, then 55 years of age, was sent as the leader of 100 fellow-villagers, part of a draft of 1500 coolies, to Moena, Celebes. 500 died in a year. Of his own group only 60 survived. Prosecution Document 5724.

The Prosecution enters this document 5724 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- m. GCENOENG was sent to Balikpapan, where conditions among the 1500 coolies were the same as everywhere else in Romusha camps. Prosecution Document 5728.

The Prosecution enters this document 5728 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- n. PAIMAN was sent to Singapore. During the voyage, which lasted a week, 30 persons died and other 16 died on the wharf. In the period of two and a half years preceding the Japanese capitulation at least a thousand died. The corpses were not buried immediately but were carried by friends and acquaintances outside the camp into an open field, where, wrapped in mats they were laid in the open air for a few days from where lorries carried them away. Prosecution Document 5714.

The Prosecution enters this document 5714 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- o. ABDUL MAZID made a forced trip through the Archipelago and was ordered to work under miserable conditions at Singapore, Halmaheira (Molucca's), Macassar and Singkang (Celebes): Prosecution document 5726.

The Prosecution enters this document 5726 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- p. MADALI was even sent to Manila as well as to Singapore and Menado (Celebes). Prosecution document 5722.

The Prosecution enters this document 5722 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- q. KOPER, then 17 years of age, was ordered for coolie-labour and eventually sent to Tjimpon, Siam, where approximately 30 % of the total number of Romusha died. Prosecution Document 5708.

The Prosecution enters this document 5708 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution desires to provide visual evidence by introducing four photographs taken at Seletar Camp, near Singapore, by Army Film and Photo Section, S.E.A.C.: in connection with the letter of the said Section dd. 19 September 1945, Prosecution Document 5715.

The Prosecution enters this document 5715 as an exhibit.

2. Kempeitai.

The Japanese measures of terrorization have already been mentioned by Major DE WEERD, Exhibit 1351, *passim*.

No discrimination was made as to race or sex. Thousands became victims of the Military Police. A general survey of the results was given by the Head of the War Crimes Section of N.E.F.I.S. (Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service) at Batavia; Prosecution Document 5731, showing that 439 persons were sentenced to death and executed by Court Martial, Java; however, this number does not include many death-sentences pronounced by local Kempeitai, and death-sentences against 58 persons from Kesilir Camp. 1175 persons were punished by Court Martial, Java, sentences varying between one year and lifelong imprisonment. It further appears /that

that 304 persons died in jail before being sentenced as a result of torture and bad conditions.

The Prosecution enters this document 5731 as an exhibit.

Inhuman treatment of the utmost brutality was applied systematically and methodically, all over Java, not only at Kempeitai Headquarters but also in prison and even during trials in the courtroom. Evidence of appalling torture and ill-treatment is contained in the following series of affidavits and statements:

- a. Doctor H.E. BOISSEVAIN, Mayor of Semarang, describes in his sworn statement the ill-treatment by Semarang and Batavia Kempeitai; not only the tortures and the bad accommodation at the Kempeiquarters, but also the way in which a Court Martial trial was conducted. Prosecution Document 5746.

The Prosecution enters this document 5746 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. Dental student W.F. WIJTING, in his statement relates his experiences at Batavia Kempeitai, ironically located in the Court of Justice, and also gives a description of a trial. Prosecution Document 5745.

The Prosecution enters this document 5745 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. Major A. ZIMMERMAN, R.N.I.A., reports of the methods of Kempei-torture at Buitenzorg, showing a certain specialization and a highly developed grade of skill on the part of the torturers. There were specialists in hanging, in kidney-beating, in the watertest, and torture by electricity. This report contains a survey of the ill-treatment of 22 of his fellow-prisoners. Prosecution Document 5748.

The Prosecution enters this document 5748 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- d. The Chinese LIE BENG GIOK also gives a description of Kempei-treatment at Buitenzorg, and reports about his fellow victims. Prosecution Document 5747.

The Prosecution enters this document 5747 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

e. Professor, Doctor Engineer E. DE VRIES testifies that he was tortured first at Buitenzorg. He estimates his first interrogation as probably the kindest that was ever experienced at Buitenzorg, although he suffered several beatings and the watertest. Others were treated in a very bad way: Captain WERMINCK was tortured 47 times; 14 times he was beaten into unconsciousness. The Reverend JENS died the day after having been tortured. The Indonesian doctor KAYADCE was killed while under torture - due to lack of skill of the torturer. At Semarang Professor DE VRIES suffered the watertest 22 times during a period of 2 months, and his interrogation amounted to 500 hours in toto. Prosecution Document 5750.

The Prosecution enters this document 5750 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

f. Dr. R. FLACHS, a Swiss engineer, gives a detailed report on Kempeitai at Bandung, showing especially the prison conditions. Prosecution Document 5751.

The Prosecution enters this document 5751 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

g. Mrs. H.E. ENGELER, in her affidavit gives a description of the methods of Sourabaya Kempeitai, Prosecution Document 5754, showing that the torturers made no discrimination according to sex.

The Prosecution enters this document 5754 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Kempeitai at Batavia in particular showed the most inhuman treatment. They selected their victims by preference from among the wives of the highest officials and leading businessmen. Examples of the ill-treatment and torture appear from the following affidavits:

h. Mrs. A.D. VAN MOOK, wife of the present Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies who had played an active part in the fruitless so-called economic negotiations between the Netherlands and Japan in 1940-1941. Prosecution Document 5741.

The Prosecution enters this document 5741 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- i. Mrs. S.M.J. IDEBURG, wife of the Chief of Cabinet of the Governor General before the war; Prosecution Document 5742.

The Prosecution enters this document 5742 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- j. F.H. LOUPATY and S. PATTINAMA give a description of their own sufferings and also of the nauseating torture and ill-treatment of Mrs. VAN WAVEREN, wife of the associate director of the Java Bank, the official circulation bank. This is probably the most inhuman case; Mrs. VAN WAVEREN died after unremitting torture under the most miserable conditions.

The Prosecution enters the affidavit of LOUPATY, 5743 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution enters the affidavit of PATTINAMA, 5744 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- k. A special case is that of the execution of about 19 civilians at Sourabaya, more than a week after the Japanese surrender, with the knowledge of Major General YAMAMOTO, the Gunseikan (Governor General) of Java at that time, as appears from his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5733; in connection with the affidavit of Doctor CH. O. VAN DER PLAS, Representative of the Netherlands Indies Government, Prosecution Document 5734.

The Prosecution enters the document 5733 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution enters the document 5734 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

Major KATSUMURA, operations officer of the Java Kempeitai Headquarters Batavia, gives a survey of Kempei activity, admitting execution without trial in the so-called "Ki" (or "Koo")-case, in which 239 persons were executed in strict secrecy; Prosecution Document 5756, Javint 3106/1: In order to settle the case as soon as possible, this case was dealt with on the spot. The investigation officer decided whether to inflict

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the death sentence, and his decision was approved by the higher officials on the authority of the Commander-in-Chief after examination by the staff-officer for Kempei affairs at Army Headquarters.

The Prosecution enters this document 5756 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3. Prisons.

Apart from the treatment at Kempeitai Headquarters and local Kempeitai units the normal prisons were places of terror and misery as well. The prison conditions were almost beyond description and may easily be understood from the summary given by the Head of War Crimes Section of N.E.F.I.S., Prosecution Document 5732. This summary deals with only 38 out of the 104 prisons in Java and Madura, according to the lists provided by the Japanese authorities. However, although not all deaths which occurred during the occupation have been recorded, these lists mention that in the 38 prisons 1717 persons died; only in 154 cases was the cause of death stated.

The average death-rate in the Netherlands Indies prisons in 1940 was 1,8 %.

The Tjipinang-prison, near Batavia, not included in the above 38, had a death-rate of 4 % in the period May 1st 1943 till May 1st 1944, but of 51 % in the period May 1st 1944 till May 1st 1945, i.e. 2257 deaths in an average prison-population of 4400. The deterioration of conditions in this prison is clear from the fact that the monthly death-rate increased in the last year from roughly 1 % to 10 %.

The Prosecution enters this document 5732 as an exhibit.

The already introduced affidavit of Professor DE VRIES, Prosecution Document 5750, exhibit _____, contains at the end some particulars about Tjipinang prison: out of 4.000 inmates 500 were confined in the so-called "death ward", of whom only a Chinese and the deponent himself survived; malnutrition and diarrhoea for which no medicines were supplied, were the main causes of death.

The Prosecution herewith completes the synopsis regarding the Japanese conventional war crimes and their crimes against humanity committed in Java against the native population and the Allied citizens and service personnel in this island.
