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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2622

3 September 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavit of A.F.P. HULSEWE on the BANDOENG Ultimatum of 8 March 1942

Date: 22 June 1946 Original  Copy  Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Lt General IIMURA, Eitoshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Relations with Netherlands

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Mr. Hulsewe, who was present at the BANDOENG Negotiations as translator and aide, states that while the Governor-General of the NEI came to a conference with Lt. General IIMURA to surrender BANDOENG only, he was told by IIMURA he must order surrender of all the Netherlands Indies, or BANDOENG would be bombed flat.

The Governor-General said his authority had been cancelled, but the Japanese insisted he tender unconditional surrender, which finally was done.

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

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EX 1342

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Page 1.

C e r t i f i c a t e

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original document entitled:

Statement of A.F.P. HULSEWÉ, Lieut. F.N.N.R., dated Batavia, June 22, 1946, concerning the BANDOENG-ultimatum, has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

Signature:

C. JONGENEEL

(SEAL) - NEFIS

Batavia, June 25th, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. DE WEERD, LL.D., first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

(signed) K. A. de Weerd

S t a t e m e n t

of A.F.P. Hulsewé, Lieutenant, Royal Netherlands Navy Reserve, special service branch:

The witness duly sworn states:

My name is Anthony Francois Paulus HULSEWÉ, I am Netherlander by nationality. I am 36 years of age; my permanent home is Batavia, where I am living at present.

My civil occupation before having been inducted into military service, was staff member of the Bureau for East Asiatic Affairs (Japanese section) of the N.E.I. Government, concurrently lecturer-extraordinary in Chinese and cultural history

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of the Far East. Dates of appointment: 1928 language student at Leyden University, Holland, 1931 language student in China and Japan, 1935 staff member, 1940 reader in cultural history, 1941 lecturer-extraordinary.

On February 22, 1942, as a naval ratings, second reserve, untrained, I was called up for service with the Royal Navy, with orders to report to the Navy Department at Bandoeng. I reported there on 23 February and was attached to a section of the War Office, under the direct orders of Commander L. Brouwer, R.N. (at present in Tokyo, Japan). On 2 March I was commissioned as sub-lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, Special Service Branch.

On 6th March at approx. 22.00 hrs. I was summoned by my colleague of the Bureau for East Asiatic Affairs, H. HAGENAAR (at present in Holland) to attach myself immediately to the suite of His Excellency the Governor General of the N.E.I., where I duly reported. The next morning I informed the War Office.

On 7th March at approx. 15.30 hrs. the Governor General and his suite moved from the Resident's house to a villa on a hillside on the outskirts of Bandoeng, after a Japanese bombing attack, during which bombs had fallen on all sides of the Resident's house.

During the early part of the morning of 8 March there were several Japanese planes continuously over Bandoeng. Because of the danger of air attack - I do not remember whether any bombs were actually dropped; in any case not in our vicinity - the Governor General and most of his suite (I amongst them) were in the very large and commodious airraid shelter built deep into the hillside. The shelter was connected by telephone. I presume at that time I must have learned that during the night talks had been started between the Netherlands Indies forces holding Bandoeng and the Japanese, who had broken through at Lembang; these talks were at that moment proceeding at Villa Isola, on the road to Lembang. Shortly before 10.00 hrs the Governor General was required on the telephone and from his remarks we understood that his presence had been demanded by the Japanese at the abovementioned talks. The Governor General refused, stating that his presence was definitely not needed in talks concerning the surrender of a single locality such as the Bandoeng area. Soon afterwards the Governor General was again wanted on the telephone and this time he was informed

that the Japanese absolutely demanded his presence, at Soebang however, and that unless he complied with this demand immediately Bandoeng town was to be bombed. Under these circumstances the Governor General felt that he could not but give in. - (I heard later from somebody who had been present at Villa Isola, that as soon as the Governor General's consent had become known there a Japanese officer who had shown signs of great nervousness, rushed to the wide lawn and laid out a signal sheet pattern, ordering the Japanese bombers not to attack).

The Governor General left the villa immediately afterwards. He was accompanied by his two aides Lieut. Col. L. LANZING R.N. I.A., and Lt. Commander H. Baron VAN TILL, R.N., the Secretary General KIVERON, the Chef de Cabinet Dr. F. IDENBURG, the staff-member of the Bureau for East Asiatic Affairs H. HAGENNAAR, and myself. We were joined - I presume right at the villa - by the C-in-C Royal N.E.I. Army, Lieut. Gen. H. TER POORTEN and his suite in several motorcars, the General's car driving in front and carrying the white flag. At Villa Isola two cars with Japanese military joined us. After a difficult trip we arrived at Soebang.

At Soebang we waited for some time in the cars, to be told eventually that the Governor General was expected at the airfield Kali Djati, so we went there.

At Kali Djati our party were made to wait in the airfield's sergeants' mess, where we were joined by a number of Japanese officers, amongst them the G.O.C. Airforces, who made a fiery speech commemorating Japan's victory. After considerable time, two hours at least, the Governor General was asked to choose a small number of people to accompany him at the coming talks, as there would not be sufficient space to accommodate the whole N.E.I. party. Eventually we proceeded to a married officers' quarters close by.

The talks were held in the dining room; the front room was filled with newspaper reporters and moving picture people and the communicating double doors were wide open. The Governor General sat facing Lieut. Gen. IMAMURA; at his right hand Lt. Gen. TER POORTEN, I do not remember the seating of Maj. Gen. BAKKERS (Chief of Staff) and Maj. Gen. PESMAN (G.O.C. Bandoeng area). Behind the chairs Messrs. Kiveron, Idenburg and myself - possibly also Mr. Hagenaar, were left standing. On Lt. Gen. IMAMURA's right was his Chief of Staff, on his left the G.O.C. Airforces. Behind their chairs there stood a considerable number of Japanese officers, at least twenty.

The talks must have started about 16.30 hrs. I have no clear recollection of the exact sequence of the questions and answers, nor of course of their complete contents. However, this was my first attempt at interpreting and I found it uncommonly difficult, particularly as Lt. Gen. IWAMURA persisted in quoting a draft, written in the usual high flown style, more easily read than understood. The result was that after about ten minutes I was floundering so badly that a Japanese left the ranks behind the General's chairs and offered to take over and was permitted to do so; he was T. MIYOSHI, formerly of the Japanese Consulate General at Batavia.

The first question was, whether the Governor General as C-in-C of the N.E.I. sea, land and air forces had come to submit the surrender of these forces. The answer took some time, as it gave rise to several new questions. The short of it was: no, he had come because he had been summoned to be present at talks concerning the surrender of Bandoeng, with the threat that this town was to be destroyed by aerial bombing in case he did not appear. Furthermore he was unable - willingness apart - to hand in any surrender terms, as his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief of the N.E.I. Forces had been expressly cancelled by the Netherlands Government a few days previously. The reply to these statements was, that the Japanese were not going to let themselves be tricked by a piece of political skull-duggery and that in their eyes the Governor General still was the C-in-C of the N.E.I. Forces.

The next point was: surrender of the N.E.I. Forces. The Governor General maintained that he had been summoned in connection with the surrender of Bandoeng only. This question was entered into at some length. The Japanese made two points: 1. Bandoeng was only of small importance, it was theirs for the taking, as the outer defences had already been smashed; two or three days more would see them in the town. 2. The G.O.C. Airforces insisted that the surrender of Bandoeng - town or area - would be useless, as air reconnaissance had shown considerable bodies of N.E.I. troops withdrawing into the difficult mountain area around the Bandoeng plateau.

The upshot of these discussions was the renewed demand of the Japanese C-in-C that the Governor General tender the unconditional surrender of all N.E.I. forces, the demand now accompanied by the threat that unless he complied, Bandoeng was to be bombed flat.

After some more talk the unconditional surrender was agreed to, with two or three days grace for troops in outlying areas. The whole proceedings were verbal; I do not remember the Governor General signing any document.

At this stage the Governor General and his personal suite - i.e. Messrs. KIVERON and IDENBURG (RAGENAAR?) and I - were told to leave the room and wait outside; purely military matters were going to be arranged with the generals alone.

After about three quarters of an hour's waiting under the eaves of the house in the drizzling rain, we left together for the sergeants' mess and immediately afterwards for Bandoeng, accompanied by a truck with Japanese engineers to help us across the difficult patches in the road. We arrived back in Bandoeng at approx. 00.30 hrs, March 9, 1942.

Signature: A. F. P. HULSEWÉ

Sworn and subscribed before me K.A. de Weerd, LL.D., first lieutenant R.N.I.A., senior official attached to the Office of the Attorney General N.E.I. this 22nd day of June, 1946.

Signature: K. A. de Weerd



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證明

左記署名者蘭印陸軍中尉「エー・ヨングネール」和蘭軍情報部戦  
犯課長に宣誓の上此處に添附し原本書類即ち「バタビヤ」一九四六年昭和三十七年  
六月三日附「バンド」に最後通牒に因る和蘭豫備海軍大尉「エー・エー・ビ  
ヘルセリ」に陳述書に和蘭軍情報部へ公式記録中より採録されたるモノナルコ  
トヲ證明ス。

「バタビヤ」一九四六年昭和三十七年六月三日  
エー・ヨングネール署名



本書は蘭領東印度検査総長事務所所屬先任官吏蘭印陸軍中尉  
名松者「ケー・エー・ド・ウィールド」法学博士の面前に於て署名宣誓せしめたり。

ケー・エー・ド・ウィールド署名

本書は和蘭豫備海軍特種勤務部「エー・エフ・ビール・ヘルセリ」大尉供述書ニシテ  
本證人の宣誓の上左に通り陳述ス。

私姓名「アレン・フランシス・ポールス・ヘルセリ」ト申し不籍は和蘭人ナル本年  
三月六日。本籍地「バタビヤ」デアリンゴニ自分ハ現在居住シテオル。

軍務に服スル前職業は蘭印政府の東亞局(日本課)に課員兼支那語並に東亞  
文化史特別講師デアツ。略歴一九三八年和蘭不ライデン大学に語学学生。

一九三二年支那及日本に於て語学学生。一九三五年課員一九四一年文化史講師  
一九四一年特別講師トナツタ。

一九四三年二月二日海軍省に豫備未教練水兵トシテ和蘭海軍に召集されバンド  
ン海軍省出頭ヲ命じられた。二月二十日出頭シ陸軍省の一課に配属サレタ。

海軍中佐「エルグロウワー」に直接指揮下に入リ。(同人ハ現在日本に東京に居ル)  
三月二日附ニテ海軍豫備特種勤務部海軍中尉に任命サレタ。

三月六日正時頃私ハ東亜局同僚「エイチ、ハグネル」(同氏ハ現在和蘭ニ居ル)ニ呼出  
出サレ即時蘭領東印度總督閣下ノ隨員トナレト、事多クテ早速出頭シタ。  
其翌朝私此事ヲ陸軍省ヘ報告シタ。

三月七日十五時三十分頃總督及隨員ハ官舎カラバンドン郊外ノ小山傍ニ在ル別邸ヘ  
引移ッタ。ソレハ日本軍ノ爆撃ヲ受ケタアトニトテアルガ此ノ爆撃中ハ爆彈ガ官舎ノ四  
周ニ落下シタテアル。

三月八日早朝中教台ノ日本飛行機ハ絶ヘズバンドン市ノ上空ニ居タ。空襲ノ危険  
ガアルデ一尤モ爆彈ガ果シテ落下シタトウカ私ハ記憶ニ居テイ。然レ何レモ  
我ノ近所ヘハ落ケナカタ。總督及其隨員大部分(其中ニ私モ居タカ)ハ

小山ノ傾斜面ニ深く構築サレタ非常ニ大ク廣ク都合ヨク出来テイル防空壕内  
ニテ居タ。此防空壕ハ電話ヲ連絡サシタ。其ノ時ノ様子ヲウ推測スルニ恐  
ニク其晩ノ電話ハ「バンドン」ヲ準備セル蘭印軍ト「レンバン」ヲ突破シタ日本軍トノ間  
ニ始マラズニ違ヒナイト思ハル。其時之等ノ通話ハ「バンドン」ニ通スル道路ニ割テテオ  
ル「アイゾラ」ノ別邸ニ於テ進メラテ居タモノデアル。十時少レ前總督ハ電話口ニ出ル様

ニ要請サレモカ彼ノ口吻カラ察スルニ電話口ニ出サタハ上記通話中ナリシ日本軍ニ要  
求サレタモノト私共ニハ了解サレタ。

總督ハ之ヲ在絶ニテ曰ク「バンドン」ノ如キ單ナル地方ノ降伏ニ関スル對談ニ總督ガ  
出ルニトハ明カニ不必要デアルト。其ノアト間モテク總督ハ再度電話口ニ出ル様要求サ  
レタソウニテ今度ハ日本軍ガ断手トシテ彼ト「スーバン」ヘ來ル様ソシテ若シモ彼レカ即  
時此ノ要求ニ應ジナイ場合ハ「バンドン」ノ町爆撃サレル可キモノヲ通告サレタ。

狀勢斯クノ如クナワラデ總督ハ屈服スル外ナト感シタ。|| (私ガアト「アイゾラ」  
別邸ニ居合ハセタル某氏カラ聞イタ話カカ總督ノ承諾ガ知レルヤ否ヤソレマデ  
非常ニ神経過敏ノ様相ヲ見セテ居ク一日日本將校ハ広イ其生ノ上ニ飛ビ出シテ標  
示用布巾ヲ振デテ日本ノ爆撃機ヘ攻撃ヲシナイ様命令ニタト云フコトデアル)

總督ハツレカラ即刻別邸ヲ去ツテ、彼ハ二人ノ總督附武官蘭印軍ノ陸軍中佐  
 「エルランジン」及海軍少佐「エイケ」バロンウシニール」ヲ同伴シ、其外ニ書記官  
 長「キウエロン」内閣官房長「ビーイ」ヲシテ「博士東亞局幹部「エイケ」ハハケル  
 及私モ一緒デアラス、多分別邸カラ去ト思フガ吾々ハ蘭印軍司令官「エチケル」  
 中將及教員ノ自動車ニ命乗セル彼ノ隨員達ト一緒ニテ、總督ノ自動車ハ白  
 旗ヲ掲ゲテ一番先頭ヲ走リ、「イソラ」ノ別邸デ日本軍ノ乗テ居ルニ白ノ自動  
 車カ参加シタ。

難儀ナ路ヲ辿リテ吾々ハ「スーバンケ」ニ到着シタ。

「スーバンケ」ニ於テ吾々ハ暫クノ間自動車内ニ待テ居タカ終ニ總督ノ出頭場所  
 ハ「カリシヤケ」飛行場アルコトヲ告ゲテ「タノ」テ吾々ハ其處ヘ行タ。

「カリシヤケ」ニ於テ吾々一行ハ飛行場會曹集會所テ待テサシタ。ソコデ若干ノ  
 日本軍將校達ト一緒ニテ、其ノ中ニハ飛行隊司令官ガ居リ、彼ハ日本ノ勝  
 利ヲ祝シテ熱辯ヲ振リ可成ノ時間ヲ経過シタ。アトデ「少ナクモニ時間」

總督ハ「ニコニコ」會談テ彼ニ隨伴ス可キ少数ノ人ヲ選ブコトヲ命ゼラレタ。  
 ナセテ「ニコニコ」ハ蘭印側一行全部ヲ入レル様ナル場所ガ無カウカラ  
 デアル。遂ニ吾々ハスゲ近クアル既成將校ノ宿舎ヘ行ツタ。

會談ノ食堂テ行ハレタ。表テノ部屋ハ新聞記者ト映画関係ノ人々ヲ充満  
 シ、空間ノ双戸ハ一杯ニ用ケ放サキアツタ。總督ハ今村中將ト向合セニ番席

坐シ、彼右ニ「エルブ」中將ガ着座シテ居リ、右ニ「ワケル」少將(參謀長)  
 及「マシ」少將(バンドン地司司令官)カ列座シテ居タカトウカ私ハ總督ヲ見テ「

ニ「イ」之等ノ椅子ノ背後ニ「キウエロン」氏「イ」テ「テルグ」氏及自今ト或ハ「ハ」ケ「ナル」氏居  
 タリ之知レテガ孰レモ立ツタマ、デアツタ。今村中將右ニ彼ノ參謀長、彼ノ左ニ飛行隊司

令官ガ居タ、彼等ノ椅子ノ背後ニハ相當數ノ日本將校ガ立ツテ居タカ少ナクモ二十  
 名位ハ居タデアラウ。

會談ハ六時三十分頃始マツタ。吾々アル、私ハ回答ノ正確ナル

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次ヲハツキリトハ思出セシイ。從テ勿論其完全ナル内容ニ付テモ思出セシイ。  
然レテカラズレハ私ノ初メテノ通譯デアリ並マナラナイ難儀ニトデアリタ。殊ニ今  
村中將ハ通例ノ高尚ナ字体ヲ書カレタ意味ヲ了解スルヨリモムシロ讀ムコトノ  
方が容易ナ一草案ヲ引用スル事ヲ言ヒ張ツクテ困難デアリタ。其ノ結果約十  
分後私非常ニゴツキ出シタリテ將家ノ背後ニ居タ隊列ノ中カラ一人日本人  
が出テ来テ私ニ代ワテヤルト申出デソレハ許可サレタ。其ノ人ハ以前  
「ハタヒヤ」ノ日本総領事館ニ居タシエリニ好代デアリタ。

(次頁ニ續ク)

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第一、問題ハ蘭領東印度ノ海陸空軍ノ司令長官トシテ總督ハ  
 之等三軍ノ降伏ヲ申し傳スルニ至リシヤ否ヤト云フコトデアッタ。之ニ対スル  
 返答ハ之ニ関聯シテ幾多、新レイ問題ガ出ラ来ルコト暫クノ時間ガ  
 カッタ。ソノ返答ヲ要約スバ——否——彼ガ出テ来タハ一彼ガ出  
 テ来ナケレバ空爆ニ依ツテ此町ヲ潰滅スルト威嚇シテ彼ヲレイバントシ  
 降伏ニ因ル會談へ呼ボ出レタカラデアアル。更ニ意志ノ有無ハ別トシ  
 彼ノ蘭領東印度軍ノ總司令官トシテノ憲法上ノ權限ハ二三日  
 以前ニ和蘭政府ニ依リ明白ニ解消サレタ為メ彼ハ如何ナル降伏條  
 件モ提供スルコトハ出来ナカッタ。此ノ陳述ニ対スル日本側ノ返事ハ  
 日本側ハカール一片ノ政治的詐術ニ依ツテ瞞着サルモノニアラス。彼  
 等ノ目ウラス總督ハ今モ尚ホ蘭領東印度軍ノ總司令長官ナリ  
 ト見テオルト云フニ在ッタ。

次、英ハ全蘭領東印度軍ノ降伏問題デアッタ。總督ハ自  
 分ハ軍ニコトトシテ降伏問題ニ関シテノミカ喚サレタデアルト主  
 張シタ。此ノ問題ハ相当長イ時間ヲ要シタ。日本側デハニツノ英  
 ヲ主張シタ。(一)コトトシテ、重要性ハ微々タルモノニ過キス。既ニ  
 外部ノ防禦陣地ハ破碎サレキルコトカラ「バント」ハ日本側ノ  
 掌中ニアルモノデ、モウアト二、三日スバ同町内ニ日本軍ヲ  
 見ルデアラウ。(二)飛行隊司令官ハ「バント」——町又ハ地方デモ——  
 ノ降伏ハモウ問題デハナク。何トナレバ空カラ偵察ニ依ル相當多  
 ク、蘭領東印度部隊ガ「バント」高地ノ周圍ニ在ル嶮阻ヲ山岳  
 地帯へ退却シルコトアルトガ判明シテ居ルカラト主張シタ。  
 是等ノ討議ノ結果ハ日本軍司令官ノ總督ノ全蘭領東  
 印度軍ノ無條件降伏ヲナス可シト云フ新規要求トナッタ。

下一彼が之を應ぜザルニ於テハ「バント」ハ断然爆撃サル可ト威嚇カ  
伴ハタ

尚ホ暫ク討議ヲ重ネクル末 外部ハ外部諸地方ニ在ル部隊  
ノタニニ三日猶餘付ヲ以テ無條件降伏ガ承諾サレタ本会議ハ全  
部口頭ノミデナシタ。總督ガ何レカ書類ニ署名シタルヤ否ヤ私ハ  
記憶ニテ居ナイ。

此ノ段階ニ於テ總督ト其ノ隨員即ケー、キタニ氏、  
デニブルグ、氏(「ハーゲナール」ル、)及私ハ部屋ヲ出テ室外  
テ侍ツヤウ告ゲラタ。純然タル軍事上ノ事項ハ將官ノミノ間ニ處  
理サレントシタノデアル。

霧雨が降ツテ居タ軒下ニ 約半五カモ待ツタ後 吾々ハ一編  
ニ出カケテ軍曹集合所ノテヘ行き間ニ「バント」ヘ向ツタガ  
日本人技士ノ乗ツテオル貨物自動車ノ同行シテ道路上ノ困難  
ナ箇所ヲ通ル時 吾々ヲ援ケテ與ヒタ  
吾々ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ三月九日 午前十零時ニテ今頃「バント」  
ニ(帰)着レタ

エー、エー、ロー、ヘルシー、署名  
右一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ六月二十二日、蘭領東印度檢  
事総長事務所所屬、先任官吏タル法字博士、蘭印陸軍  
中尉「ケー、エー、ド、ウキールド」ノ面前ニ於テ宣誓ノ上記  
述セルモノナリ。

ケー、エー、ド、ウキールド、署名

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