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Prosecution Document

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NETHERLANDS INDIES

CILLES

Synopsis

Netherlands Division I.P.S.

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CELEBES
And Surrounding Islands

Synopsis

Occupation by the Japanese Navy.

I. PRISONERS OF WAR:

1. Murder.

Several murders occurred: P.O.W. were executed without trial and even without any accusation; airmen in particular. These executions were ordered by the highest ranks in the Army and Navy.

- a. At Ralla, South West Celebes, in March 1942 eight Dutch P.O.W. were killed by bayonetting, as stated by Medical Officer MINGELER, R.N.I.A., in his interrogation-report; Prosecution Document 5518.

The Prosecution enters this document 5518 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. At Tomohon, near Manado, North East Celebes, in September 1944 two American airmen, made P.O.W., were executed on the order of Lt. Colonel KODZAMURSU, as appears from the affidavit of Major T. ODUMURA, Prosecution Document 5520.

The Prosecution enters this document 5520 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Toli-Toli, South West Celebes, in October 1944 eight American airmen, made P.O.W., were executed. This is stated in the affidavit of Y. HAYASHI, Prosecution Document 5535.

The Prosecution enters this document 5535 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- d. At Kendari, South East Celebes, in November 1944 nine American airmen, made P.O.W. were executed on the order of Admiral OSUGI. as appears from the affidavit by Captain G. TANIGUCHI; Prosecution Document 5532.

The Prosecution enters this document 5532 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. At Singkang, South East Celebes, in July 1945, five American airmen, made P.O.W., were executed on the orders of Lt. General TESHIMA;

at any rate such an order was presumed by the C.O. Colonel M. NAKAMURA. Prosecution Document 5521 is his affidavit.

The Prosecution enters this document 5521 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

f. At Beo, Talaud Islands, North of Celebes, in March 1945 four Allied airmen were executed, as so-called punishment without accusation and without trial, on the order of General KATSURA, and at Rainis, Talaud, in June 1945 another Allied airman was executed under the same order. This appears from the statement of the Japanese Colonel KCBA, Prosecution Document 5564.

The Prosecution enters this document 5564 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

g. At Marog, near Macassar, South West Celebes, in July 1945 four Allied airmen, made P.O.W., were executed on the order of Lt. Commander ISHIDA. As appears from the affidavit of Lt. Y. NAKAMURA, Prosecution Document 5533.

The Prosecution enters this document 5533 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

2. Camps.

Conditions in the P.O.W. camps in this area generally were about the same as already described in the other areas: the well-known Japanese pattern.

a. At the P.O.W. camp at Macassar, South West Celebes; bad accommodation, no furniture, no bedding, no clothing, overcrowded camps; exhausting labour; labour on military objects; old and unfit men compelled to work; insufficient food, in quantity as well as in quality; bad sanitary conditions; medical supplies were inadequately provided notwithstanding outbreaks of dysentery and malaria; bad health as a consequence of malnutrition, resulting in a high death rate; no Red Cross parcels were distributed; no recreation was provided, even singing was forbidden; no mails; discipline was maintained by a system of terrorization with frequent and severe corporal punishments. This appears from the affidavit by Lt. Commander G.T. COOPER, R.N., Prosecution Document 5503.

The Prosecution enters this document 5503 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Commandant of the camp, Captain DIEUDONNE, R.N.I.A., has given a synopsis of the manhandling and ill-treatment by the Japanese in his report, Prosecution Document 5504: P.O.W. had to climb and stay in a tree full of red ants; various ways of torture were applied; severe beatings, until unconsciousness, resulting in bruised and cracked ribs and also in the necessity of skin-grafting; the Japanese Camp commandant took part in beatings; strangling; watertest; confinement in cells under utterly bad conditions; sick people forced to labour.

The Prosecution enters this document 5504 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

b. At Teragan, Halmaheira, Molucca's, a camp of British Indian P.O.W. was established, on which the Indian Medical Officer Captain S.N. PAUL reports in his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5538: In February 1945 the Indian P.O.W. were told that they formed a part of the Imperial Japanese Army, on orders of the High Command, Notwithstanding their protests they were forced to do fatigues and military training, under severe discipline involving corporal ill-treatment. Beatings unto unconsciousness, and even death; the Doctor was prevented from appropriate treatment of seriously ill patients although this was possible. Food was very bad, most P.O.W. contracted beri-beri. The sick had to parade and consequently many collapsed; still they were compelled to work. The Prosecution enters this document 5538 as an exhibit.

c. At Pomela, near Kendari, in October 1943 a seriously wounded Australian flying officer was left to die although appropriate medical treatment was available; he was not given the promised anaesthetic because when interrogated he refused to give further information than he needed to give according to international law. This is related by Lt. Commander P.E. CARR, R.A.N., Prosecution Document 5517.

The Prosecution enters this document 5517 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3. Executions.

a. At P.O.W. camp, Macassar, in September 1942 three Dutch P.O.W. (PELETIER c.s.) who had escaped but had been recaptured, were beheaded without trial. Another group of three Dutch P.O.W. (Lt. HEES c.s.)
/were

were beheaded about the same time after severe ill-treatment which lasted a week, this is contained in the report of Capt. DIEUDONNE, already introduced exhibit _____.

- b. At P.O.W. camp Menade, in March 1942 five Dutch N.C.Os. who had participated in guerilla activities but had surrendered eventually, were executed (group COSIJN). This is mentioned in the statement by Lt. R.J. HENSEL, R.N.I.A.; Prosecution Document 5514.

The Prosecution enters this document 5514 as an exhibit.

The same is related in the affidavit (page 3) of Major W.C. VAN DEN BERG, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5563. This major also mentions the beheading of two Dutch N.C.O. who had defended an aerodrome (WIELINGA and ROBBEMOND) which execution was preceded by serious ill-treatment. The Prosecution enters this document 5563 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Teragan, various executions, without trial, of Indian P.O.W. occurred:

In March 1945 MOHAMAD DIN was beheaded as a punishment for the alleged theft of a tin of fish.

In April 1945 four P.O.W. (CHINADURY c.s.) were beheaded after severe ill-treatment.

In July 1945 two P.O.W. (MOHAMAD AFSAR c.s.) were beheaded.

In July or August 1945 two P.O.W. escapees were beheaded.

In August 1945 the P.O.W. MOHAMAD RAMZAN was beheaded.

This is reported by Medical Officer PAUL, whose affidavit has already been introduced, exhibit _____.

II. CIVILIANS.

A. Internees.

The interned Dutch population suffered the same unnecessary hardships as in the other areas.

- a. At the Teling-internment camp for men, Menado, food was bad both in quality and quantity, and consisted in the beginning mainly of burnt rice. No medicines were supplied although dysentery broke out, resulting in the death of 10 out of about 150 internees. Discipline was maintained

/by

by terrorization: severe beatings and torture were applied, confinement in cells under miserable conditions.

On July 3d, 1942 two inmates of the camp (Dr. WOLFF and DE JONG) were executed and at another place an American colonel, two Roman Catholic priests and a P.C. brother. Shortly afterwards another prisoner, DE JEUW, was executed.

The same party of prisoners was moved to jail for about six weeks: for 3 days no water or food was provided. afterwards only a little. No medical care was given although people suffered from dysentery.

After their return to the camp the internees got only one meal a day consisting of rice. Still no medicines were supplied. Sick people were sent to jail, where they had to die from starvation and illness. The only attention given by the Japanese doctor when he visited the camp was that he tried to buy watches.

On June 19th 1945 two internees were executed.

This story of misery is told by one of the victims, H. DALLINGA, Mayor of Manado. Prosecution Document 5544.

The Prosecution enters this document 5544 as an exhibit.

- b. At Pare-Pare, South West Celebes, in the men's-internment camp severe beatings occurred, even of a Roman Catholic priest, who was beaten almost to death. At Bodjo, South West Celebes, the internees had to live in cowsheds and pigsties, under very bad sanitary conditions. Here as well as at Bolong camp, South West Celebes, food was insufficient. This appears from the interrogation report of the Controller (civil servant) H. J. KOERFS, Prosecution Document 5547.

The Prosecution enters this document 5547 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. At Aermedidi, the women's internment camp at Manado, beatings occurred regularly. Four girls between 13 and 18 years of age were severely beaten and then forced to stand night and day before the Japanese camp office for about a week at a stretch, without food. Food was insufficient, and caused beri-beri, resulting in the death of many. Medical supplies were inadequate; the Japanese comment was: "What use have you people for medicines? The sooner you die the better. I shall

like it." Sanitation was bad. These conditions appear from the affidavit of the Dutch camp commandant Mrs. A.L. ROLFF, Prosecution Document 5555. The Prosecution enters this document 5555 as an exhibit.

B. Non-Interned.

1. Tokeitai.

The same pattern of methods of interrogation, torture and ill-treatment, as applied by the Army Kerpeitai in Java and Sumatra, was used by the Military Police of the Japanese Navy, the Tokeitai, whose methods have been mentioned already when dealing with Borneo.

- a. At Tokeitai Headquarters, Manado, the suspects were confined under appalling conditions: overcrowded cells; forced sitting up all day; no speaking allowed; insufficient food both in quality and in quantity; severe and repeated beating, in one case for 14 days all day long and sometimes also at night; hanging by the feet, head down; burning rape.

At the Military prison, Manado, the same conditions: sick men were not even given any food for two or three days, they died from dysentery and starvation.

At Makale, South West Celebes, food was very scanty; no medicines were provided.

At Tokeitai prison, Macassar, the prisoners were sometimes not allowed to go to the lavatory for three or four days and then only for two minutes; the use of soap was forbidden.

At Japanese Headquarters, Macassar, corporal ill-treatment was frequent.

All this appears from the affidavit of CH. H. WENSVEEM, Prosecution Document 5522.

The Prosecution enters this document 5522 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. Conditions at Tomohon jail, near Manado, are described by Major VAN DEN BERG, whose affidavit has been introduced already, exhibit _____, showing a regime of terror; the lack of food led to disgusting scenes.
- c. At Manado, in February and March 1942, 18 persons, most natives, were located in a so-called death-cell. They were severely ill-treated, bound together back to back and placed in the tropical sunshine every
- /day;

day; when they collapsed from exhaustion they were put on their legs by means of kicking and thrashing. For 6 days these men got no food. They were ordered to dig pits and were then executed.

This is told in the statement of Lt. HENSEL, already introduced, exhibit _____.

2. Murder.

- a. At Lolobata, Halmahera, in March 1944 a Menadonese was beheaded without trial. This appears from the statement of DJON SAMPOK, Prosecution Document 5523.

The Prosecution enters this document 5523 as an exhibit.

- b. At Foelie, Halmahera, in September 1943 the Japanese killed a Javanese and a Buginese without trial, as appears from the statement of HOESIN BIF ABDULLAH, Prosecution Document 5529.

The Prosecution enters this document 5529 as an exhibit.

- c. At Soegi, Morotai, in September 1944, four natives were put to death by beheading, without trial. One of them, MAIRUHU, however was not killed and has reported this crime in his statement, Prosecution Document 5530, with a photograph showing the scar in his neck.

The Prosecution enters this document 5530 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

This completes the synopsis of the Japanese crimes committed in the Celebes and surrounding islands, and concludes the survey regarding the Netherlands Indies.
