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Compilation of NEFIS Interrogation Reports
Nos. 366 - 378, 404 - 407 and 410 - 417 (Not Issued Separately).

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1. Attached is Compilation of NEFIS Interrogation Reports Nos. 366-378, 404-407 and 410 - 417 (Not Issued Separately).

2. Information contained in this report is based solely on interrogation of evacuees and should be evaluated accordingly.

3. It is requested that care be taken in the distribution of the information contained therein. If the whole or any part of this report is reproduced, no indication may be given of names and localities concerned, to avoid compromising relatives of evacuees and exposing them to enemy reprisals, and to prevent closure of important sources of information. Copy No. 41

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

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COMPILATION OF NEFIS INTERROGATION REPORTS Nos. 366-378, 404-407 and 410-417 (Not Issued Separately).

NOTE.

The above reports refer to one Ternatese, two Menadonese, two Timorese and twenty Javanese informants, released by U.S. Forces on Biak Island, Noemfoer Island and on Dutch New Guinea, during May - Aug '44. All had been forced to join Hei-Ho units, with the exception of the Ternatese informant, who lived on Dutch New Guinea.

The two Menadonese informants are ex PW, while the two Timorese, both former soldiers, were originally interned by the Japanese but released in May '42.

Of the twenty Javanese informants, 5 former soldiers had been released after internment, while 2 had managed to remain at large. One former soldier escaped from an internment camp at Bandoeng, while two former members of the Legion of the Mangkoe Negoro had not been interned. Ten were civilians.

To facilitate reference the places covered in this report are listed hereunder, by sections:-

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Madioen	Magelang	Cheribon	Manokwari
Probolinggo	Solo		Waren
Soerabaja			Babo
Malang			Sorong
Djember			Sjeri
Amboeloe			Karoeani Bay
Wates.			

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Probolinggo		Cheribon	Manokwari

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Maospati (Madioen)	Tidar (Magelang)	-	Manokwari
Kentjong (Djember)			
Boegis (Malang)			

VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
-	-	-	Sjeri
			Manokwari

VII. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Amboeloe	Ponorogo	-	-

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VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Malang	Temanggoeng	Cheribon	Manokwari
Singosari	Magelang	Soekaboemi	Biak
Probolinggo	Moentilan		
Soerabaja	Solo		
Djember	Karang Anjar		
Amboeloe	Djebres		
	Kadipolo		
	Djoemapolo		

IX. ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Amboeloe	Magelang	Cheribon	Ransiki
Malang	Temanggoeng		Manokwari
Probolinggo	Parakan		
Oemboel	Pekalongan		
Kediri	Solo		
Ngandjoek	Wonogiri		
Kertosono	Semarang		
Toeban	Djokja		
Soerabaja.			

X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Malang	Parakan	Cheribon	Noemfoer.

XI. ATROCITIES.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Malang	Solo	Djatinanggoer	Noemfoer
			Manokwari
			Windhesi
			Roon Island.

XII. PERSONALITIES.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Probolinggo	Temanggoeng	Cheribon	Manokwari
Malang	Magelang		Moemi
Amboeloe	Solo		Ransiki

XIII. GENERAL.

East Java:	Mid-Java:	West Java:	D.N.G:
Soerabaja	Magelang	Serang	Noemfoer Is.
Amboeloe	Poerworedjo	Pandeglang	Kg. Baroe (Vogelkop)
Banjoewangi	Ambarawa	Batavia	
Pasoeroean	Semarang		
Madioen	Solo		
Ngandjoek.			

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES.

Dispositions and Strength of Organisations and Units:

a. Magelang (Mid-Java): In Jun '43, there were about 500 Japanese Infantry quartered in the former Kader School (N.C.O's School). They were armed with long type rifles, both Japanese and Dutch, and in addition had machine guns Model 96, and 6.6 mm. L.M.G.

F.2 Another informant from this district states that in Sept '43, the above N.C.O's School had been converted into stables. This informant estimated that there were about 600 Japanese troops, armed with 50 machine guns, Dutch rifles Model 95, and possessing three medium tanks, quartered in the former 1st Bn barracks. About 40 N.C.O's were quartered in the former N.E.I. N.C.O's houses at Toegoeran village.

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noun Magelang

In Sept '43, the former Field Police barracks at Ganten village were occupied by about 60 members of the Soerkarela.

b. Madioen (East Java): In Feb '43, there were only about 50 Japanese troops, armed with carbines and bayonets, quartered in Hotel Bandoeng and in a former Japanese shop.

There were estimated to be in Jun '43, about 2,000 Japanese Air Force personnel at Maospati airfield (Madioen); they were quartered in the former Dutch Air Force barracks.

c. Solo (Mid-Java), '43: About 200 Japanese Infantry were quartered in the former Left Half 21st Bn barracks, and about 30 Kempei personnel in Pasarpon Straat.

d. Probolinggo. (East Java), '43: Japanese troops up to 200 men occasionally arrived for a fortnight's training.

At the end of '43, about 30 Kempei personnel had their office in the former house of the Assistent Resident, in Groote Postweg. They were quartered in the best houses in Heeren Straat.

e. Soerabaja (East Java), May '43: An informant gives the following information:-

1. About 400 Japanese Infantry, with 11 anti-tank guns Model 97, and about 8 heavy M.G. Model 92, were quartered in former 3rd Bn barracks.
2. Four hundred armoured Corps personnel, with 12 light tanks and 8 medium tanks occupied the former N.E.I. Anti-Aircraft barracks. The troops were armed with carbines and pistols.
3. About 500 Infantry, armed with rifle and bayonet, and having about 10 L.M.G. Model 99, were accommodated in the former N.E.I. Coast Artillery barracks.

f. Cheribon (West Java), Oct '43: About 400 Japanese Army personnel were quartered in the former N.E.I. Barracks behind the Field Police barracks at Kosambi (Cheribon). Every six hours, a guard of twenty men would march to Tandjoeng Mas for sentry duty along the coast. (See attached Town Plan Cheribon).

In Oct '43, the Headquarters of the Kempei were located in two houses in Tjankoel Weg. Total personnel were estimated at 40 officers and men.

In Oct '43, the open grass-covered area between Djalan Koeningan and the sea was used as a parade and training ground.

g. Malang (East Java), Jul '43 - Jan '44: About 300 Japanese Infantry were quartered in the former 6th Regt. anti-tank corps barracks, adjacent to the former 8th Bn barracks. They were armed with Japanese long rifles.

Another informant who was in the Malang area at the end of '43, estimates the total number of troops in Malang at about 8,000. From time to time there were extensive movements of troops. One Japanese General lived in a house at Blimbing, due north of the town of Malang, on the main road to Soerabaja. This house was formerly occupied by a Notary Public from Malang. The house can be easily identified by the numerous tall tjemara trees around it.

Another informant estimates the total strength of the Japanese garrison at Malang at the end of '43 at only 2,000.

h. Djember (East Java), '43: Approximately 200 Japanese Infantry, armed with Dutch carbines and bayonets, were quartered in the former Chinese Tjong Hoa School at Amboeloe (south of Djember).

About 200 Japanese Infantry, armed with Dutch carbines and bayonets and having six medium tanks, was stationed at Poeger (south of Djember). An informant states that part of the village on the seashore had been destroyed. This area was strictly guarded, and no-one was allowed near.

At Wates, (about 3½ kilometres south of Djember) there were in '43 many Japanese soldiers. These troops were quartered in one of three warehouses about 250 feet in length, which had previously been used for storing corrugated iron.

Indications of Enemy Intentions and Movements: An informant from Manokwari area, states that from Apr '44 onwards there was

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a steady reduction in the Japanese forces, and when the Hei-Ho were to leave in Jul '44 they were accompanied by a company of Japanese Infantry, overland to Sorong.

An informant who was at Waren and Roemberpon Island (Vogelkop, D.N.G), from Apr to Aug '44, states that after Waren had been strafed and practically destroyed by Allied aircraft, the natives and the Japanese fled to the forest area around Badiri, where they constructed small huts.

Another informant gives the following estimates of the remainder of the Hei-Ho units who were to leave Manokwari about 7 Jul '44, by land route to Sorong:-

Soerabaja Butai 10446	400
Malang Butai	600
Bandoeng Butai	400

They were to take a month's food with them, and were promised by the Japanese shipment from Sorong to Celebes and Java if they survived the journey. Only those unable to travel by foot from Manokwari were evacuated by launch by way of Babo. All others took the overland route to Sorong.

Supply Arrangements and Installations:

a. Cheribon (West Java), Oct '43: Japanese Army food supplies were stored in, and distributed from warehouses at Cheribon, situated between the former British-American tobacco factory and Kali Tjikroetoeg. Supplies were sent by rail to different parts of Java. (See attached Town Plan Cheribon). F-3

b. Probolinggo (East Java), 1943: The road leading to the harbour area had been wired off and Japanese sentries posted day and night. There were at least ten warehouses in the harbour area, and several smaller ones. Motor trucks arrived daily, laden with bags, probably containing rice, maize and beans, etc, which were stored in the warehouses. On infrequent occasions, informant saw trucks going inland laden with supplies. F-3

c. Solo (Mid-Java), Jul '43: A petrol store was located in a large building formerly used as a bakery, opposite the former Dutch Engineers' barracks. F-3

d. Manokwari (Vogelkop), May '44: The Japanese had begun mixing maize with their rice, to conserve supplies of the latter. The Japanese General was seen by members of the Hei-Ho to have this mixture served in his mess. The maize is reported to have arrived in a convoy from Taiwan, carrying Formosan labourers. This informant estimates that the reduced garrison at Manokwari has sufficient food for six months.

e. Malang (East Java), Jan '44: A large building at the town railway station, on the east side of Kotta Lamaweg, was used as a food store for the Japanese garrison. Ammunition was stored in the Dutch-Chinese school at Kidoel Pasarstraat. F-2

Hall

Lines of Communication and Transport: An informant from the Sjeri-Waren-Momi area (Dutch New Guinea) observed a regular traffic by Japanese along a foot track which emerged on the coastline at Sjeri, crossed the footbridge and passed through Sjeri village. It then continued along a sandy spit for about 1 km., to a coastal checking post, manned by four Japanese. It then continued along the foot of the ranges which abutt on the coast, northeast of Mawi Bay. Informant states that at high tide, when it is impossible to pass along the sandy spit, an alternate inland track is used which follows the edge of a mangrove swamp. The following section of the track, southwest around Mawi Bay, along the foot of the cliffs, however, can also only be used at low tide.

About the middle of '44 the same informant observed that when aircraft were overhead all small prahoes entered a small stream in Karoeani Bay. The stream closely follows the base of a high hill in rear of the village, and is navigable by these small craft for about 2 kilometres.

Location of PW Camps: In Oct '43, only about 25 Australian and Dutch PW still remained in the former Maria School in

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Pekoetoekemweg at Cheribon (West Java). It was said that all others had been moved to Bandoeng.

Radar and Radio Stations: The following have been reported by informants:-

a. Magelang (Mid-Java), Jul '43: There was a listening post on Goenoeng Tidar manned by members of the Soekarela.

b. Malang (East Java), Jan '44:

1. Two radio masts about 40 metres high were seen in the former 13th Bn barracks.
2. A radio station with about five masts was seen near the main road to Soerabaja.
3. A new radio station had been erected with one tall mast at the former Girls' Boarding School in Betekweg, Oro Oro Dowo district.

c. Madioen (East Java), Jun '43: A radio station was located in a small shed in the centre of the Maospati airfield. The former W/T station near the administration buildings on the airfield was still in use.

d. Solo (Mid-Java), '43: A radio station was situated to the southwest of the racecourse, with two masts about 50 metres high. The former broadcasting station situated about 100 metres south of the railway station was being used by the Japanese for broadcasting local and overseas news. The wavelength was 96 metres. It was guarded by Town Police.

In '43 Java time was altered to conform with Tokio time, which resulted in clocks being advanced 90 minutes.

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION.

Ship Movements and Ships in Port: An informant who made fortnightly visits to Cheribon (Mid-Java) during May - Jun '42, and Sept '42 - Oct '43, states that no seagoing vessels were seen in the Cheribon anchorage. All coastal traffic was effected by native sailing prahoe.

It was observed in '43 that a large Japanese vessel arrived once monthly at Probolinggo (East Java), to load and discharge cargo. There was a constant traffic by motor boats, some of which carried as much as 300 bags of rice. They often towed large lighters. The destination of these small craft was not known, but they sailed in the direction of Soerabaja.

Harbour Defences:

a. Cheribon (Mid-Java), Oct '43: It was observed that the former Dutch coastal artillery gun mounted at Kedjaksan had been remounted by the Japanese at Kosambi, about 100 metres distant from the former N.E.I. Barracks. In order to provide a field of fire for this piece, the entire village of Pekalippan had been levelled to the ground, and the villagers moved to Cheribon town. (See attached Town Plan Cheribon).

b. Probolinggo (East Java), end '43: No harbour defences were seen in the former forts in this area.

c. Manokwari (Vogelkop): A piece of coastal artillery with concrete foundations was mounted on the point opposite Manokwari town, and was still in use when informant left in Jul '44. Four pieces of dual purpose artillery were mounted on a grassy patch east of the hospital area (see mosaic of Manokwari Town, NEFIS No. FY 5296, attached to extract of Interrogation Report NEFIS No. 206, issued on 24th August '44.

Navigational Aids: In Probolinggo (East Java) at the end of '43, the lighthouse functioned as in former times.

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION.

Location of Air Installations:

a. Maospati, Madioen (East Java), Jun '43: In order to

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enlarge the original airfield, all houses in Kletjo village west of the airfield had been demolished, and the site levelled.

b. Tidar, Magelang (Mid-Java), Jul '43: Two informants report that the airfield is no longer in use, but has been converted into a stadium capable of accommodating over 1,000 spectators. On the top of Tidar Hill, a post has been established manned by Soekarela and provided with telephones. No A/A or searchlights were seen.

c. Kentjong, 45 kilometres southwest of Djember (East Java): An informant had heard that about the end of '43 an airfield was in course of construction near this town.

Airfield Activity:

a. Manokwari (Vogelkop), Jul '44: An informant states that the airfield about 2 km from the town was being kept serviceable in spite of raids. This work was done by Formosans, who bought material from near the coast to fill in the bomb craters.

b. Boegis airfield, Malang (East Java), Aug '43: An informant who visited this airfield saw ten aircraft on the east side of the field, dispersed among the teak trees, about 500 metres from the edge of the airfield. As many as fifteen twin-engined bombers and 35 fighters have been seen at one time; also two transport planes.

Four heavy A/A were located on the east side of the airfield.

c. Maospati, Madioen (East Java), Jun '43: Four dummy aircraft were seen on the field, constructed of bamboo and painted to resemble new machines. As many as seven twin-engined bombers and 23 fighters have been seen at one time on this airfield.

Three heavy A/A and two machine guns were located to the east of the airfield.

VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES.

In May '44, at Sjeri (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), an informant met a Papuan named Samuel, who was formerly a member of the police force at Anjei Lakes, (Vogelkop, D.N.G.). This Papuan told informant and another man named Josef (Ambonese), that he had just returned from a patrol with the Japanese, and had assisted in the capture at Kebar (Vogelkop, D.N.G.) of the Dutch Captain of the guerrilla force which had been operating in that area.

At Manokwari, (Vogelkop) in Mar '44, an informant saw fifteen Ambonese and Menadonese being transported in a truck under strong guard. They wore torn green uniforms of the type previously worn by the N.E.I. Army, and had shaven heads. Informant is unable to give any further information.

VII. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

Roads, Tracks and Trails: An informant states that in '43 at Amboeloe (south of Djember, East Java), Japanese were making a new deviation to the original road from Sabrang to Batoecelo, ten km south of Amboeloe. There were about 400 coolies working on this road, and strong timber bridges had been constructed. The deviation was completed by Sept '43.

Another informant states that in '43 a large new road was being constructed about one chain in width, from Toegoe to Ponorogo (Mid-Java). When informant left the district in Sept '43, about 2 km. had been completed. About 200 coolies were working on this road under Japanese supervision.

VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION.

Security Regulations and Censorship: During '43 an informant was able to proceed from Tjilimoes to Cheribon (West Java) without a permit. He could also visit Semarang or Batavia if he so desired. Discrimination was shown, however, towards Chinese, Arabs and Eurasians, who had to obtain a permit for each journey. If, for some legitimate reason, frequent journeys were necessary,

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an annual permit was obtainable through the Wedana (native District Officer) at Batavia, which cost f5.-- per annum.

Relation between Japanese and Local Population: At Tjilimoes, Cheribon (West Java), resentment was felt towards the Japanese on account of deprivations suffered under their rule, and the impressment of their menfolk for forced labour.

Civil Government of Occupied Areas: Up to Jul '43, the Regent and Wedana had remained in office at Temanggoeng, (Mid-Java). The Assistent Wedana commanded the field police, under the supervision of the civil head of Temanggoeng, a Japanese named Yamahawa, who was the only Japanese at Temanggoeng. According to another informant, Yamahawa was actually in command of the field police, who abused their power, kicking and beating the people at the slightest provocation.

At Malang (East Java) in Jan '44, the Regent Boepati Ario Sam, was still in office, also the Wedana of Singosari, named Poerbo. The Assistent Wedana of Karang Ploso named Soedario had been dismissed.

In Sept '43, the field police had been removed from Ganten village, Magelang (Mid-Java), to Moentilan. The population was very hostile towards this force, on account of their brutal behaviour, which was in marked contrast to that prevailing before the war.

In Jan '44, the field police at Malang (East Java), numbered approximately 200. They wore their pre-war uniforms, and were quartered in the former Dutch-Malay school and Kartini school, Keloet Straat. Pay on enlistment was 22 guilders a month, rising to 35 guilders on promotion to first class policeman. These police were very overbearing, and were disliked by the population.

An informant from Amboeloe (south of Djember, East Java), states that in Sept '43, field police had been established there. Before the war there was none.

At the end of '43 at Probolinggo (East Java) both the town police and the field police numbered about 200 men; their barracks were in the same locality as before the war.

There was a school of instruction for field police recruits at Soekaboemi (West Java). It was rumoured in '42 that the Japanese had demanded 400 recruits from Bandoeng, Djokja, Madioen, Soerabaja and Semarang.

Taxes: The rice land tax (padjek sawah) at Tjilimoes, Cheribon (West Java) was increased after the Japanese occupation from f8.50 per bouw (1.75 acres) to f15.--.

Civil Service, Courts, etc:

a. Malang (East Java), '42 - '43: The Javanese President of the "Landraad" (District Court) always sat with a Japanese official in civilian clothes. The court sat daily during the week, and as far as is known sentences were much the same as before.

An informant states that if a thief was caught in the act by a Kempei official, one of his fingers was amputated. Informant witnessed one such case at Pasar Kidoel, (Malang). The victim's hand was afterwards bandaged, and he was then taken to the Kempei office in Smeroe Straat. Informant added that if the delinquent was caught by the field police, he was dealt with by the law courts.

b. Solo (Mid-Java), Sept '43: An insight into the working of the law courts is given in the following narrative:-

An informant from Keprahon village, Solo, bought a coat from a Javanese for the price of f3.50. Informant was later approached by a man who claimed that the coat belonged to him and had been stolen. The matter was reported to the Indonesian town police, who arrested informant. After being detained for three days, he was taken before the "Landgerecht" (Police Bench) for trial. The bench was composed of two Javanese, one being the President, and the other clerk of the Court. A Japanese in a black gown and bib, who spoke both Javanese and Malay, also sat

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on the bench. Informant was sentenced to two months imprisonment, and the seller of the coat received 1½ years.

Organisations: (Formed, sponsored or encouraged by Japanese).

a. Malang, (East Java): In Aug '43, informant saw about 50 Javanese girls, aged about 18 to 20 years, marching through Kajoetangan Street in white uniforms, and caps similar to those worn by American naval ratings. They were preceded by male drummers and a trumpeter, and were singing in Japanese. These processions were a daily event, and also included over 100 Javanese youths in uniform, and wearing military caps similar to those worn by N.E.I. Army N.C.O's, except that the band was either white or red. They marched in columns of four.

An informant who was in Malang in Jan '44, states that approximately 3,000 Soekarela were quartered in barracks at the former 10th Depot Bn. They wore green uniforms and green forage caps with a red stripe, and were armed with carbines and bayonets. They were officered by Javanese, who carried Japanese swords. Duties of Soekarela were to co-operate with the Japanese Army. Pay on enlistment was ƒ20.00 per month.

Another informant gives the number of the Soekarela as about 1,000 with fifteen Javanese officers. The senior officer was Iskander bin Soeleiman, living at Pendem, Karangploso, west of Singosari. He was formerly principal teacher of a Mohammedan sect known as "Nahdotoel Oelamah".

There were also about 100 Kaibodan, who wore green uniforms with Japanese caps, but were not armed. They carried out A.R.P. duties. Pay on enlistment was ƒ15.00 per month.

In addition there were about 300 Seinendan, consisting of youths of about 15 to 20 years. They wore yellow shirts and shorts, and Japanese caps, and were armed with carbines. This organisation acted as a home guard, and received no pay.

b. Soerabaja (East Java), Dec '43: About 200 - 300 schoolgirls, estimated between the ages of 12 and 17 were seen on one occasion marching behind a drum and fife band, played by men and youths. They wore dark blouses with white skirts, and caps similar to N.E.I. Army N.C.O's, with black bands. The older girls carried either wooden rifles or bamboo poles.

c. Probolinggo (East Java) at the end of '43, only the Kaibodan and Seinendan organisations were operative. Combined, they numbered about 100 youths and boys. In addition to this, there was a body called "Mihari", who acted as watchers around the pier and warehouse areas. Their uniform consisted of a green tunic, shorts and boots; caps were modelled on Japanese lines, with a badge in the form of a star. They carried long sticks, and drilled daily opposite the former MULO School. Their leader was Saleh, director of the Municipal Offices. They received wages, but the amount is not known.

d. Solo (Mid-Java): At the end of '43, there was a society formed by Chinese born in Java, called "C.B.O.". They numbered about 100, and were armed only with klewangs (native swords). They wore either long or short trousers, with shirts and Japanese type caps. Their duties were to guard warehouses where petrol, etc. was stored.

Education: An informant from Magelang (Mid-Java) states that in Sept '43 all inhabitants of Ganten village (Magelang) including women, had to attend gymnastic classes (Teiso) every day at 1600 hrs.

In Jan '44, the Japanese instituted classes for teaching the Japanese language at the former R.C. school in Tjeleket Straat, Malang (East Java). There were five classes, with a total of about 500 students, aged from 20 to 30 years. The classes were held from 1700 to 1900 hrs, under Japanese teachers; there was no charge. Informant states that only those who professed to be pro-Japanese were eligible. The students were all Javanese with the exception of three Eurasians. Native schools around Malang were still functioning, fees being from 60 cents to ƒ1.50 per month, according to the parents' means.

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Another Japanese language school was functioning in '43 at Baloeng (Djember); both Katakana and Hiragana were taught and if students showed sufficient progress they were also taught Kanji. School teachers and village heads were amongst those attending.

An informant's brother, who was a village school teacher, had to attend classes in Temanggoeng (Mid-Java), two afternoons weekly for instruction in Japanese. The village school hours were from 0830 hrs to 1300 hrs, and 1400 to 1600 hrs.

Religious Services: An informant from Malang (East Java) states that up to Jan '44 services in the Mosque continued as usual. The Protestant church was also open every Sunday, and many people were seen attending. The Roman Catholic church was not open, owing to there being no priest available.

An informant from Amboeloe (Djember, East Java) states that Moslems employed by the Japanese were not permitted to attend the Mosque on Fridays.

Health and Sanitation: In Sept '43, at Magelang (Mid-Java) malaria and dysentery were very prevalent.

In Jul '43 at Karang Anjar (Mid-Java), there was much beri-beri, and some mortality from this disease.

Medical Treatment and Supplies: An informant from Probolinggo (East Java) states that in Jan '44 the hospital in Heeren Straat had been converted into a commercial school. The polyclinic in Bromo Straat had been converted into a hospital under a Javanese doctor Sardadi. (NOTE NEFIS: Doctor Sardadi practised in Probolinggo before the war). There were about 14 Indonesian nurses. The charge for out-patients was 10 cents per visit, and in-patients 75 cents per week. Medical supplies were short, and substitute bandages were made from the pith of banana stems. All chemist shops had been closed.

In Jan '44, the military hospital at Malang was being used by the Japanese. The Mission hospital at Soekoen (Malang) was still functioning, fees ranging from 10 cents to ƒ1.50 according to the patient's financial means. A private hospital in Java Straat, previously owned by a German who was a specialist in T.B., was occupied by Japanese patients. Owing to the shortage of medical supplies, the inhabitants collected herbs as substitute medicines.

An informant from Magelang (Mid-Java) states that in Sept '43, medical supplies were very scarce, and kapok was being used instead of cotton wool. The mental asylum at Kramat was still in use. The military hospital had been taken over by the Japanese. In Sept '43, the polyclinic at Amboeloe (Djember, East Java), was still open, with a dresser in charge. It was visited once a week by a Javanese doctor, who travelled from Djember by car. Fees were in accordance with financial means, up to 10 cents per week; injections cost ƒ2.00.

An informant from the Solo district states that in Jul '43 the hospitals at Djebres (Mid-Java) and Kadipolo (Mid-Java) and the polyclinic at Djoemapolo (Mid-Java) were still open, but medical supplies were short.

Treatment of Prisoners of War and Internees: An informant from Malang (East Java) states that at the end of '43 European PW were treated very harshly. They were made to collect firewood from the railway station daily, and haul it themselves in carts to various destinations. If they did not move smartly, they were prodded with rifle butts.

A Javanese member of Hei-Ho, former PW, who was transported from Manokwari to Noemfoer Island in Jan '44, accompanied by 23 other Javanese, states that all but three perished, mostly from starvation, between Jan and Jun '44.

Another Javanese member of Hei-Ho, former PW, was so badly beaten in Jun '44 at Biak by a Japanese acting-Corporal named Susuki, that the sight of his right eye has been badly affected. He was also beaten by a Japanese Sergeant named Hijasi until the wooden stick used was shattered.

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IX. ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

Agricultural Commodities: An informant from Amboeloe (Djember, East Java) states that in '43 paddy was being planted once a year as formerly. Paddy was planted in straight rows in order to use the ricefields to the full. As between crops, djarak (castor), a three months crop, and cotton, also a three months crop were planted. The clean castor beans were bought by the Japanese at ƒ5.00 per hundred kilos. Uncleaned cotton was bought at ƒ3.00 per hundred kilos. Two thirds of the paddy crop was taken by the Japanese, against payment of ƒ3.00 per hundred kilos, delivered by the grower at Amboeloe. The crop was smaller than formerly owing to water shortage and bad conditions of the irrigation channels.

There was a considerable amount of tobacco under cultivation, the crops being purchased by the Japanese at one third of the pre-war price. The tobacco was taken to Amboeloe for further treatment.

An informant from the Malang district (East Java) states that Djarak and cotton covered a greater area around Malang than the area under rice. Cotton was extensively planted, the ricefields being utilised for this purpose. Djarak was also planted around the rice fields, along the roadsides, and in gardens around the houses. Rami (China grass) was also planted in the ricefields.

An informant from Magelang (Mid-Java) states that one third of the paddy crop from his father's ricefield was taken by the Japanese, for which payment was promised but not received. One third was stored in the Wedana's warehouse under orders from that official; this was supposed to be available to local inhabitants in the event of a subsequent crop failure. One third was retained by the growers. Coconuts were also being grown on informant's family land, the retail prices to the inhabitants being 1¼ cents per small nut and 2 cents for a large one.

Another informant from Cheribon district states that in '43 the one crop of paddy harvested by his family was 5½ piculs (1 picul is 136 lbs). Of this, they were allowed to retain 2 piculs for their own consumption, 1½ piculs was delivered to the village warehouse without payment, and 2 piculs were handed to the Japanese without payment, who collected this quantity in a military truck when the harvest was finished.

An informant from Temanggoeng (Mid-Java) states that in Jul '43 the vanilla estate "Badarredjo" was being operated by Javanese under Japanese control.

An informant who left the Probolinggo district (East Java) in Jan '44, states that the local farmers had been instructed to plant their ricefields with djarak and cotton.

An informant from Ransiki (near Manokwari, Vogelkop), believed that in May '44, the rubber plantation in this area had not been destroyed by the Japanese, and that the trees were ready for tapping.

Food: In Oct '42 at Tjilimoes (Cheribon, West Java), although there was no actual starvation, there was much hardship owing to the confiscation of a large part of the paddy crops, which had to be replaced by sweet potatoes, tapioca and yams.

Industries and Manufacturing: The following industries were observed in the Malang area:-

a. Sept '43: A cloth weaving factory at Oemboel.
b. Jun '44: The Japanese had set up a wire and nail industry in a small warehouse near the radio station in Betekweg, employing about 20 workmen. Wages were about 27 cents a day, without food.
c. Jun '44: A tanning factory for buffalo and cow hides was seen in the village of Mergosonos, about 1 mile south of Malang. Up to 60 hides were seen being fleshed. (NOTE NEFIS: Probably only a hide and skin drying establishment).
d. 1943: A gunny bag factory had been started next to the Faroka cigarette factory.

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The following industries were observed in '43, in the Amboeloe district (Djember, East Java):

a. The three existing ricemills were operating as before under Chinese supervision, with Japanese inspectors.
b. A small loom was making cloth, but only the poorest of the inhabitants were permitted to buy this cloth, the price of which was 3 to 4 guilders for a length sufficient to make one coat. The material was coarse but serviceable. About 30 women were employed on this loom.
c. The former sisal factory at Kotta Blater was still operating, but the output had decreased considerably. Only about 20 workers were employed, as against 50 in pre-war times. This factory was still managed by a Dutch Eurasian named Landegard.
d. The tapioca factory at Kotta Blater had been closed.

An informant from the Kediri (East Java) district states that in '43 the sugar mills Bogokidoel, Minggiran, Poerwosari and Mritjan had been closed down.

The Chinese owned coconut oil factory and rice mill at Papar (Kertosono, East Java) was still functioning, but the portion of the factory which formerly milled rice had been closed.

An informant from the Salaman (Magelang, Mid-Java) district states that the tapioca factory at Kg. Plempoengan, which was formerly Chinese managed, has been taken over by the Japanese for the manufacture of starch and soap.

An informant from the Cheribon (West Java) district states that the sugar mills Sindanglaoet and Nieuw Tersana had not been operating since the Japanese occupation.

An informant had a carpenter friend who had accepted work building wooden ships at Pekalongan (Mid-Java) and Toeban (East Java) - no dates given.

An informant from the Solo district (Mid-Java) confirms the existence of a glass factory at Poerwosari on the site of the former football field. The main building is about 150 metres long and is built in the shape of a crescent. Glassware was put on sale in Nov '43. Tumblers cost from 15 to 20 cents each, but were of poor quality; nevertheless, the products were in great demand.

An informant from Soerabaja (East Java) states that the Ambonese and Menadonese women interned at Tambaksari were forcibly employed in spinning rami for ricebags. For one kg. of twine ten cents was paid. Only a very hard worker could make this quantity per day.

The paper factory at Kg. Letjes (Probolinggo, East Java) was still functioning and employing many hands at the end of '43. Wages had been reduced from 20 cents per day to 15 cents, without food. The same informant states that a new rope factory has been built on the site of the former Pasar (Market) at Spoor Straat, Probolinggo. The output is unknown. A ricebag factory was seen in Zeestraat behind the railway station, where in early '43 about 200 employees of both sexes were working. The output was about 100 bags daily. Two other ricebag factories were situated in Groote Postweg and Djati village, where there were also two rice mills.

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Minerals and Metals:

Mining Activities: In '43 at Tirtomojo, Wonogiri, Solo (Mid-Java) it was observed that the gold mining areas had been extended, and the output greatly increased since the Japanese occupation. About 5,000 - 6,000 impressed coolies were employed there. The ore was transported in small sacks to Semarang. Considerable quantities of gold were reported to be extracted.

Transportation:

Inland Rail: It is stated that formerly the tracks between Solo and Semarang (Mid-Java), were laid to take both the N.I.S. (Netherlands Indies Railway Company) and S.S. (State Railway) rolling stock. There were three rails to take the two different gauges of rolling stock. An outer rail (N.I.S.) had been removed throughout its whole length by Dec '42. Thus, only

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the narrower gauge rolling stock of the S.S. can now be used. The broad gauge locomotives (N.I.S.) are said to have been transferred to Burma, and apprentices of the Solo locomotive workshops with them, each apprentice receiving ƒ360.00 before departure. This information was given to an informant by his brother who was previously employed by the N.I.S. and is now employed as a fitter with the S.S.

An informant from Malang (East Java) states that in '43 the steam-tramline from Kediri to Paree had been taken up, and the whole of the former permanent way planted with castor plants.

An informant from Temanggoeng (Mid-Java) had heard from several sources that the railway from Djokja to Parakan was to be pulled up. Work on this, however, had not been commenced when informant left Temanggoeng in Jun '43.

An informant from Sajoeng (10 km east of Semarang, Mid-Java) confirms that the S.C.S. (Semarang-Cheribon Railway Company) and S.J.S. (Semarang-Joana Railway Company) are linked up at Semarang, as he was able to alight at Pontjol station (S.C.S.), when travelling from Sajoeng (S.J.S.).

In Oct '43, the S.C.S. line between Paboearang-Djatipiring-Sindang Laoet (east of Cheribon) had been taken up by the Japanese.

Motor: During Jul '43, it was observed that motor buses which formerly operated between Temanggoeng and Magelang (Mid-Java) had been taken off by the Japanese. Travel between these points was by rail, on which, however, there had been no increase in fares.

An informant who left Cheribon (West Java) in Oct '43, states that the auto-bus lines operating from Cheribon had been seized by the Japanese. Tickets could be bought at a new bus station or terminal erected alongside the Kedjaksaan rail station (S.S.), where passengers mounted or dismounted in an enclosure; tickets were taken on entering or leaving the station. Each bus had a Japanese soldier guard, and a Japanese chauffeur. No dismounting was permitted en route. The fare from Tjilimoes to Cheribon, which formerly was ten cents, had been increased to 48 cents.

Utilities:

Power: Up to Oct '43, at Cheribon (West Java) electric power was only supplied from 1830 hrs to 2400 hrs (local time), when all power was shut off. No power was supplied in the daytime. The power station in Oct '43 was still operating on the accumulated coal stocks left by the Dutch management, but at this date there was very little remaining.

Communications:

Telephone: In Oct '43, at Cheribon (West Java) use of telephones was confined to works such as utilities and to Government offices; the service could not be used domestically by any of the Indonesian population.

Telegraph: When an informant living at Tjilimoes tried to telegraph to a relation at Cheribon in Oct '43, he found that the service had been discontinued.

Shortages in Equipment and Material: An informant from Malang (East Java) states that in '43 - '44 the Japanese were buying up all the available iron and lead; villagers dug up the spent bullets from the butts at the rifle range, melted them down and sold them to the Japanese.

Finance:

Currency: In Oct '43 at Cheribon (West Java) it was observed that all Dutch silver coinage other than 10 cent and 5 cent pieces had disappeared from currency, but ƒ5.00, ƒ2.50 and ƒ1.00 notes of Dutch issue still circulated. Civilians in Java hesitated to hold Japanese issue paper money, as it was made of such poor paper that if wet or folded to any extent it became

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sodden and frayed and was refused everywhere.

An informant who lived at Talogoredjo, Temanggoeng (Mid-Java) during May '42 - Jul '43, states that many village folk had hidden or buried all the silver coins in their possession. Immediately Japanese paper currency came into their hands the village folk spent it if possible, as the notes were so poor that all colour ran off them when wet, while the fact that there were no signatures, or note numbers, was regarded by them with misgiving.

Labour: In Jul '44, at Manokwari (Vogelkop) there were estimated to be three or four battalions of Fukien labourers from Formosa.

An informant states that in Amboeloe (south of Djember, East Java), in '43, much labour was impressed in the district.

Clothing: At the end of '43 at Probolinggo (East Java) any coolie who worked for the Japanese could purchase cloth at former prices on production of a permit, which was not difficult to obtain. A coolie not working for the Japanese found it extremely difficult to obtain such a permit.

In the markets at Malang (East Java) and Magelang (Mid-Java) in '43, informant saw several articles of clothing on sale, made of rubber, such as sarongs, kebajas (blouses) and trousers. The price of the sarongs was ƒ4.25 each.

X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION.

Enemy:

Radio Propaganda: The Japanese installed loudspeakers in Cheribon (West Java) for a short period after the occupation, but removed them again in Oct '43.

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Posters: Up to Aug '43, the only poster seen in Parakan (Mid-Java) was one showing the correct manner of bowing to Japanese when passing or arriving at a sentry post, both for men and women.

Speeches: In Aug '43, an informant heard Ir. Soekarno (President of the Java Central Council) address a large audience at the Malang stadium (East Java). The main purport of his speech was that Java should be maintained for the Javanese. His words were received with enthusiastic applause. There were also four Japanese officers on the platform.

Morale of Enemy Forces: During Jan - Jun '44, at Noemfoer Island, D.N.G., it was observed that during air raids the Japanese invariably ran for the slit trenches at the first sound of an approaching plane, and stayed there until the aircraft were well away.

XI. ATROCITIES.

A. Factual:

1. Fus. Rasid bin Djopawiro Samidjan, No. 43751, Javanese, states that at Djatinanggoer, Preanger (West Java) in May '42, while he was a PW on the tea estate, he and the other PW were assembled to witness the execution of one Netherlander, one Ambonese and one Javanese, who were dressed in civilian clothes. They were shot dead by three Japanese soldiers and buried at the place where they were executed, in graves about one metre deep. Informant does not know the names of the victims nor their murderers.

2. Fus. K.V. Soeganda bin Sastromadja, No. 2605, Javanese, states that one morning in Feb - Mar '44 in front of the Christian church at Jenmanoe, Noemfoer Island, together with many of his comrades he witnessed the beheading of a Javanese coolie by a

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Japanese officer, using his ceremonial sword. The victim was alleged to have stolen a tin of fish.

3. The same informant states that during Feb-Mar '44, at Jenmanoe, Noemfoer Island, about two days after the above decapitation, another Javanese named Hadi was made to kneel before the assembled Javanese coolies, and was then bayonetted to death by a Japanese Private, named Moertar. Hadi's offence had been to light a cooking fire during an air raid alarm.

4. The same informant states that sometime after the two executions at Jenmanoe, Noemfoer Island, he saw the torture and death of a sick Javanese, at the hands of two Japanese; Mioto, a Private 1st class, and Moertar, Private. The Javanese victim was held by one Japanese while the other forced him to swallow salt water for about two hours, during which time the contents of three 4-gallon kerosene tins were forced into the sick man. At last his intestines were ruptured and water exuded as he died in agony. (Mioto was later killed in a foxhole; Moertar is thought to be a PW in Allied hands).

5. Soebowo bin Sagoeng, civilian, Javanese, states that about Jun '42, he saw tied to a tree in the market square at Malang, the body of a Madoerese who had been bayonetted to death. A few field police were still in attendance, and a notice in Malay displayed above the victim stated that the man was a thief, and had been caught in the act of entering a warehouse.

6. Soeper bin Karsonadi, civilian, Javanese, states that in Jan '43, he saw the Japanese making a round of the Dutch houses at Pasar Kliwon in Solo (Mid-Java). They were arresting Dutchmen, who were pushed into pig baskets and loaded on trucks, one on top of the other, in the same manner as pigs are carted. In one of the trucks near informant, he saw fifteen Dutch so treated. When a truck was filled the Japanese trampled on the crated men. At one of the houses the wife of one of the Dutch victims, weeping, attempted to prevent the Japanese from taking her husband away, and was immediately bayonetted to death; her child was left unharmed.

7. The same informant states that at Manokwari (Vogelkop) in Jan '44, he witnessed the beheading of two Javanese who had attempted to escape. Informant and his friends were roused at night and compelled to witness the execution. The graves were first dug by coolies, and the two victims made to squat at the edge. A Japanese soldier beheaded the first victim with a sword; another Japanese soldier then came forward and struck the other victim with a sword. The bodies fell into the graves, but the second man was not dead. He rose up in the grave and cried out, whereupon the Japanese soldier completed the execution.

8. The same informant states that on Noemfoer Island, about May '44, he saw two Javanese beheaded. Many coolies were assembled and forced to witness the execution. A Japanese Captain drew his sword to carry out the execution, when a Soendanese called Darma, who was chief foreman at Noemfoer, came forward and asked the permission of the Japanese officer to execute the victims himself, which request was granted. The victims had already been severely beaten by Darma with sticks. (See also Compilation of NEFIS Interrogation Reports Nos. 200, 202, 204-214, 229 - 245).

9. On Noemfoer Island, about Jun '44, the same informant saw a Batak foreman named Dalim beat a sick Javanese very badly with his fists, then throw him into a well, after which Dalim threw in large clods of earth and stones. Later, informant saw the well half filled with earth.

B. Hearsay:

Achmad bin Abas, civilian, Ternatese, who was in the

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Vogelkop area of New Guinea from '42 to Aug '44, states that he was told by a Bosnik Papuan named Sahbandar that, after the Japanese occupation, the latter had accompanied two Japanese named Hori and Iwatoe from the cotton plantation at Waren, and had hunted down an Ambonese named Manuputty, who was district officer at Moemi under Dutch rule, but who left Moemi about three days before the Japanese arrived. Sahbandar stated that Manuputty was captured at Windhesi, S.E. Vogelkop, D.N.G., and executed on Roon Island in Geelvink Bay, D.N.G. Informant was told that Manuputty's son, aged about 16, was also executed at the same time as his father.

XII. PERSONALITIES.

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Army Personnel: The officers of Hei-Ho, Butai OKA No. 10446, at Manokwari, (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), during Nov '43 - Jul '44, were:

Commandant	Arije (Tjoei)
Commander 1st Coy	Komadjawa (Sjoi)
Commander 3rd Coy	Koebota (Sjoi)

The above named officers were killed early in Jul '44. Komadjawa killed Arije with his sword and Koebota with his pistol. Komadjawa was afterwards executed by Kempei for these murders.

An informant states that during Nov '43 - Jul '44, Hei-Ho at Manokwari (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), were frequently inspected by what the Japanese described as "the two Generals". One known as General No. 1, was a tall man who wore spectacles and had a moustache. The General No. 2 was a short man. These two Generals always made inspections together. They were still at Manokwari early in Jul '44.

Military Police (Kempei): In Jul '43 the head of Kempei at Temanggoeng (Mid-Java) and the only Japanese in the place was named Yamagawa.

During Jul '42 - Oct '43, at Magelang (Mid-Java) a Japanese Shotjo named Obata, was stationed at Kempei Headquarters at Magelang; Obata also made occasional visits of inspection to Parakan (Mid-Java).

In Oct '43, at Cheribon (West Java) it was observed that a Chinese (a tall, thin, clean-shaven man) was acting as interpreter for Kempei. He wore a Japanese officer's uniform and a ceremonial sword.

Informant, Cpl. Soewarto bin Martosoewito, No. 5572, states that Corporal Soeratman and Fusilier Wijadi, former members of the Legion of the Mangkoe Negoro, are spies in the pay of the Kempei at Solo (Mid-Java).

Soedarto bin Soemokaria, (Javanese) states that a Javanese named Bodjong is reported to be a spy for the Japanese at Amboeloe (south of Djember, East Java). Age 35, married and has one child. Bodjong informed the Japanese about hiding places of Dutch citizens before internment was completed, and also disclosed to the Japanese where the Dutch had hidden radios, petrol, etc. Bodjong lives in Kaoeman village.

See also Section III, Dispositions and Strength of Organisations and Units.

Civil Officials: An informant from Probolinggo (East Java) states that the former Regent had been interned. A Javanese Mayor (a native of Probolinggo) was appointed by the Japanese and lived in the former residence of the Controleur in Groote Postweg. His office was in the Regency building.

In Jul '43, the Loerah (village head) of Talogoredjo, Temanggoeng (Mid-Java) was named Pawirodihardjo.

The following were members of the Town Police, Probolinggo, at the end of '43:-

Inspector	- Mardjoeki (harsh)
Sub-Inspector	- Soebandi (harsh)
Head Detective	- Nolo (very brutal)

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In May '44 at Moemi (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), the district officer was an Ambonese named Nandesa. This man as far as informant is aware did not worsen the lot of local people.

During '43 at Solo (Mid-Java) the former Assistent Wedana (Police division), named Raden Soekatmo, had been promoted by the Japanese to be Wedana (Police division).

At Probolinggo (East Java) a Japanese named Suginomi was in charge of youth organisations in '43.

An informant who left Malang (East Java) in Jan '44, states that the name of the Japanese Resident at Malang was Tanaka, who lived in a house on the corner of Idjen Boulevard and Smeroe Straat.

A Japanese named Tjukimoto, who was in charge of trade and industries in Malang district, lived at No. 2 Slamet Park. Tjukimoto lived at Malang before the war; he is married to a Javanese woman named Soepinah and has 3 children who were sent to Japan in '37. Before the war, Tjukimoto was a small dealer in produce, and had two shops, one in Botjek village and one near Karangploso. At the outbreak of war, Tjukimoto was interned by the Dutch; he is a violent hater of the white race.

Civilians: An informant states that in Jun '43, he saw the wife and children of Dr. Soesman at their house in Bromo Straat, Malang (East Java), but did not see the doctor. According to informant, Dr. Soesman had a very good reputation in Malang.

According to an informant who left Magelang (Mid-Java) in Sept '43, Pa van der Steur (of the boys orphanage) had been interned by the Japanese.

Up to Jul '43, a German believed to be a railway official employed by the Japanese was frequently to be seen on inspection tours at Temanggoeng station (Mid-Java). He wore a brassard with a red ball; his name is unknown.

An informant who was in the Vogelkop area of New Guinea from '42 to Aug '44, states that he heard that the manager of the Government rubber plantation at Ransiki, named van der Krap, was taken from internment at Moemi to Manokwari.

According to a Bosnik Papuan named Sahbandar, a collaborator named Laurens Telossah (Ambonese) helped the Japanese to hunt Manuputty (an Ambonese District Officer) in Moemi. This resulted in the capture and execution of Manuputty, on Roon Island, Geelvink Bay, D.N.G. in '42. (See Section Atrocities).

It is stated that a doctor Meyer, an elderly man who lived in Probolinggo (East Java) for many years, and whose house and clinic were in Zeestraat, where he had a private practice, was at liberty until the end of '42, when he left Probolinggo for an unknown destination. His house was occupied in '43 by about seven elderly Dutch women, who appeared to be at liberty.

XIII. GENERAL.

Civilian Internment Camps: All the Dutch women and children from Magelang (Mid-Java) were interned in the Banjoebiroe prison at Ambarawa (Mid-Java) in '42, and were still there in Jul '43. The guards were Field Police from Ambarawa.

Another informant states that the former internment camp for Dutch women and children at Groote Weg in Magelang (Mid-Java) was vacated some time in '43.

At Randoe Tiga village, Blondo, Magelang (Mid-Java) up to Jul '43, there was an internment camp for Ambonese and Menadonese women. The former villagers had been removed to make room for these internees. Rations were supplied by the Japanese.

Up to Dec '43, at Tambaksari, Soerabaja (East Java) there was an internment camp where many Ambonese and Menadonese women were interned. Seen during a visit in Dec '43, the internees looked shabby and thin, and were in distress. Many children had died. All were made to dig their own air raid shelters. Once a week a party was allowed to visit the city, another party the following week, and so on.

An informant heard that in '43 there were many Dutch male internees at Tegalsanggar in Banjoewangi district (East Java).

Prostitution: It is stated that in '43, a Javanese named Amat, who lived in Gelangan village, Magelang (Mid-Java)

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selected young girls from the villages of Gelangan, Bogeman and Toekangan for use of the Japanese. These girls were taken to former 7th Bn barracks in Magelang, where Amat lived and acted as guard over them.

During '43 at Solo (Mid-Java), it was observed that many impressed village girls were at the Russche Hotel, for the use of Japanese officers. It is stated that a Chinese in Solo (Mid-Java) was issued with a permit from Kempei, authorising him to select girls from the villages through the Assistent Wedanas. The girls were enticed by offering them work at f1.00 per day in Solo; once there they did not return.

An informant from Amboeloe (Djember, East Java) states that in '43, village girls were selected and taken to restaurants and hotels for the purpose of prostitution, after first being medically examined. These girls did not return to their villages.

Looting: In Mar '42, many people from Bantam, Serang and Pandeglang followed the Japanese troops into Batavia to loot the shops. Informant saw many Chinese shops which sold cloth and sarongs with their doors and walls smashed in. The Japanese made no attempt to stop the looting, which lasted from 0300 to 1000 hrs; many Japanese soldiers took part in the looting.

Similar stories of looting by villagers and Japanese soldiers were reported on the arrival of the Japanese at Pasoeroean, Madioen and Ngandjoek (East Java).

N.E.I.Personnel at Large: An informant was told early in '43 that a Timorese Sergeant named Tisdoen had escaped from the Japanese in '42, near Poerworedjo (Mid-Java) and had taken to the hills. He was later arrested, together with an Ambonese Lieut. (name unknown), a Sgt. Welkies (Timorese), Sgt. Meka (Timorese) and Sgt. Mohamad Noer (Atjehnese). While being taken by motor truck, however, three of them, Sgt. Tisdoen, the Ambonese Lieut. and Sgt. Mohamad Noer, escaped. Early in '43 informant heard that Sgt. Tisdoen had been arrested by Kempei near Tjandi, Semarang (Mid-Java) and executed. At that time, the Ambonese Lieut. and Mohamad Noer were supposed to be still at large in the hills of Goenoeng Mendjangan, near Magelang (Mid-Java).

Misuse of Red Cross: In '42 the Japanese transport "Chuki Maru" was alongside at Tandjoeng Perak, Soerabaja (East Java). An informant states that with about 300 other PW he worked day and night loading this vessel with rails, scrap-iron, 7.5 cm. guns, ammunition, tanks, trucks, A/A guns, large quantities of cement in paper bags, diverse material from demolished houses, such as window and door frames, planks, etc. Pigs were also loaded.

Before loading, a large Red Cross painted on cloth was stretched across the superstructure, about the level of the Captain's bridge.

Initiative in Disposing of Japanese Captors: Pte. 1st class Silas Siwa Woenoe, No. 34802, Timorese, apparently used considerable initiative when he killed his two Japanese guards with a "parang" (machette) in Aug '44 at Kg. Baroe (Vogelkop, D.N.G.), and captured their arms and equipment.

Smit

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

Camp Columbia, 29th October, 1944.

Enclosure:

Sketch NEFIS No. FY 5334 Town Plan Cheribon.

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