

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 POLICE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEPIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch document (with English translation) entitled:

" Signed report on interrogation of KUNISHI SHUTOMI, dated March 13th 1946 on Pontianak-massacre, "

has been taken from the official records of the NEPIS.

SIGNATURE

(SEAL)

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de GEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Geraard

(SEAL)

R E P O R T

To-day, March 13th, 1946, appeared before me, Mr. J.B. KAY, Commissioner in charge of the preliminary judicial investigations at the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, the suspect:

YASUHI SHUICHI

State your name, age, address and occupation.

YASUHI SHUICHI, 24 yrs of age, born Ishikawa Ken, Japan, military employe of the Navy.

What schooling did you have and when did you come to PONTIANAK?

At the age of 19, it was in April 1941 I went to the Kyo-Vocational school (KYO means 'exaltation of Asia') at Masaschinocho. This school used to be called Kokushi-Kan (Institute for patriots). I attended the Nanyo go ka (South Sea languages Department) and learned Malay, English and Economics. I thought namely, that I would be able to find a good job in the South Sea Isl. In Feb. 1943 I, together with about 50 to 60 other students of the Nanyo go ka were told to go to the South Sea region because the Navy needed us. Before we left our knowledge of the Malay language was tested. We left Japan in Feb. 1943, for MALASSAR, where we arrived in the beginning of March. At MALASSAR we studied Malay from the papers and from conversation-lessons. About mid-May 1943 we left MALASSAR again by ship with orders of Col. HANADA that we would have to co-operate with the Keibitai as interpreter in all the places where we would be stationed; we also had to collect information and do all the work the Keibitai ordered us to do. At MALASSAR amongst other people YOSHIEI saw us off. This YOSHIEI had been with us as C.O. from the time we left Japan. He belonged to the Information Service (Joho) and also was a Senior Civil Servant. On July 13th 1943 I arrived at PONTIANAK and reported to Capt. USUGI KAZUHI, head of the Keibitai. In PONTIANAK I became head of the local branch of the Hana Kikan which I established there. The Hana Kikan was an information service of the Navy. The Pontianak-branch of the Hana Kikan came under Hana Kikan of BALIKAPAPAN, which again was under the Hana Kikan of SOERABAJA. I had to pass on my information to KIMURA (Senior Civil Servant 2nd Cl.) with the Navy at BALIKAPAPAN.

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Tokkeitai. (special Naval Police)?

I did not come under the Tokkeitai, but USUGI, head of the Keibitai was also head of the Tokkeitai. I did not to the Tokkeitai. (special receive my orders from the Tokkeitai, however. The Naval Police)? Tokkeitai and I used to exchange information.

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Japanese Civil Police?

I also used to exchange information with the Civil Police, the Police used to give me more information than I gave to them.

What was your position at ~~ONTIANK~~ with regard to the Jap. Civ. Ad. (Minseibu)?

I used to obtain information from the 3rd department of the Adm. Office (Police and Justice). Heads of these sections were YAMAMOTO and MATO and ISHII:

Did you ever interrogate arrested people yourself, or did you only do the detective-work?

Yes, sometimes I interrogated people arrested by the Tokkeitai, by order of the Head of the Tokkeitai, OKAJIMA RIKI who had succeeded UESUGI as Head of the Tokkei Tai and of the Keibi Tai. They were political suspects.

Suspect is confronted with the report of interrogation of Witness RAJIAH by the Commissioner, d.d. March 6th 1946, after which he said:

It is true that these women, together with FOMIEM and MIMIMI were interrogated by UESUGI, during which interrogation I acted as Malay interpreter. The women in question were accused of having 'fraternized' with Japanese, which had been prohibited by an order of UESUGI. I admit to have slapped these women with the flat of my hand; I also ordered them to undress, this by order of UESUGI. The girls remained undressed for an hour.

Is this usual at interrogations of women in Japan?

I do not know.

You are not a subordinate policeman but a spy who worked independently at ~~ONTIANK~~, therefore you did not have to obey such orders by UESUGI.

I agreed with the order that these women should undress. I do not think that these women were actually punishable, but their arrest by order of UESUGI was only a pretext in order to put them in a brothel. The undressing was ordered in order to force the women to admit that they had had contact with Japanese. In the end the women were not placed in a brothel after all, but they were released by order of UESUGI. I do not know why.

For how long were these women confined in the building of the Tokkeitai?

I believe about 5 or 6 days. They were in one of the cells at the back of the building.

What information can you give concerning the arrests of numerous Chinese, Natives and also some Europeans who were arrested by the Japanese here in the western part during the second half of '43 and in the first half of '44, and of whom the majority was executed?

There have been two extensive plots. At the time of the first arrests I was in the province, but I was not at ~~ONTIANK~~ as I was on tour.

Personally I only became connected with this affair in Nov. 1943. At the first plot I mainly acted as interpreter and have thus been present at the interrogation of about 200 people. All the Tokkeitai people used to believe each other like YAMAMOTO, OKAJIMA, OKADA, ITHAJIMA, ITO, TABATA, and NAGASAWA.

Do you remember any names of people whom you interrogated?

Yes, I remember TEMO, Raiden SOMONO, FARANGIAN, MOESHITA, RUBINI, IES. RUBINI, and the PANG-RAN ADIPATI.

Because of the late hour the interrogation was adjourned to March 14th, 1946 at 8 a.m.

The Suspect,
was signed,

HAYASHI SHUNICHI. (in Japanese characters)

The Superintendent,
was signed,

J.B. LAM.

The Interpreter,
was signed,

(unreadable).

The Secretary,
was signed,

(unreadable).]

21-12-23 HQ

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Form No. 5830

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EXHIBIT

The undersigned CHARLES JORGENSEN, Captain R. N. I., head of the War Crimes Section of THE HOLLANDS - INDONESIAN POLICE FORCE (HINDIPOL) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original documents entitled

Report on enforced prostitution in Western Borneo, N. B. I., during Japanese Naval Occupation by Captain J. K. Heybreck, Intelligence Officer and Interpreter of the Japanese language, Nefis,

has been taken from the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

/s/ Ch. Jorgensen

Batavia, July 9th 1946

/s/ E. M. de Veerd

Subscribed and sworn to before me E. M. de Veerd, first Lieutenant R. N. I. Higher Official attached of the Office of the Attorney-General N. B. I.

Report on enforced prostitution in Eastern Samoa, U. S. T. of

Japanese Naval Occupation.

During the first half of 1943 the naval garrison Commander of Fofiafua, Lt. Comdr. MATSUO returned to Japan about August 1943, detention requested) issued an order that no Japanese was to have intimate relations with Indonesian or Chinese women. At that time all European and practically all Indo-European women were interned. At the same time he issued the order for the establishment of official brothels. These brothels were to be divided in two groups: three establishments for use of Navy personnel only and five or six for the use of civilians, of which latter one was reserved for the higher officials of the Naval Civil Administration. (Minscibu).

The brothels for Naval personnel were run by the garrison. Under the C. O., the signals Officer, Lt. SAKAGAMI KIYORI was placed in charge and the daily business was attended to by the duty warrant Officer, Sgt. Maj. MATSUDA SHOJI. Women who had had relations with Japanese were forced into these brothels, which were surrounded by barbed wire. They were only allowed on the streets with special permission. Permission to quit the brothel had to be obtained from the garrison commander. The special Naval Police (Tokai Tai) had orders to keep the brothels supplied with women; to this end they arrested women on the streets and after enforced medical examination placed them in the brothels. These arrests were mainly effected by the Sgt. Majors MIYAZAKI JUNICHI, KOJIMA GOICHI, KUSI KAZUO, and ITO YASUICHIRO.

The brothels for civilians were run by KAZUJI HISAKAZU, manager of Iryo Kohatsu K. K. The garrison - commander ordered the Minscibu to attend to this. The Minscibu passed this on to the Kokokukai (Organization of Japanese businessmen) KAZUJI being in charge of the Welfare Department of the Kokokukai, was placed in charge of the brothels for civilians; he used employees of his firm for the routine work, as keeping of accounts, etc. Every evening the night takings were turned in to the cashier of Iryo Kohatsu, HISAKAZU HISAKAZU. Women for these brothels were also obtained through the services of Tokai Tai.

The houses for the brothels were obtained from the custodian of enemy property, the furniture was in the case of the naval brothels supplied by the Navy and in case of the civilian brothels by the Kokokukai. Visitors had to pay to the native servant (in the case of the Navy according to rank) who turned in the money daily to the duty warrant Officer or to the cashier of Iryo Kohatsu. In both cases 1/3 was retained to defray expenses, furniture, food, etc. and 2/3 was credited to the woman concerned. Of this they could from time to time take up part for their personal use. A monthly statement had to be rendered to Section I of the Minscibu.

In their search for women the Tokai Tai ordered the entire female staffs of the American and the Japanese firms to report to the Tokai Tai Office, undressed some of them entirely and accused them of maintaining relations with Japanese. The ensuing medical examination revealed that several were virgins. It is not known with certainty how many of these unfortunate women were forced into brothels. Women did not dare to escape from the brothels as members of their family were then immediately arrested and severely maltreated by the Tokai Tai. In one case it is known that this caused the death of the mother of the girl concerned.

Fortunately Dr. Lubliner of Ketyeng, an Indonesian medical Officer, who was allowed to continue in practice during the occupation was still available and able to make a sworn statement regarding his medical examination of women by order of Tokai Tai personnel. His evidence shows that women were forced into prostitution.

The above report has been compiled from information obtained from interrogation of Japanese war criminals and from sworn statements by persons concerned.

I declare that the above facts are truly in accordance with above sources of information on my oath as an Intelligence Officer and interpreter of the Japanese language.

Harvin, July 5th 1946.

/s/ JLE

J. L. HALBROOK, Capt.
Netherlands Forces Intell. Service