

TRANSLATION

(SEAL) - Office of the Attorney General,
Government Bureau for War Crimes Investigations.

21410/R

AFFIDAVIT

On this 28th day of November 1947 appeared before me
Spier Willem Theodoor, Investigating Officer assigned to the
Branch Office for War Crimes Investigations, holding office at
Dahliastr. 90 - Den Helder, a person who declared to be:

Name: Wijnants Hubertus Gerardus
Rank: Stoker
A.C.N.: 14244
Unit: Navy
Civilian Occupation: - -
Domicile: Dahliastr. 90 - Den Helder
Born: Dordrecht on 1 May 1920

Affiant was informed of the subject of this interrogation, the
subject being ~~the~~ information and testimony concerning war crimes.

Affiant hereupon makes oath, according to his religious denomina-
tion, to speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and, having
declared to stand by the above information, replied to questions put
to him as follows:

1. Were you made a prisoner of war or were you interned as a
civilian? Prisoner of war.
2. By whom were you made a prisoner of war or were you
interned? The Japanese Army.
3. When and where did this occur? 28 March 1942, at Sourabaya.
4. In what prisoner of war or interment camps have you been,
for how long and during what periods?

28 March-17 October 1942 Darso Soerabaya.

Drafted to Singapore.

End of October '42-9 January 1943 Changi Singapore

9 January '43 -9 May 1944 Thailand.

June 1944-October 1945 Miata Camp (Kioshu Island) Fukuoka District.

5. Can you give me information concerning maltreatments of which either you or others were the victims, and to which you were a witness?

I was a prisoner of war in Miyata Camp, Fukuoka 9, Japan, from June 1944 to October 1945. The foreman in Mine No. II was Fuchimoto, nickname "The Tiger". I worked with, among others, Sailor 1st Class Meyer; Corporal, Marines, Wisker; and Sailor van der Stel in a party of about five in Mine No. II. Freeman, a Militia Private in the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, also belonged to our party. In this party I worked in October and November 1944. One night, being on the night shift, Fuchimoto dealt me several blows on my back and head with the handle of a kakita (mine scraper), followed by a number of blows with his hand on my face, and thereupon he threw a couple of big rocks towards me. One of these hit my shins and caused an abrasion. He did this because I worked too slowly to suit him.

Freeman suffered enormously from this Fuchimoto. Every day he was maltreated with sticks or rocks or whatever the Japanese happened to have in his hands. I have seen this myself on several occasions. Finally, Freeman had a nervous breakdown as a result of these actions and, about January 1945, he was made an orderly to Dr. Hilfman.

Militia Private Rummars, of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, also suffered the same fate. He is at present an Ensign at Semarang (I.N.: in Java). Fuchimoto took a sadistic delight in beating. He often used to say that the Dutch could go to hell. Rummars and Freeman suffered most from him, but he also used to beat others often.

A few days after the capitulation of Japan, I was sleeping outside my hut when I was suddenly awakened during the night

by a few blows which I suffered at the hands of a Japanese Corporal because I was not in my hut. This occurred about 20 August 1945. He beat me several times on my body with a wooden samurai (drill saber). The day before (or maybe one day later) this Corporal, at two o'clock in the afternoon, made the whole camp fall in and everybody had to march past him, when he received a few blows with a wooden sword from the Corporal.

There was no reason for this at all, and the war was over. He, therefore, beat merely out of pure sadism. This Jap picked especially on one Pen, a Militia Private in the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, who was in charge of the cook house. Pen suffered very much from this Corporal, whose name I cannot give. I no longer remember whether he had a nickname. I have often, myself seen Pen being beaten up by him, because Pen refused to surrender our food from Red Cross parcels to him. Usually he would beat with the wooden sword which he always carried. About a week after the capitulation, he made the entire Cook House crew assume the on-the-hands-down position and beat them one after another with the sword. It was said that he beat them because he was dissatisfied with something. I have seen this myself. Pen, Kloeg, Kuypers (a teacher at the Bandoeng High School) and others were among the victims on that occasion.

When I came to the camp in 1944, there was a Japanese Sergeant there, whose name I have forgotten. He was nicknamed "Mankpoot" (T.N.: "The Gimp"). I have often seen him beat our people for all sorts of trivial reasons. He was slightly limping in one leg, hence his nickname. I believe that he remained in the camp until (about) May 1945, and he was then replaced. He was extremely short tempered. I remember quite vividly how one day in 1944, after a shakedown

of the camp to find people who had dodged the mines, he picked three people out of the line-up of prisoners, who had not gone to the mines. When these three were lined up, he made towards them with his drawn samurai and pushed each one of them with his bare sword. One of these people received an injury in the cardiac region through the point of the sword, and he was brought to the hospital bleeding profusely, and was attended to by Dr. Hilfman. I saw this maltreatment myself. The victim, whose name I have forgotten, later succumbed in a mine accident in Mine No. 8. This was the only fatal accident in Mine No. 8. The victim was a regular soldier in the Royal Netherlands Indies Army. Apart from this occasion, I have seen "The Gimp" beat quite frequently.

Then there was a soldier, I believe he was a Sergeant in the Japanese guard, name unknown, nickname unknown, who beat very much. I, myself, have not been beaten by him. I can no longer give exact details of maltreatment by this Japanese. He came to the camp after I arrived. He stammered. Now I remember that he was sometimes being referred to as "The Stammerer".

Another Japanese soldier of the guard--I believe he was a Corporal--was nicknamed "Stickman" (T.N.: "Stick Man"). He always carried ~~the~~ stick in his hands, and he beat often and without any reason. I can no longer give the details.

In the winter of 1944 and 1945, I happened to be in the vicinity of ^{the} Cook House, in the afternoon at about two o'clock, when a Japanese soldier was patrolling the camp, carrying a rifle with the bayonet fixed. A prisoner of war, whose name I have forgotten, but he was a planter in Java and he was later put to work in the Camp farm under Petty Officer Scherpezeel,-- had gotten a light in the Cook House and was smoking in the latrines close to the Cook House. When the

Jap discovered this, he gave the prisoner of war a stab with his bayonet in the groin (I believe it was the right groin). It was prohibited at that time to smoke. I stood at a distance of about eight yards. He was brought to the doctor by our people and he was in the hospital for about three weeks. When he left the hospital, he was still limping. The Japanese referred to was about twenty-eight years of age, small, thin, and he wore glasses. According to his own story, he was a rejected soldier. Like all other Japanese, he beat much and without reason. I suffered a blow at his hands myself on one occasion. I can give no more details about these cases of beatings.

I have nothing more to state, except that Pen, the Militia Private in the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, a planter by occupation, who is at present living at Haarlem (T.N.: Holland), exact address unknown, could undoubtedly give many facts about events in Miyata Camp, since he kept a diary, and he was in that camp for the whole duration of the war. He also knows the names of many Japanese in the camp.

6. What was the name or the nickname of the perpetrator of the maltreatments mentioned by you, and could you describe him? - -
7. What other persons or witnesses were there to these maltreatments? - -
8. Have you anything more to state which might serve in this investigation? - -

Verification by the Affiant:

I, the undersigned, H. G. Wijnants aforesaid, hereby declare that I was summoned and interrogated under oath by the interrogator, who informed me that my oath was still binding upon me. After the above had been read and shown to me in my native language, and having heard my sworn statement, I declare that it is true and correct.

Den Helder, 28 November 1947

The affiant aforesaid

/s/ H. G. Wijnants

I, the undersigned, affiant, certify that I have duly made oath in the presence of the interrogator and that I signed the above record of statement on 28 November 1947.

/s/ H. G. Wijnants

The above statements were signed in my presence, and this record has been drawn up accurately and signed by me, the interrogator, on 28 November 1947 at Den Helder.

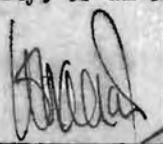
The interrogator aforesaid,

/s/ W. T. Spier

(SEAL)

Office of the Attorney General
Government Bureau for War Crimes Investigations

I hereby certify the above to be a true and accurate translation, to the best of my knowledge and ability, of an original signed affidavit in Dutch, as identified above.



G. J. Jongejans, Capt. RNIA,
Netherlands Liaison Officer,
Legal Section.

TRANSLATION

Recognized by me, affiant Wijnants, as "de Steekmen" (T.N.: "The Stabber") who stabbed a prisoner of war, who was a planter, with his bayonet in the groin for having violated the smoking prohibition (affidavit 28 November 1947).

Affiant,

/s/ H. G. Wijnants

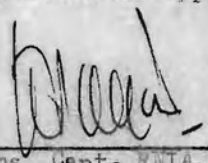
The recorder,

/s/ W. T. Spier

Den Helder, 28 November 1947.

(SEAL) Office of the Attorney General,
Government Bureau for War Crimes Investigations.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and accurate translation, to the best of my knowledge and ability, of a legend, in Dutch, appearing on the reverse side of a photograph of Inanaga Iwao.



G. J. Jongejans, Capt. RNIA,
Netherlands Liaison Officer,
Legal Section.

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Imaga Iwas
相水 巖
昭和 年 月 日

228

Door my getuige
Wijnants, heikand als
de "ot cetera", die een
"planten kypje" gonne van
mit de byznet in de laas-
streek stad wegens overtuiging
94% rookhoudend. [officieel 28. 11. 47]

Getuige:

Wijnants

Rebuletint Du Helder

28. 11. 47

