

NEI-151 Vol. I

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By *jm* NARA Date 08/21/19

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Volume-1

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OFFICE OF THE
JUDGE ADVOCATE
AT
HOLLANDIA

19095/R.

WARRANT.
HEARING OF EVIDENCE

This day, Wednesday, 18 June 1947, appeared before me:
Gerrit Gelijn JOCHENS, special constable, charged with the prosecution
of war criminals and collaborators at New Guinea, a certain person, when
asked, stated to be:

Name: Johan Tomasowa
Age: 28 years old
Profession: Amb. fus. ASN: 36677, detached to School Training Paratroopers
Residence: Hollandia.

Are you willing to take the oath to state the whole truth and nothing but
the truth?

Yes.

Then the witness takes the oath according to his religious beliefs to state
the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

I, Summoner, then read to the witness his statement, made on 9 January 1947
to the Judge Advocate with the Temporary Court Martial in Hollandia, Mr.
J.R.F. Apontowell, after which I ask him the question: Do you admit having
given that statement?

Yes.

Said statement is not quite clear: Are you willing to give me a more de-
tailed statement?

Yes.

Where were you at the outbreak of the war between the Netherlands and
Japan?

On 8 December 1941, I was detailed as Ambonese private in a Detach-
ment of the R.N.I.A. at Kendari (Celebes). On 24 January 1942, the Japanese
invaded Kendari from sea and I was taken prisoner of war in the morning of
that day and locked up in the prison of Kendari. After I had continuously
been interned there till 29 April 1942, I was let free by the Japanese and
allowed to return to my house at Kendari. About fourteen days afterwards,
I was arrested by some Japanese members of the Tokketai and locked up in
the building in which the Tokketai of Kendari was established. I namely was
in the possession of a Dutch flag, which I had hidden in a case in my house
at Kendari, which had been made known to the Japanese and which fact had
been made punishable by them. By a search of my house afterwards, said
flag was found and I was arrested and locked up in the building in which
the Tokketai of Kendari was established.

After having been locked up there continuously for about three months,
I was sentenced by a Japanese court to twenty years imprisonment and kept
locked up in the building in which the Tokketai of Kendari was established.
After having continuously been locked up there till the month of July 1945,
I do not know the exact date anymore, I succeeded in escaping from the said
building and I kept hiding in the woods near Kendari till the arrival of the
Australians.

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Did you see the Japanese committing any crime against Indonesians and/or Europeans during you were kept prisoners by the Japs in the prison at Kendari, so from 24 January 1942 till 29 April 1942?

Yes, about a week before the invasion of the Japanese at Kendari, an American war-ship entered the harbor of Kendari and remained there till the day of the invasion, so till 24 January 1942. I knew that said war-ship was an American ship, because it had the American flag astern, as I saw. On 24 January 1942 at about half past five in the morning said war-ship left the harbor of Kendari, as I saw. About half an hour afterwards, I heard loud roaring of guns from the direction in which the war-ship had left. Thus I concluded, that said war-ship had encountered the enemy, so Japan. Shortly afterwards the Japanese landing troops invaded Kendari, which was taken by them that same morning and by which I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese and interned by them in the prison at Kendari. Shortly after I had been locked up in said prison I saw about 36 white men, who each were dressed only in a pair of drawers, brought in said prison under guard of a number to me unknown Japanese military personnel, and I heard that those 36 men whose names remained unknown to me, were the survivors of the crew of the American war-ship which had sailed from the harbor of Kendari that morning, after which it had been sunk by the Japanese.-----

After said prisoners had been locked up in said prison for some time, I saw that the Japanese "Teitjo", named NAKAMURA, who became known to me later, gave order to some to me unknown Japanese to bind the Americans the hands on their respective backs, which happened as I saw. After that they were heard in groups by said NAKAMURA in a small building, which was situated at a distance of about thirty meters from said prison. After they had been questioned, their hands were untied, as I saw. During those Americans were heard by NAKAMURA I did not see or notice in some way that they were ill-treated. At about four o'clock in the afternoon of that same day, so on 24 January 1942, all Americans had to line up by order of NAKAMURA, as I saw and heard, after which Nakamura read a number of names from a piece of paper, which names apparently referred to those Americans, anyhow, I saw and heard that after each name called by NAKAMURA an American fell out and stood apart of the group. After NAKAMURA had thus called a number of seventeen names, after which seventeen Americans had fallen out, I saw that by order of Nakamura the last mentioned Americans both hands were tied on their respective backs, after which they were led under guard of to me unknown Japanese military personnel in a freighttruck standing in front of the prison. Then I and another eleven prisoners got the order to get in a second truck with pickaxes and shovels. I then saw that the to me known Japanese FURKAWA, NAKAMURA, Fudjimoto-Gotjo, Hamagami-Gotjo and Kawamura-Gotjo got in an already waiting sedan, after which the convoy existing of the above mentioned three cars, started in the direction of Amuito (Kendari 2). I know for sure that said Furkawa was the highest in rank on that occasion, but his proper rank is not known to me. Arrived at Amuito I and the eleven other prisoners had to dig three pits by direction of NAKAMURA, each pit about two meters long, one and a half meter broad and one meter deep, which we did. After completing said three pits I saw that all Americans were blindfolded by order of Nakamura and I saw that-by direction of NAKAMURA-FUDJIMOTO, HAMAGAMI and KAWAMURA each went and stood near one of the pits with a drawn sword, upon which the Americans one by one were beheaded by direction of NAKAMURA. I did not see that FURKAWA who was the highest in rank of the Japanese on that occasion, took any measures to stop or prevent that execution. After all seventeen Americans had been beheaded by Fudjimoto, Hamagami and Kawamura, after which their bodies had been thrown in the three pits, we got order from NAKAMURA to fill up the pits, which we did. Then we were taken back to prison. Why those seventeen Americans have been killed by the Japs, remained unknown to me and I do not know whether or not they have been condemned to death by a Japanese court.-----

The surviving 19 Americans remained locked up during about fourteen days in said prison after which they all were taken away by to me unknown Japs and, as I heard from rumors, were employed in the nicklemines at PAMALA (CELEBES). After that I never heard or saw anything of them. On or about 28 May 1942 during I was kept prisoner by the Japs in the building in which the Tokketai at Kendari was established, people were brought into

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said building of the Tokketai by to me unknown Japanese military personnel, as I saw. Said group of people consisted of ten white men, four Malaysians and three Chinese. I heard from one of those Malaysians whose name was Mardjono, that he and aforementioned group of sixteen persons had belonged to the crew of an English merchantman, which had been sunk by the Japs some weeks before in the neighborhood of Tjilatjap, after which they had been picked up by a Japanese ship which took them to Kendari, where they were locked up in the building of the Tokketai. About a week thereafter, aforementioned seventeen persons were taken under guard of to me unknown Japanese military personnel to a truck standing before the building of the Tokketai, by order of said NAKAMURA, who was present personally and gave directions. I and a number of other prisoners were also taken with pickaxes and shovels to another truck, upon which the mentioned two trucks left in the direction of AMAITO. I saw that in a sedan the to me known Japanese NAKAMURA, ABE who belonged to the Tokketai at Kendari, and the head of the Tokketai of Kendari, whose name is not known to me, followed us.

Arrived at Amaito we had to make two pits by direction of NAKAMURA at a distance of about thirty meters from the place where the seventeen Americans had been buried. Each pit was about two meters long, one and a half meter broad and one meter deep. Then I saw that all seventeen persons were blindfolded, after which those seventeen persons were beheaded by direction of NAKAMURA by two Japs whose names are unknown to me, after which their bodies were thrown in said two pits, after which those pits were filled up by us by order of NAKAMURA. Then we were taken back to the building of the Tokketai at Kendari.

I do not know the reason why those seventeen persons were beheaded by the Japs and I do not also know whether or not they have been condemned to death by a Japanese court.

Then the witness gives a statement completely similar to the statement he gave on 20 and 21 March to Mr. Thomas C. Fisher, Prosecutor, Legal Section GHQ, SCAP, Manila Branch, upon which I, Summoner, ask the witness:

Which of the statements is now the correct one, that one you made to Mr. J.R.F. Apontowell or the one you made to Mr. Thomas C. FISHER and me?

The statement I made to Mr. Thomas C. FISHER and you is the only correct one. In the statement I made to Mr. Apontowell, I mixed several facts and so I made an incorrect statement. So I kindly ask you to undo that statement.

Are more crimes against allied pilots and/or sailors known to you?

No.

After reading and showing his given statement, the witness declares to hold to it, as proof thereof he signs this statement with me, Summoner.

The Witness

The Summoner,

Sgd: J. Tomasowa

Sgd: G. G. Jochems.

Note of the summoner :

The witness gives me the impression that he is a little bit confused by the many hearings about the matter, so that it is possible that he, through the loss of a correct notion of the facts, recalls his formerly given statement.

The summoner

Sgd. G. G. Jochems

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This warrant made at Hollandia on the 19 June 1947 upon the oath taken upon entering the service.

The said summoner

Sgd. G. G. Jochems.

For translation:



A. L. DIRKEN
Sgt. R.N.I.A.



Parket van den
Auditeur - Militair
te
Hollandia.

PROCES - VERBAAL.
GETUIGEVERHOOR.



Op heden, Woensdag den 16 Juni 1947, verscheen voor mij, Gerrit Gelijk JOCHEMS, onbezoldigd politieambtenaar, belast met de nasporing van oorlogsmisdadigers en collaborateurs te Nieuw-Guinea, een persoon, die op afvraag zegt te zijn:-----

Naam: Johan TOMASOWA;
leeftijd: 28 jaar oud;
beroep: Amb.fus.algstrnr/56677 gedetacheerd School Opleiding Parachutisten;
woon- of verblijfplaats: Hollandia,

Zijt gij bereid de eed af te leggen, dat gij de gehele waarheid en niets dan de waarheid zult zeggen?

----- Ja.-----

Hierop legt getuige op de wijze zijner godsdienstige gezindheid de eed af dat hij de gehele waarheid en niets dan de waarheid zal zeggen.

Ik, verbalisant, lees daarop getuige zijn verklaring, op 9 Januari 1947 ten overstaan van den Auditeur Militair bij de Temporaire Krijgsraad te Hollandia Mr. J.R.F. Apontoweil, afgelegd, voor, waarna ik hem de vraag stel: erkent gij die verklaring te hebben afgelegd?

----- Ja.-----

Gemelde verklaring is enigszinds onduidelijk: "Zijt gij bereid ten overstaan van mij een meer uitvoerigere verklaring af te leggen?"

----- Ja.-----

Waar bevondt gij U tijdens het uitbreken van de oorlog tussen Nederland en Japan?

Op 8 December 1941, was ik als Ambonees fuselier geplaatst bij een Detachement van het K.N.I.L. te Kendari (Celebes). Op 24 Januari 1942, vielen de jappers vanuit zee Kendari binnen en werd ik in de voormiddag van dien dag, krijgsgevangene gemaakt en in de gevangenis van Kendari opgesloten. Nadat ik onafgebroken tot aan 29 April 1942 daarin geïnterneerd was geweest, werd ik door de jappers vrijgelaten, en mocht ik naar mijn woning te Kendari terugkeren. Ongeveertien dagen daaraanvolgend werd ik door enige japanse leden van de Tokketai gearresteerd en opgesloten in het gebouw waarin de Tokketai van Kendari gevestigd was. Ik was namelijk in het bezit van een Nederlandse vlag, die ik in een kist in mijn woning te Kendari verborgen had, hetgeen aan de jappers was bekendgeraakt en welk feit door hun strafbaar was gesteld. Bij een daarop gevolgde huiszoeking in mijn woning werd gemelde vlag gevonden en werd ik gearresteerd en in het gebouw waarin de Tokketai te Kendari gevestigd was, opgesloten.-----

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Na ongeveer drie maanden onafgebroken daarin te zijn opgesloten geweest, werd ik door een japans rechtscollege tot twintig jaren gevangenisstraf veroordeeld en opgesloten gehouden in het gebouw waarin de Tokketai te Kendari gevestigd was. Nadat ik onafgebroken aldaar tot aan de maand Juli 1945, de juiste datum weet ik ni niet meer, opgesloten ben geweest, slaagde ik erin uit gemeld gebouw te ontvluchten en heb ik mij tot aan de komst van de Australiers schuilgehouden in de bossen bij Kendari.

Hebt gij, tijdens gij in de gevangenis te Kendari door de japs gevangen werd gehouden, dus van 24 Januari 1942 tot aan 29 April 1942, enig misdrijf door jappers tegen Indonesiers en of Europeanen zien bedrijven?

Ja, ongeveer een week voor de inval van de jappers te Kendari, kwam een Amerikaans oorlogsschip de haven van Kendari binnenlopen en bleef daar liggen tot op de dag van de inval, dus tot 24 Januari 1942. Ik wist dat gemeld oorlogsschip een Amerikaans schip was, omrede het de Amerikaanse vlag van de achtersteven had wapperenz, zoals ik heb gezien. Den 24 Januari 1942, te om-

streeks half zes uur in de voormiddag verliet gemeld oorlogsschip de haven van Kendari, zoals ik zag. Ongeveer een half uur daaraanvolgend hoorde ik luid kanongebulder uit de richting, waarin het oorlogsschip was vertrokken. Daaruit concludeerde ik, dat gemeld oorlogsschip met de vijand, dus Japan, was slaags geraakt. Kort daarop vielen de japanse landingstroepen Kendari binnen, wat door hen diezelfde morgen veroverd werd en waarbij ik door de jappers krijgsgevangene werd gemaakt en door hen werd geïnterneerd in de gevangenis te Kendari. Kort nadat ik in gemelde gevangenis was opgesloten geworden, zag ik ongeveer 36 blanke mannen, die ieder slechts gekleed waren in een onderbroek onder bewaking van een aantal mij onbekende japanse militairen gemelde gevangenis binnenbrengen en vernam ik dat die 36 mannen, wier namen mij allen onbekend gebleven zijn, de overlevenden waren van de bemanning van het Amerikaanse oorlogsschip, dat dien morgen de haven van Kendari was uitgevaren, waarna het door de jappers tot zinken was gebracht.

Nadat gemelde gevangenen enige tijd in gemelde gevangenis waren opgesloten geweest, zag ik, dat de mij later bekend geworden japanse "Teitjo", NAKAMURA genaamd, aan enige mij onbekende jappers opdracht gaf om de Amerikaanse gevangenen hun respectievelijke handen op hun respectievelijke te binden, hetgeen gebeurde, zoals ik zag, waarna zij in groepjes door NAKAMURA voornoemd werden verhoord in een gebouwtje, dat zich op een afstand van ongeveer dertig meter van gemelde gevangenis bevond. Nadat zij allen verhoord waren werden hunne handen weer losgemaakt zoals ik zag. Gedurende die Amerikanen door NAKAMURA verhoord werden heb ik niet gezien of op een andere wijze bemerkt, dat zij mishandeld werden. Te omstreeks vier uur in de namiddag van dienzeliden dag, dus op den 24 Januari 1942, moesten alle Amerikanen op last van NAKAMURA aantreden zo zoals ik zag en hoorde, waarop Nakamura van een stuk papie

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pier een aantal namen voorlas, die waarschijnlijk op die Ame-
 rikanen betrekking hadden, althans zag en hoorde ik, dat na-
 elke naam die door NAKAMURA afgeroepen werd een Amerikaan
 uittrad, en opzij van de groep ging staan. Nadat Nakamura aldus
 een zeventiental namen had afgeroepen, waarna zeventien Ameri-
 kanen waren uitgetreden, zag ik dat op last van Nakamura laats
 bedoelde Amerikanen hun beide handen op hun respectievelijke
 ruggen gebonden werden, waarna zij onder bewaking van mij on-
 bekende japanse militairen in een voor de gevangenis staan-
 de vrachtauto werden geleid. Daarna kregen ik en nog elf ander-
 re gevangenen opdracht om met patjols en schoppen in een tweed-
 de vrachtauto te stappen. ik zag daarop dat de mij bekende
 jappers FURKAWA, NAKAMURA, Fudjimoto-Gotjo, Hamagami-Gotjo en
 Kawamura-Gotjo in een evencens gereedstaande luxe-auto stap-
 ten, waarna het transport bestaande uit voormelde drie motor-
 voertuigen wegreed in de richting naar Amaito (Kendari 2).
 Ik weet zeker dat FURKAWA voornoemd de hoogste in rang was
 bij die gelegenheid, doch zijn juiste rang is mij onbekend. ---
 Te Amaito aangekomen, moesten ik en de elf anderen gevangenen
 op aanwijzing van NAKAMURA drie kuilen graven, iedere kuil
 ongeveer twee meter lang, anderhalve meter breed en een meter
 diep, hetgeen wij deden. Nadat vermelde drie kuilen waren ge-
 reed gekomen, zag ik dat op last van Nakamura alle Amerikanen
 geblinddoekt werden en zag ik dat op aanwijzing van NAKAMURA
 FUDJIMOTO, HAMAGAMI en KAWAMURA ieder met een getrokken zwaard
 bij een der kuilen ging staan, waarop de Amerikanen een voor
 een op aanwijzing van NAKAMURA werden onthoofd. Ik heb niet
 gezien, dat FURKAWA die de hoogste in rang van de jappers
 bij die gelegenheid was, enige maatregel nam, om die executie
 te doen stoppen of te voorkomen. Nadat alle zeventien Ameri-
 kanen door Fudjomoto, Hamagami en Kawamura waren onthoofd,
 waarna hun lichamen in de drie kuilen waren gegooid, kregen wij
 opdracht van NAKAMURA om de kuilen dicht te gooien hetgeen
 wij deden. Daarna werden wij naar de gevangenis teruggebracht.
 Waarom die zeventien Amerikanen door de japs gedood zijn ge-
 worden is mij onbekend gebleven en weet ik niet of zij al-
 dan niet door een japans rechtscollege zijn ter dood veroor-
 deeld. -----

De overlevende 19 Amerikanen bleven ongeveer veertien dagen
 in gemelde gevangenis opgesloten, waarna zij allen door mij
 onbekende japs werden weggehaald en naar ik bij geruchte
 vernam, tewerkgesteld in de nikkelmijnen te PAMALA (CELEBES)
 Nadien heb ik nooit meer iets van hen gehoord of gezien. -----

Op of omstreeks 28 Mei 1942, tijdens ik in het gebouw waarin
 de Tokketai te Kendari gevestigd was, door de japs werd gevan-
 gengehouden, werden zoals ik zag, door mij onbekende japanse
 militairen ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ personen ~~gemeld~~ gebouw van de Tokketai
 binnengebracht. Gemelde groep personen bestond uit tien blanke
 mannen, vier maleiers en drie chinezen. Ik vernam van een dier
 maleiers die Mardjono was genaamd dat hij en vorenbedoelde
 groep van zeventien personen deel hadden uitgemaakt van een
 bemanning van een Engels koopvaardij-schip, dat door de jappers
 enige weken tevoren in de buurt van Tjilatjap tot zin-
 ken was gebracht, waarna zij waren opgepikt door een japans
 schip dat hen naar Kendari had gebracht, alwaar zij in het
 gebouw van de Tokketai waren opgesloten. Ongeveer een week daar-

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daaraan volgend, werden voormelde zeventien personen, op last van NAKAMURA voornoemd, die persoonlijk aanwezig was en aanwijzingen gaf, onder bewaking van mij onbekende japanse militairen in een voor het gebouw van de Tokketai gereserveerde staande vrachtauto geleid. Ik en een aantal andere gevangenen werden eveneens met patjols en schoppen in een andere vrachtauto gebracht, waarop gemelde twee vrachtauto's vertrokken in de richting naar AMAITO. Ik zag, dat in een luxe auto de mij bekende jappers NAKAMURA, ABE, die tot de Tokketai te Kendari behoorde, en het mij van naam onbekende hoofd van de Tokketai van Kendari, ons volgden.-----
 Te Amaito aangekomen moesten wij op aanwijzing van NAKAMURA op een afstand van ongeveer dertig meter verwijderd van de plaats waar de zeventien Amerikanen begraven waren, twee kuilen maken, die ieder respectievelijk ongeveer lang twee- breed anderhalve- en diep een meter waren, hetgeen wij deden. Daarna zag ik dat alle zeventien personen geblinddoekt werden, waarna die zeventien personen op aanwijzing van NAKAMURA door twee mij van naam onbekende japs werden onthoofd, waarna hun lichamen in gemelde twee kuilen werden gegooid, waarna die kuilen door ons op last van NAKAMURA werden gedicht. Daarna werden wij weer naar het gebouw van de Tokketai te Kendari teruggebracht.-----
 Ik weet niet de reden waarom die zeventien personen door de japs werden onthoofd en weet ik ook niet of zij al- dan niet door een japans rechtscollege ter dood zijn veroordeeld.-----

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Daarop legt getuige een verklaring af, geheel gelijklopend aan de verklaringen die hij op 20-en 21 Maart ten overstaan van Mr. Thomas' C. FISHER, Prosecutor, Legal Section GHQ, SCAP, Manila Branch had afgelegd, waarop ik, verbalisant, getuige de vraag stelt:

Welke van de verklaringen is nu de juiste, die gij ten overstaan van Mr. J. R. F. Apontoweil, ~~de~~, of die gij ten overstaan van Mr. Thomas' C. FISHER en mij hebt afgelegd?

LTT drie doorbalngen 775011

De verklaring die ik ten overstaan van Mr. Thomas' C. FISHER en U heb afgelegd ~~is~~ de enige juiste. In de verklaring die ik ten overstaan van Mr. Apontoweil heb afgelegd, heb ik de verschillende feiten door elkaar gehaald en heb ik dus een onnauwkeurige verklaring afgelegd. Ik verzoek U dus beleefd, die verklaring ongedaan te maken.-----

Zijn U nog meer misdrijven ~~te maken~~ tegen Geallieerden piloten en of zeelieden bekend?

----- Neen.-----

Na voorlezing en voorhouding verklaart getuige te blijven volharden bij zijn afgelegde verklaring, ten bewijze waarvan hij deze verklaring met mij, verbalisant ondertekent.

de getuige

Thausowt.

de verbalisant.

Geppelent.

Noot van de verbalisant:

Getuige maakt op mij de indruk dat hij door de vele verhoren ter zake enig

5
zins in de war is geraakt, zodat het mogelijk is, dat hij door het verlies van een juiste voorstelling der feiten, zijn vroeger afgelegde verklaring herroept.

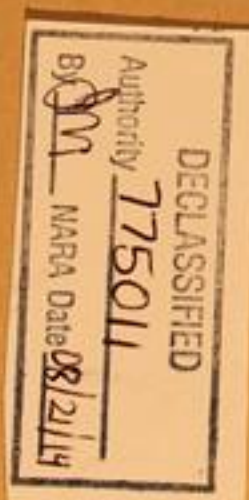
De verbalisant

G.G. Jochems.

Hiervan op de eed bij de aanvaarding mijner bediening afgelegd, opgemaakt dit proces-verbaal te Hollandia den 19 Juni 1947.

De Verbalisant voornoemd

G.G. Jochems.
G.G. Jochems.



Op heden, Donderdag 9 Januari 1900 zevenenvaertig, scheen voor mij, Mr. J.R.F. Apontoweil, Auditeur-Militair bij den T rairan Krijgsraad te Hollandia, naar aanleiding van zijn rapport d November 1946, te mijnen kantore de mij onbekende persoon van: -----
 JOHAN TOMASOWA, geboren te Meester Cornelis op 29 August 1917, thans als fuselier gedetacheerd bij de S(chool) O(pleiding) P chutisten) te Hollandia, stamboeknummer 36677, te Hollandia woonacht die, nadat hem ernstig vermaand was de waarheid en niets dan de waar heid te zeggen en hem gewezen was op het gewicht der doel hem af te gen eed, op de hieronder volgende vragen heeft geantwoord, als daarnev staat vermeld:-----

1. Waar waart gij bij de komst der Japanners en waar hebt gij alzoo tij dens de Japansche bezetting gezeten?
 1. In 1941 werd ik als militair geplaatst bij het Detachement te Kendari (Celebes); waar ik nog was toen op 24 Januari 1942 de Japanners er binnen trokken. Ik werd tot 29 April 1942 geïnterneerd, daarna vrijgelaten om vervolgens in Augustus 1942 weer voor 100 dagen te worden vastgezet. Na aanloop van deze termijn, werd ik naar aanleiding van een voorval met de Nederlandsche vlag, wederom gearresteerd en tot 20 jaar gevangenisstraf veroordeeld. Omstreeks Juli 1945 werden mijn kameraden en ik ter dood veroordeeld. Ik slaagde er echter in tijdig uit de boei te ontsnappen en daardoor het leven te behouden, aangezien de anderen onthoofd werden. Zij, die ook ontvluchten konden, vonden naar ik vernomen heb, allen den dood in den strijd tegen de extremisten.
2. Wat kunt gij mij vertellen uit eigen aanschouwing van de misdrijven door de Japanners op Europeanen en Indonesiers gepleegd?
 2. Op denzelfden dag van onze capitulatie, dus op 24 Januari 1942 werd omstreeks 7.30 des morgens tusschen Kendari en Boeton, dicht bij het eiland Wawoni een Amerikaansch schip tot zinken gebracht. De nog in leven zijnde Amerikaansche bemanning van ca. 36 man werd gevangen genomen door de Jap, vervolgens werden de handen op de rug gebonden en zoo moest het groepje voor onderzoek naar het TOKETAI-kantoor, waar zij werden ondervraagd door de Japansche tolk OKOEI. Omstreeks 4 uur des namiddags werden ongeveer 17 personen onder toezicht van HAMAGAMI (Gotjo), KAWAMURA (Gotjo), FUDJIMOTO (Gotjo) naar kampong AMAITO geleid, alwaar zij gedwongen werden graven te delven. Toen zij hiermede gereed waren, moesten zij aan de rand van het door hun persoonlijk gedolven graf knielen; zij werden vervolgens geblinddoekt, waarna de Japanner SJOHEISO hun met een Japansch zwaard, het hoofd van de romp sloeg. Eenige mijner kameraden en ik zelf hebben toen de graven moeten dichtgooien. Zooals later bleek, moest steeds een groep de executie bijwonen, om na voltrekking van het vonnis de graven te dichten.
 De namen der slachtoffers zijn mij niet bekend, de naam van het tot zinken gebracht schip ben ik niet te weten kunnen komen, meerdere bijzonderheden over de schuldige Japanners kan ik niet verstrekken, terwijl om de onder antwoord 1. gemelde redenen ik geen getuigen kan noemen, die dit gebeuren kunnen bevestigen.-----
 Omstreeks het einde van Mei 1942 werd een Amerikaansch transportschip nabij Tjilatjap tot zinken gebracht. 17 Personen van de bemanning t.w. drie Chineezzen en 14 Amerikanen werden gevangen genomen en per motorboot naar Kendari overgebracht, waar zij op 28 Mei 1942 arriveerden. Zij werden onmiddellijk gebonden en de Maandag daarop naar Kampong AMAITO gebracht, waar zij des middags om vier uur door den Japanner ABE (Heisjo) van de TOKETAI werden onthoofd. Het verhaal der gevangenneming werd mij door een der Chineezzen verteld, terwijl wat betreft de executie zelve ik als opgenomen in de meergemelde ploeg van "gravendichters" hierbij tegenwoordig had moeten zijn. Ook nu weer geen namen der slachtoffers, geen nadere bijzonderheden over de Jap. ABE en geen getuigen.-----



Op 17 Juni 1944 om circa 13 uur tijdens een geallieerde luchtasval op KENDARI werd een Amerikaansch toestel neergeschoten. VIER personen werd gevangen genomen en naar een kampong in de buurt van KENDARI, genaamd MANDONGA gebracht, waar zij door den Japanner FOEKOEJAMA (hij had een goud streep, zooals van een Majoor KNIL), met het zwaard werden onthoofd.

Namen der Amerikaansche slachtoffers zijn mij niet bekend, terwijl geen levende getuigen bij mijn weten zijn te noemen.

Een Amerikaansche vliegtuig stortte op 19 Juli 1944 in onze buurt neer. Eenige kamponglieden van Konda (Kendari) namen een Officier gevangen, die zij aan den Japanner JOKOJAMA uitleverden. Deze TOKEITAI man bracht de Officier naar Kampong PEWATOE (Kendari), waar hij hem onthoofde. Welke bewoners van Konda aan de uitlevering hebben medegewerkt kan ik niet zeggen.

In November 1944 werd een Amerikaansch vliegtuig boven KENDARI neergeschoten. Dewrakstukken kwamen in de buurt van Kampong SALABANKA terecht, waar door de bevolking de 9 overlevenden gevangen werden genomen en aan de Japanse autoriteiten uitgeleverd. Nadat zij gedurende vier dagen waren vastgezet, werden zij naar Kampong POHARA gebracht, alwaar de Japanner SATO (burger van de HANAKIKAN) hem onthoofde.

Levende getuigen ontbreken voorzover ik weet.

Op 29 December 1944 werd een Amerikaansche dame (naam onbekend) door een onderzeer op het eiland WAWONI aan land gezet. De BOEGINERS BADEANG (uit Wawoni) nam haar gevangen en leverde haar aan de Japanners uit. Zij werkt vier dagen als naaister voor de Jap., waarna men haar naar Kampong MANDONG bracht. Hier werd zij aan een nangkaboom vastgebonden en vervolgens door de Japanner FUDJIMOTO onthoofd. Over dit geval kan den Amb.soldaat K/N.I.L. Latupeirissa, die ik het laatst in Makasser gezien heb, ook het een en ander mededeelen.

Op 14 Januari 1945 werd op het eiland WAWONI wederom een Amerikaansch vliegtuig neergeschoten. Twee personen werden gevangen genomen en aan de Jap. uitgeleverd. Na drie dagen in de gevangenis gezeten te hebben, werden zij door den Japanner SINO onthoofd. Meerdere gegevens omtrent voorval en personen kan ik niet verstrekken.

Op 19 Februari 1945 kwam nabij LASOLO (Kendari) een Amerikaansch vliegtuig neer. Een persoon werd gevangen genomen en 2 dagen in de gevangenis gestopt. Hierna volgde zijn doodschieting door den Japanner NENOEMIA (heistjo). Meerdere bijzonderheden weet ik niet.

Twee personen werden gevangen genomen toen op 29 April 1945 in de buurt van KASELAMPE een Amerikaansch vliegtuig neerstortte. Zij werden naar Kendari getransporteerd, waar zij drie uren aan een onderzoek werden onderworpen. Vervolgens werden zij per pantserwagen naar Kampong RAMBOERAMBOE gereden, waar de Japanner OEKOEI hun het hoofd afsloeg.

Hetzelfde overkwam de drie Amerikanen, die nabij LABOEANG BOEADJA (Kendari) waren neergekomen. Zij werden nl. naar Kampong SALO (Kendari) gebracht en daar op 30 Mei 1945 door den Japanner NAKANURA onthoofd.

3. U verklaart, dat op 24 Januari 1942 zesendertig man werden gevangen genomen, terwijl zeventien werden geexecuteerd. Wat is er met de resteerenden 19 dan gebeurd?

3. Dit kan ik U niet mededeelen. Bovenstaande feiten heb ik U met nauwkeurigheid kunnen rapporteeren, omdat ik tot de ploeg voor het dichtgooien der graven behoorde en dus het een en ander van nabij heb kunnen gade slaan. Wat er met anderen geschiedde, kon ik door mijn positie van gevangene tevens gravendichter niet weten.

4. Hebt gij aan Uw verklaringen nog het een of ander toe te voegen?

4. Neen, dit was alles wat ik U kon vertellen. Ik zou er wel nog even Uw aandacht op willen vestigen, dat ik niet weet of de namen der Japanners juist zijn gespeld. Ik ben op de



klank afgegaan.

- 5. Ik zou nog even van U willen vernemen hoe het mogelijk is, dat gij na zoo'n langen tijd de dagen, uren en namen nog precies weet?
- 5. Ik heb van het een en ander een korte aantekening gemaakt in mijn kladboekje.

Na voorhouding en voorlezing in de Maleische taal verklaart getuige bij zijnn verklaringen te willen volharden, hier niets aan toegevoegd of gewijzigd te willen zien, waarna dit door mij op ambts-eed opgemaakt proces-verbaal met getuige geteekend wordt ter plaatse en op de datum in de aanhef dezes vermeld.

De getuige:
w.g.
(J. Tomasowa).

De Auditeur-Militair,
w.g.
Mr. J.R.F. Apontoweil.

Hierna heeft getuige op de wijze zijner godsdienstige gezindheid in mijn handen de eed afgelegd de waarheid en niets dan de waarheid te hebben medegedeeld.

De beeedigde:
w/g
(J. Tomasowa).

De Auditeur-Militair,
w/g.
Mr. J.R.F. Apontoweil.



Voor eensluitend afschrift.
De Auditeur-Militair,
J. R. F. Apontoweil
Mr. J. R. F. Apontoweil.



PO John TJMIO,

John Tjio, interviewed at the residence of the Assistant-Resident and the Aspirant-Controller at Kendari, Celebes, on the 21st day of November, 1946, after being duly sworn testified in the presence of those named below, as follows:

Present at the interview were

John Tjio

Wim van Keulenburch - Aspirant-Controller

2nd Lt. (Inf.) Goddy Bishop K.N.I.L.

Thomas J. Brown, Prosecutor.

Q. - What is your full name and address?

A. John Tjio - I live at Baoc Baoc on the island of Bouton.

Q. - Were you in Kendari during the months of October and November of 1944?

A. - Yes, I was. I came from Baoc Baoc to Kendari on Oct 5th or 6th 1944.

Q. - What type of work were you doing?

A. - I was working for the Tokkai Tei.

Q. - Did you see any American prisoners of War at ~~OR~~ about this time, in Kendari?

A. - Yes.

#48

Q. - Tell what you know concerning them

A. - In Oct, 1944 I lived in the house of



one Kammang, who was a teacher or goorn. On Oct. 8th he told me that while I was out a Jap soldier from the Tokkai Tai was there looking for me - so I went to Tokkai Tai headquarters.

There I was asked if I could speak English - I told the officer "a little." I was then told to wait, that some captured American P.B.Y. flyers who had been brought down near Salabangka were ^{being} brought by motor-boat to Kendari, and that I was to act as interpreter.

At about 5 P.M. of that day the boat arrived and the Americans were brought to Tokkai Tai Headquarters in a truck

Capt. Taneguchi was standing outside the headquarters with other Japanese officers when the prisoners arrived.

Q. Did Taneguchi personally speak to any of the prisoners when they arrived?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he direct you to ask any questions?

A. He did not. Taneguchi never spoke to the Americans at all, and when they were brought inside for questioning he remained outside.

Q. Can you describe these prisoners as best you can?

A. I have written a description of them on

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a separate sheet which I would like to have attached to this statement.

(To be attached and marked Exhibit A.)

Q. - What happened after the Americans were taken into Headquarters?

A. Under the direction of Abe, I questioned each one of the Americans individually and separately - as to their name, age, rank, station from which they came etc. The questioning lasted about 1½ hours.

When the last man was questioned, Abe went out, and I followed shortly thereafter.

I took notes during the questioning and I gave these notes to Nakamura.

In the group of Americans, I think there was one officer - a Lt. Goodwin - fair eyes, dark straight hair, tall and thin.

One was injured - he had a cut across the bridge of his nose - it had already been bandaged when I saw him. One of the men was John Sommer.

One of the Americans told me that they were Navy flyers, that they were in a P.B.4 plane - that it had crashed in the sea about 1 A.M. - off the Island of Salabangka - that two of the eleven members of the crew had died in the crash.

One of the men came from New Jersey

J.P.



another came from Salt Lake City.

Several days later I was sent to Base Base by the Tookai Tei and when I returned several months later I heard that these nine men had been executed

John Tjio. (PS)

Sworn to before me this
21st day of November, 1946

de adsp. Contr. v Kenderi

Wilkie in lieu brief.

Witnessed by
Thomas J. Connor
C.D.F. BISSCHOP
2nd Lt. Inf.

Netherlands Indies }
Celebes. }
Village of Kenderi

I, John Tjio, being duly Sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of five pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John Tjio.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of Nov. 1946
Wilkie in lieu brief. — adsp. Contr. o. ad. Kenderi.

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5.
I. Huit Goodwin: (niet zoo lang, in beetje mager, oud 24
reukne neus, donkere ogen, en beetje baardachtig
officierspak aan (bruin) ronder schoenen, glad haar

II John Sumner: (slank en hoog, oud 21 j. - een
beetje roodachtig haar, had een navy pak aan
het is ten beetje blauwachtig, rechte neus, verder
geen andere litteekening

III kort, en beetje dik, had een wondje boven de neus en
een beetje golvend haar, blauwe Navy pak aan
geen andere litteekening oud 32 jaar.

IV groot en lang, vorstgebouwd, golvend haar
blauwe Navy pak aan, geen andere litteekening
oud 26 jaar.

V slank en hoog, bruin glad haar, rechte neus
blauwe Navy pak aan, geen andere litteekening
oud 19 j.

VI kort, dik, krullend haar, blonde ogen, blauwe
Navy pak aan, geen andere litteekening
oud 23 j.

VII kort, een beetje dik, donkere krullend haar, blauwe
Navy pak aan, geen andere kenteekening, oud 21 j.

VIII slank, hoog, bruine haren, blauwe Navy pak
aan, blonde ogen, oud 20 j.

IX vorstgebouwd, hoog, ruw glad haar,
blauwe Navy pak aan, geen andere kenteekening
oud 22 j.

John Tjio.



I Rpt Goodwin. (not very tall, a little bit thin...
● age 24 j. dark eyes ● brown service
suit. without shoes, flat hair.

II John Summer: tall and thin; age 21 j; hair color: reddish
blue navy suit (uniform?) straight nose
(chest nut)
no other marks

III short, a little bit fat. an injury on his nose, waving
hair blue navy suit ± 32 j. age.

IV tall, well built, brown hair age 26 j
Navy suit blue waving

V thin and tall, brown hair blue navy suit
± 19 j.

VI short, fat curly hair, fair eyes, blue navy suit
± 23 j.

VII short, a little bit fat. dark curly hair
blue navy suit age 21 j.

VIII tall, thin, brown hair, blue navy suit
fair eyes, age 20 j.

IX strong and tall man, black hair
blue navy suit age 22 j.

John T. W.



Netherlands Indies }
Celebes. } S.S.
Village of Kendari }

I, Wim van Kulenburg, Aspirant
Controller of the Village of Kendari. being duly
sworn on oath, state that I truly translated
the questions and answers given from English
to Malayan and from Malayan to English
respectively and that after being transcribed
I truly translated the foregoing deposition
containing five (5) pages, to the witness;
that the witness thereupon in my presence
affixed his signature thereto.

Wim van Kulenburg X

subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st
day of November, 1946.

Witnessed by
J. J. J. J.

Cody Bishop
C.D.F. BISSCHOP
2nd Lt. Inf.

Certificate:

I, Cody Bishop, 2nd Lt. K. N. I. L. certify
that on the 21st day of November, 1946 personally
appeared before me John Ijio, and according
to Wim van Kulenburg, gave the foregoing answers
to the ~~the~~ several questions set forth therein; that
after his testimony had been transcribed, the said
John Ijio had read to him by the same interpreter
the same and affixed his signature thereto in
my presence.

Cody Bishop
C.D.F. BISSCHOP
2nd Lt. Inf.

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By M NARA Date 08/21/19

NEI-151

VOLUME 2

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DECLASSIFIED
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By *SM* NARA Date 08/21/14

LIST OF PAPERS

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Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
<u>Miscellaneous Document</u>			
1.	Australian Case No. 7, "Beheading of 9 American Naval Aviators At KENDARI, CELEBES, Located on the Eastern coast of Southern Celebes".		
2.	Brief Statement of the Japanese Occupation - time at KENDARI.		
3.	Check Sheet to Netherlands Liaison Office.		
4.	Determination of Status Case No. 7002.		
5.	Identification of Missing Airmen.		
6.	Information Obtained from Tokkei Tai Prison Cell.		
7.	Compliance with Telecon Request		
8.	List of Tokkeitsai Kendarry Personnel		
9.	List of Tokkei Tai Personnel		
10.	Japanese War Criminals		
11.	Names and Present Addresses of YAMADA (FNU) and Eleven (11) Others.		
12.	Locations of ISHII, Keho and SATO, Takeshi		
13.	Location of OSUGA, Toshihira		
14.	Location of MIYUCHI, Kogoro		
15.	Locations of MITAMURA, Seichi and NAKAGAWA, Chiyokichi		
16.	Location of YOSHIDA, Masatoshi		
17.	Organization of Japanese Navy (made by Furukawa, Tomotsu)		
18.	Present Address of OKITSU and Four Others.		
19.	Report on SHIRADO Tokuji, person in question, summoned by you on April 10, 1948.		
20.	Location of KATO, Shiro		
21.	Present Address of ETO, Isao		
22.	Interview with KOBAYASHI, Shigeru		
23.	Information on All Army Units and Personnel Thereof Stationed in Talaud Islands.		
24.	Recovery of Naval Dead at Celebes, Request for.		
25.	Report No. 309, Prosecution of Sazae CHIUMA.		
26.	Recovery Operations, Deceased Personnel.		
27.	Roster of Personnel of Manado TOKKEITAI.		
28.			
29.	Letter from SONOKAWA, Mitsuko to SONOKAWA, Tetsuo		
30.	Report on Investigation and Evidence in Trial of United States vs Tomotsu FURUKAWA, et al.		
31.	Report on Death of SWC.		
32.	Report of Investigation, et al.		
33.	Reports of Reinterment		
34.	Report Concerning the Execution of 9 Americans		
35.	Roster of Personnel of GOHOKU Air Force Unit, Amoto, Celebes.		
36.	Roster of Key Personnel of Civil Government, Kendari, Celebes.		
37.	Rosters of Key Personnel of Civil Government Units, Macassar and Manado, Celebes.		
38.	Roster of Combined Special Landing Party, Sasebo Naval Station.		

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LIST OF PAPERS

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<u>Miscellaneous Document (cont'd)</u>			
39.	Roster of Naval Personnel in Celebes.		
40.	Transmittal of Documents.		
41.	War Crimes Ambon - Murder of U.S. Airman John Miller at Hitobama.... Check Sheet		
42.	AGRS Records - Check Sheet from S. MELVILLE Hussey		
43.	Certificate of S.D. Emannels.		
44.	Information from W.O. Hitson.		
45.	Request for Information.		

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 Authority 775011
 BY DM NARA Date 08/21/14

DA 6

FOR COL. CARPENTER

RE FEC 10, TELECON 15 OCT. THE MEMBERS
OF THE CREW OF PBY-5 AIRPLANE, BUREAU NO. 230;
WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN 5 FET 42 WERE:

BULL, LIEUTENANT (JG) RICHARD, 81658, USNR
HARGRAVE, ENSIGN WILLIAM WALKER,

83378, USNR

BEAN, LLOYD CHARLES, 316 62 21, AMM2C, USN

CUSACK, RALPH ROGER, 372 14 84, RM3C, USN

MULLER, ROBERT ELMO, 356 15 14 AMM2C, USN

NELSON, CLAUD LUTHER, 310 90 50, RM1C, USN

OLIVER, HERBERT LEE, 359 78 42, ACMM, USN

SHARP, CLIFF ALTON, 356 18 22, AMM3C, USN

LIEUT. (JG) BULL, OLIVER AND BEAN WERE
REPORTED DEAD BY ENSIGN HARGRAVE, AND CUSACK
AND SHARP WERE PRESUMED DEAD BY THE SECRETARY
OF THE NAVY. SHARP JUMPED FROM THE PLANE
BEFORE IT LANDED AND WAS NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

NO STATEMENT IS ON FILE BY NELSON. EX-
TRACT OF PARAGRAPHS FROM HARGRAVE'S STATEMENT
ARE BEING AIRMAILED TODAY AS FIRST INDORSE-
MENT TO NAVY DEPARTMENT LETTER RECEIVED ON THIS
SUBJECT.

(END OF ITEM)



Ender

*I will give
you the next
page that con-
in file*

Telcon 19 Nov 47

NEI-151

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FEC ITEM 10 FROM CO CARPENTER
ONE HARDGRAVES AND ONE NELSON SURVIVED
THE CRASH OF THE AMERICAN NAVY PBY-5-2304
ON 5 FEB 1942 AT HITOELAMA, NORTH AMBON,
CELEBES ISLAND. REQUEST WE BE FURNISHED WITH
THE MISSING AIRCREW REPORT AND WITH AFFIDAVITS
FROM HARDGRAVES AND NELSON CONCERNING
THE FATE OF THE REMAINDER OF THE CREW.
REQUEST PARTICULAR DETAILS CONCERNING THE
DEATHS OF RALPH ROGERS -CUSAK AND JOHN MULLER
WHO WERE PRESUMABLY TWO OF THE CREWMEN EXECUTED.
(END OF ITEM)

LEGAL SECTION
INV. DIV.

FILE NO: 713 SERIAL NO.
INITIALS *mm*

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By *mm* NARA Date 08/21/14

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
LEGAL SECTION

12 October 1947
APO 500

SUBJECT: Request for Information.

TO : Chief of the Investigation Division, Legal Section.

1. Request that the Civil Affairs Division, Washington, 25, D. C. be contacted to secure information necessary for completion of Investigations.
2. Request that the Naval Department be contacted for a Missing Air Crew Report on American FBY-5-2304 which crashed on 5 February 1942 at Hitoelama, North Ambon, Celebes Islands. Request that affidavits from HARDGRAVES (FNU) and NELSON (FNU) who were crewmen be secured concerning the fate of the remainder of the crew. Request full and detailed facts concerning the cause of the deaths and the individuals responsible for the deaths of Ralph Rodger CUSACK and John MULLER supposedly two men of the crew who were murdered.
3. Request that this information be sent via of the Tele-conference scheduled for 16 October 1947.
4. Request that this information be directed to Inv. Div. Case # 713.

LEGAL SECTION	
INV. DIV.	
FILE NO. <u>713</u>	SERIAL NO. _____
INITIALS <u>W.R.H.</u>	

William R. Hill
WILLIAM R. HILL

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>775011</u>
By <u>SM</u> NARA Date <u>08/21/14</u>

BASIC: Ltr. Gen Hdqrs Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers, APO 500
Ref: AG 013.3 Dtd 11 Sep 47. Subj: Transmittal of Documents.

293 (11 Sep 47) 1st Ind. 4-HLB/sa.
HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE, INDIA-BURMA ZONE, APO
465, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y. Calcutta, India. 17 December 1947.

TO: The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
General Headquarters,
APO 500 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

1. Attention is invited to attached copy of letter file 314.6
(30 Nov 46) this headquarters, subject: Reports of Reinterment, which
furnishes all the information given to our Search and Recovery Team at
the time the remains were removed from Kendari, Celebes, Netherland East
Indies.

FOR THE ZONE COMMANDER:

W. O. Hutson
W. O. HUTSON.
Captain, AGD.
Adjutant.

6 Incls:
Incls: 1-5 w/d
Incls: 6 Copy of letter dated 30 Nov 46.



A TRUE COPY:

George D. Redden, Jr.
GEORGE D. REDDEN, JR.
Captain, Infantry

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
INDIA-BURMA ZONE
APO 465
C/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

LB/ea

314.6 (30 Nov 46).

Calcutta, India.
30 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Reports of Reinterment.

TO : The Office of The Quartermaster General,
Army Service Forces, War Department, Washington 25, D.C.
ATTN: Memorial Division.

1. Attached hereto are six (6) reports of reinterment and dental charts for the following deceased personnel, whose remains were recovered from Celebes, Netherlands East Indies and reinterred at the U.S. Military Cemetery, Barrackpore, India:

Nilva, Jake Henry	AMM 2c USN	6383193
Goodwin, William Francis Jr.	Lt (jg) USNR	278470
Harbecke, Harvey Edward	AMM 1c USN	3723114
Cart, Raymond Lawrence	AMM 3c USN	8672672
Sommer, Joseph John	ARM 1c USN	4038777
Unknown X-203		

The remains of Sommer were recovered from Mondonga, near Kendari, Celebes. The other remains, were recovered from a hill in the rear of the Dutch Military Barracks, Kendari. Pieces of U.S. Navy clothing on one of the remains removed from this hill bore the Laundry mark of Raymond Lawrence Cart.

2. Information received from the Naval Liaison Unit, Western Pacific, APO 707 reveals the following eleven (11) members as having been aboard a PBV plane which failed to return from armed reconnaissance flight in the vicinity of Celebes Island, on 2 October 1944:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank or Rating</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>
Goodwin, William Francis Jr.	Lt (jg) USNR	278470
Kuhlman, Arthur Wm.	Ensign, USNR	326205
Schenck, John Putnam	Lt USNR	125932
Cart, Raymond Lawrence	AMM 3c USNR	8672672
Harbecke, Harvey Edward	AMM 1c USN	3723114
McMaster, Edwin Charles	AMM 3c USNR	8513602
Nilva, Jake Henry	AMM 2c USN	6383193
Price, Walter Grant	AMM 1c USN	3566084
Schilling, Paul Edward	AOM 1c USN	2388974
Sommer, Joseph John	ARM 1c USN	4038777
Zollinger, Henry Theodore	ARM 2d USN	6343927

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NEI-151

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Authority 775011
BXM NARA Date 08/21/19

Ltr. Headquarters, American Graves Registration Service, India-Burma Zone,
APO 465, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y. Calcutta, India. File 314.6 Dated:
30 November 1946, Subject: Reports of Reinterment (Continued).

A copy of the Australian Case No. 7 received along with the above letter is attached as inclosure #7, wherein the following details are given:

"On or about 1 October 1944, a PBY plane was damaged by anti-aircraft fire and force landed along the coast of Salabunk, Celebes, that nine (9) survivors from this plane came ashore in a rubber dinghy, were captured and taken to Kendari by the Japanese and beheaded on or about 12 December 1945 by order of Capt. Tanaguchi. Five of these individuals were beheaded at Kendari (Lt. Schilling being one of them); and one at Mondonga and the remaining three at the Kendari Air Field about 10 miles from Kendari. The graves of the latter three have not been located, which, according to the Japanese version, were blown up in the bombing of the Kendari Airfield and it was doubtful if these remains could be recovered".

3. A thorough search by our Search and Recovery Teams both in Kendari and Mondonga resulted in the discovery of the remains of only six of these nine men. No where in the War Crimes Reports is mention made as to what happened to the other two individuals who were aboard this PBY plane.

4. Comparison of Dental Charts taken at the time of reinterment of these remains at Barrackpore, with the charts furnished this headquarters by the Naval Liaison Unit, was made by the Medical Officer assigned to this headquarters, who positively identified five of them as the personnel listed in paragraph 1 above. The Medical Officer is of the opinion that there is some doubt about the positive identify of the body buried as Unknown X-203 through circumstantial evidence and interrogation by Lt. Mitane of the War Crimes (see paragraph 3 of the remarks section of inclosure #7) definitely establishes the identity of this unknown as SCHILLING. It is requested that further scrutiny of the charts be made by your office and the results thereof be furnished this headquarters.

5. Acknowledgement of receipt of the reports of reinterment is requested.

FOR THE ZONE COMMANDER:

W. O. HUTSON
Captain, AGD
Adjutant.

7 Incls:

Incls 1-6 WD QMC Form 1042 with Dental Charts
(both Navy and this Hq.)

Incl # 7 Ltr dtd 19 June 46 from Naval Liaison
Unit, Western Pacific, APO 707.

cc:

Commander Officer, AGRS Area Command, Western
Pacific, APO 707 - in compliance with paragraph 2
and 3 of Hq WESPAC letter referred to as Inclosure #7.



A TRUE COPY:

George D. Redden, Jr.
GEORGE D. REDDEN, JR.
Captain, Infantry

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
NAVAL LIAISON UNIT, APO 707

19 June 1946

From : Naval Liaison Officer, AFWESPAC
To : Commanding Officer, Detachment United States Army in India, APO 885

Subject: Recovery of Naval Dead at Celebes, Request For

Reference (a) Australian Case No. 7

Enclosure (A) Copy of reference (a)
(B) Elevel Dental Records (NavMed H-4), re: Australian Case No. 7.

1. The records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, show the following named personnel were members of a PBY plane (Squadron VPB 29), which failed to return from armed reconnaissance flight, in the vicinity of Celebes Island, 2 October 1944:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank or Rating</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Next of Kin</u>	<u>Religion</u>
GOODWIN, William Francis Jr	Lt (jg) USNR	278470	Valerie E. Goodwin (wife) 46 Sterling Highway "Nedlands", Perth, Western Australia	Catholic
KUHLMAN, Arthur Wm.	Ensign, USNR	326205	Mr. & Mrs. Arthur H. Kuhlman (Parents) 809 B. South Osage Ave. Inglewood, Calif.	Protestant
SCHENCK, John Putnam	Lt. USNR	125932	Mr. & Mrs. William P. Schenck (Parents) 222 Lantwyn Lane Narberth, Penna	Presbyterian
CART, Raymond Lawrence	AMM 3c, USNR	8672672	Ralph Owen Cart (Father) Paris Crossing, Ind.	Christian
HARBECKE, Harvey Edward	AMM 1c USN	3723114	Helen Harbecke (Mother) 201 Swink Avenue, Fowler, Colorado	Protestant
MCMASTER, Edwin Charles	ARM 3c, USNR	8513602	James McMaster (Father) 4530 S. Richmond Street Chicago, Illinois	Protestant

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BPM NARA Date 08/21/19

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank or Rating</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Next to Kin</u>	<u>Religion</u>
NILVA, Jake Henry	AMM2c, USN	6383193	Sarah Nilva (Mother) c/o Mrs. Manley H. Frisch 1830 Hillcrest Avenue St. PAUL, Minnesota	Jewish
PRICE, Walter Grant	AMM 1c, USN	3566084	Roy L. Price (Father) Box 203, Pampa, Texas	Methodist
SCHILLING, Paul Edward	AOM 1c, (T)USN	2388974	Jacob G. Schilling (Father) 35 College Street Clinton, New York	Catholic
SOMMER, Joseph John	ARM 1c, USN	4038777	Francis, August Sommer Cox USN USS PITT (APA 223) c/o FPO San Francisco California	Catholic
ZOLLINGER, Henry	ARM 2c, USN	6343927	Theodore J. Zollinger, (Father, Box 101, St. Matthews, Kentucky	Catholic

2. Although Australian Case No. 7 reports the beheading of only 9 American Naval Flight personnel, the Bureau's records indicate the plane carried a crew of eleven. It is requested a search be made for these remains, the bodies exhumed, identification made by a check against enclosure (B) (Dental Records) and reinterment be made in a USAF Cemetery.

3. It is further requested this unit be kept advised as to the progress of this case and be furnished copies of Report of Interment when made.

J. W. FECHTER,
Lt(jg)(MC), USN
Naval Liaison Officer

cc:
BUMED (w/o incls)

A TRUE COPY:

George D. Redden, Jr.
GEORGE D. REDDEN, JR.
Captain, Infantry.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

HAROLD B. McNEMAR
Captain, AGD

- 2 -

C O P Y



P6-2/rhg

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

26 February 1946

SUBJECT: Australian Case No.7, "Beheading of 9 American Naval Aviators
At KENDARI, CELEBES, Located on the Eastern coast of Southern
Celebes".

INFORMANT Flight Lieutenant M.T.O'SHEA.

The following information was given by Flight Lieutenant M.T.OSHEA,
now assigned to the 11th Group Headquarters, Morotai, on 26 Feb 1946.

DATE OF ATROCITY: 10 or 12 December 1944

PLACE : KENDARI Prison Barracks: the victims were buried there.

VICTIMS : (9) members of the US Naval PBY crew two of whom were
identified as D.E.SCHILLING of Clinton, New York,
Serial Number 2388974, and J.J.SOMMER, of 27 Concord
Avenue, Maplewood, New Jersey.

KNOWN PERPETUATORS: Capt. TANAGUCHI (first name unknown to informant)
Japanese Naval Commander of the Japanese TOKEI TAI
(Japanese Military Police) at KENDARI.

Admiral OSUGI (first name can be obtained by informant),
Commander of the Japanese Naval Base at Makassar at
the time of the atrocity.

The executioners were as follows :

Sub Lt. CHUMA
W/O TANAKA
Lt. MITANE (Reported as having killed Schilling)

Sub. Lt. YAMAMOTO
Sub. Lt. OGAWA

(first names of above executioners will be obtained
by informant)

These executioners are now in custody at the British War Criminals
Compound at Makassar, located at MANDAI, 9 miles from Makassar. Sub.Lt.CHUMA
went to Borneo before the surrender and his present whereabouts are unknown.



EYE WITNESS:

Informant does not have the names of all eye-witnesses, but states that there were about four or five eye-witnesses to this beheading, which eye-witnesses are Japanese now in custody. The eye-witnesses which gave informant that he believes to be most relevant information is a Japanese civilian by the name of SATO who was present at the beheading of five of the fliers and has given a complete signed statement on the killing and names of the perpetrators. No statement has been taken from any of the other eye-witnesses or perpetrators to date.

REMARKS:

These victims were on a PBY which was engaged in a mission in KENDARI Harbour on or about 1 October 1944. It was damaged by anti-aircraft fire and force-landed on the sea along the coast near SALABUNK, CELEBES, about 30 miles from KENDARI. It was not known how many were aboard this PBY at that time, but survivors came ashore in RUBBER DINGHY on or about 1 October 1944 and were captured by members of the Japanese Army or Navy, unit unknown, and were taken to KENDARI and placed in custody by the TOKEI TAI there. On 10 or 12 December 1946 these 9 American Aviators were beheaded by order of Capt TANAGUCHI who is now in custody by the British War Criminals Compound at Makassar.

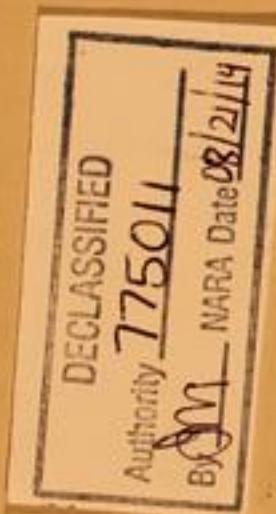
Informant interviewed Capt TANAGUCHI on or about 29 December 1945 at which time he admitted that he had ordered the execution of these men, but stated that he was acting on orders from Admiral OSUGI.

Each of the five executioners named above is alleged to have executed at least one aviator each and Lt. MITANE is reported by one Japanese now in custody to have executed Lt. SCHILLING (name of this Japanese informant can obtain).

Informant explains that he had made a partial official investigation of this atrocity in connection with his duties as casual officer and war crimes investigator for the RAAF. He further states that the executioners mentioned above were responsible for the beheading of the five of the nine aviators. These five aviators were executed by members of the KENDARI Guard Unit of the Japanese TOKEI TAI. One of these groups of five executed is believed to have been SCHILLING.

Bodies of these groups of five US Aviators have not been disinterred but informant knows the definite location of their graves.

One of the remaining four was executed at a place called MANDONGA and buried there and the location of that grave is known; the other three were executed at the KENDARI Airfield, about 10 miles from KENDARI, and buried there. The graves of the latter three have not been located yet. The Japanese information had it that they were blown up in the bombing of the airfield and it is doubtful whether or not these bodies can be recovered.



Perpetrators of the execution of the aviators at MANDONGA were members of the Torpedo Assembly Unit of the Japanese Imperial Navy which had its headquarters at the time of this atrocity at KENDARI. Names of these perpetrators are unknown. The perpetrators of the beheading of the three aviators at the KENDARI airfield were members of the Japanese Air Corps. They executed two of these three remaining aviators and the remaining one was executed by the airfield defense unit, the anti-aircraft unit. Names of the perpetrators of this group of three aviators are unknown but can be found according to informant.

One of the victims had a watch and this is reported to be in the possession of Capt TANAGUCHI who was questioned regarding this but denied possession. Native witnesses probably will have to be interviewed in regards to this case although they have given basic information to informant regarding capture and detention of these aviators. So far as known there are no witnesses other than Japanese to the execution.

Between 20 or 30 members of the Japanese TOKEI TAI stationed at KENDARI at the time of this atrocity are being detained in the British War Crimes Compound at Makassar. This group of detained prisoners includes all known members of the TOKEI TAI at KENDARI at the time of the atrocity. It is a possibility that other Japanese now in custody may be implicated in this atrocity. Informant states that to date he has no leads as to the names of the perpetrators or commanders of the units which killed the aviators at MANDONGA and three aviators at KENDARI airfield.

Informant has names of natives witnesses and can furnish them to our investigators.

Informant, Flight Lieutenant M.T. O'SHEA, states that he expects to be assigned to a boat which will patrol the area around the eastern islands of Netherlands Indies for two or three months and will be willing to cooperate and work with our investigators in investigating this case if arrangements are made for his attachment to these duties.

SHELDON A. KEY
Lt. Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ ROBERT B. WOLFE,
1st Lt., Infantry
Actg Add Adj Gen.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/t/ HAROLD B. McNEEMAR
Captain, AGD

A TRUE COPY:

George D. Redden, Jr.
GEORGE D. REDDEN, JR.
Captain, Infantry

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
FAR EASTERN ZONE

GSQMM 293

CRHM/gyd
APO 707
19 March 1947

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation

TO : Legal Section, Manila Branch, APO 900
Attn: Mr. William Yard

Forwarded herewith is a true copy of the report of operations for search and recovery of American Deceased personnel in the Celebes, Netherlands East Indies, some of whom have been reported killed by the Japanese.

1 Incl: as indicated.

James A. Murphey
JAMES A. MURPHEY
Colonel, OMC
Commanding Officer

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

BY *BM*

NARA Date 08/21/14

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(32)

#2740

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
MAKASSAR, CELEBES, NEI.

20 October 1946

SUBJECT: Recovery operations, deceased personnel.

TO: Commanding General, United States Armed Forces,
Wespac, Manila, P.I.

1. Following is a report of my operations for search and recovery of American deceased personnel in the Celebes, N.E.I. since 28 August 1946:

Unidentified U.S. Airman, buried in beach grave, Soepa Bay, Pare Pare. A group of five P-38 planes strafed Para Pare on 13 May 45, one of which was shot down over the bay. Pilot killed in crash and recovered from bay three days afterwards. Was horribly mutilated by Japs and natives, and left untended on beach for about six days, at which time buried by natives. Left leg cut off in crash and buried on beach about 15 miles NW of Pare Pare. At first believed to be F/O Rodney C. Neilson reported a casualty on 13 May 45, however, later investigations with your headquarters reveals Neilson crashed in your area. Plane in shallow water in bay and we hope to dive for it to determined number and eventually establish identity this man.

Pequillia, Lucio (NMI) Retired from 24th Cavalry, P.S. Died 5 Jan 42 aboard U.S. Hospital ship, Makassar, from wounds received in Philippines. Right arm amputated. Body recovered from Section E, Row 2, Grave 344, Makassar Civil Cemetery, 4 Sep 46.

Dayen, Salvador (NMI ASN 9779 Philippine Army, Corp, 13th Infantry. Died 5 Jan 42 aboard U.S. Hospital ship, Makassar, from wounds received in Philippines. Right fore-arm amputated. Body recovered from Section E, Row 2, Grave 347, Makassar Civil Cemetery, on 4 Sep 46.

Unidentified U.S. Airman. Killed in plane crash near Manado, date of death unknown. Remains showed evidence of charred flesh. Found in mass grave at Toemarus Sepoetan, near Manado. Body exhumed by Aust. War Graves and sent to Morotai on 19 Sep 45. Very little of remains could be found. Buried Grave BB-12. Recovered from Morotai on 30 Sep 46.

Remains of 10 known Americans recovered from Manado on 4 September 46.

1. E. Knight (no further information)
2. Edward C. DeLong, USNR (Dog tag in grave)
3. J. Chalker or J.C. Halker (no further info.)
4. H. Peacock (no further information)
5. Bond Murray, USNR (Dog tag in grave)
6. Rev. Edward MacMahon (No further information)
7. Rev. Michael Braun (no further information)
8. Rev. Paul Drone (no further information)
9. Palaneo (Philippino) (NMI) (no further information)
10. Cumana (Philippino) (NMI) (No further information).

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Authority 775011

BY M NARA Date 08/21/14

Celebes recovery operations (cont'd)

Place of death: Saris Manada, Celebes Islands.
Circumstances surrounding their execution:

A party of twelve (12) men escaped from Katabatoo, Mindanao Island. They were captured on the Isle of Banka by a man named Jacob Kobis, during the latter part of June 42 and were turned over to the Japanese. During the skirmish with the natives, one man by the name of John Amos Emery, was killed and his body thrown into the sea.

The remaining 11 members of this party were taken to Manado, one man escaped, name unknown, was later captured by Japs and beheaded on 25 Aug 42.

The above 10 members of this party were beheaded at a typical Japanese garden party on 2 July 42, in the garden of Lie Boen Yat, Saris Manado. Information on this case was obtained from Dutch Military and civil authorities at Manado. They are still working on this and will let us know the results later on.

Burgess, James O, O-753325, 2nd Lt, 500th Bomb. Sqdn.
Co-pilot of B-25D1 No. 41-30278 which crashed on 2 Sep 44 at Tomohon. Brutally tortured for many days before he was finally beheaded by Japs. Exact date of execution not determined, but sometime during Sept, Oct or Nov. 44. He had been reburied several times by Japs, body recovered from mass grave. Toemarris-Soepeotin, by Australian War Graves Unit. Reburied grave BB-4, Morotai 17 Nov 45. Recovered by me on 6 Sep 46.

Lay, Allen W, 2nd Lt, O-759625
Greger, Arthur L, 2nd Lt, O-765484
Turner, John (NMI) S/Sgt, 35126551
LaBoy, Raymond A, S/Sgt, 12060434
Walker, Ray S, S/Sgt, 3844244 - these five men were crew members of Burgess. All five were killed in crash of plane and were buried at scene of crash. Clothing, personal effects later removed from bodies by various investigating teams. Buried at Makawidi, Lambeh Strait, near Manada. Bodies recovered by Aust. War Graves and were removed by me from Morotai on 6 Sep 46.

Brandriff, John R, O-754586, 1st. Lt, 339th Fighter Sqdn. Died in plane crash, P-38 J8J 12 Sep 44. Piniki-Bawar, Recovered from Grave D-2, Morotai.

Everhart, Lee R, O-663027, rank unknown. Killed in plane crash 11 or 12 Oct 44 at Piniki-Bawar. Recovered from Grave DA-1, Morotai..

- 2 -



Celebes recovery operations (cont'd)

Richardson, Grady H. 18135352, T/Sgt, 320th Bomb. Sqdn. Killed in parachute fall from B-24-J No. 42-73195, 3 Sep 44 at Fangu, 2 mi. W. of Langoan Drome, near Manado. Grave DA-12 Morotai.
Mahaney, Edward J, O-681450, 2nd Lt. Pilot of above plane.
Sikes, Samuel H, 34444452, S/Sgt, member of above crew.
Smith, Charles O, 39321532, S/Sgt, member of above plane.

This plane burned for two days after crashing, and from all accounts given by natives and Dutch military and civilian authorities the rest of the crew listed below were cremated in the flames:

Moore, Donald W, O-1686253, 2nd Lt.
Gross, John R, O-685934, 2nd Lt.
Luck, Byron B, T/122861, F/O.
Colunga, Francisco, J., 39851623, T/Sgt.
Showers, William A. 13091659, S/Sgt.
Gates, Robert T, 39203567, S/Sgt.

Bodies of Richardson, Mahaney, Sikes and Smith were recovered from Morotai on 6 Sep 46.

Unidentified Airman. Killed in P-38 No. 8558 on 12 Sep 44, 1 mi. S. of Tontalets, near Manado. Buried scene of crash. Recovered from DA-4, Morotai. No futher information can be obtained on this man.

Unidentified Airman. Galala, Halmsheras. Cause of death unknown, plane crash or murdered by Japs. Date of death 23 Feb 44. From BC-15, Morotai. Navy chart: 127 Deg. 52 mins. E, 1 Deg. 50 Min. N. Jap marker over grave. No other information available.

Unidentified Airman. Died Lalabata, Halmsheras 3 Oct 44. Killed in plane crash. Plane marked as follows: LCTR & RH (B D R) 43376. Single engine type. Body partly cremated by Japs. From Grave BD 13, Morotai.

Unidentified Airman, Gurua Village, Halmsheras. Believed killed in plane crash or murdered by Japs. Died 6 Dec 44. On engine mounting: ASCO 301575 Serial No. 1011. Grave BC-16, Morotai.

Archin, M. (?) Atemboea, Cause of death unknown. 18 Dec 41. Information obtained from Controleur of Atemboea (Van Beloe) who was present at burial. From grave CD-14, Ambone.

"Borod Enko" (Indonesian inscription in cemetery records. Died on Ambone, cause of death unknown, 2 Jan 42. From Grave TB-10, Ambone.

Raining, R. F. (Init Only). Able bodied seaman. U.S. Merchant Navy. Died Membora Soemba Island 13 Jan 45. Name of this man was known by natives. GRave CD-13, Ambone.

Celebes recovery operations (cont'd) Page 3.

Skuzinski, E.F. (Init only). 5th USAF. Died Kei Taninber Village. Leather identification disk with name stamped in gold. Facts: From wreckage of B-24 which can be seen at low tide. On a reef about 1½ mi N. of the village. The other 9 men in plane reported captured and taken to Ambone by Japs. Map ref: Kei Esland Group: 1/100000.9137. Recovered from Aust. group at Ambone.

Muller, John (?) Died at Hitoelma. Kicked to death Japs 9 Feb 42. From inscription on tombstone. From grave TD-5, Ambone. Map ref: Ambone Island: 1/100000.153047.

Ravey, W.J. (?) Mamala Village, during Aug 44. Grave TD-4, Ambone. Ambone Island Gp: 1/100000.204069.

Unidentified Airman. Loepang Town, Dutch Timor. From B-24 which crashed into bay. No 44040398. 9 Oct 44. Body buried Koepang Civil Cemetery, badly smashed and decomposed. Exhumed from grave BB-8, Ambone.

Unidentified Airman, Boela, West Ceram. Date and cause of death unknown. Member of crew of U.S. Douglas crashed in marsh near Boela Village in 1944. Grave ZE-A-2, Ambone.

Frank, Henry J., O-763148, 2nd Lt, AC. Boela, West Cera. Died of beri-beri according to Jap report - May 45. Plane P-38 J 20 shot down 11 Sep 44. Pilot parachuted, was badly burned. Later was employed as blacksmith by Japs. ZE-A-5, Ambone.

* Unidentified Airman, Roemahkai Area, Ceram. Killed in plane crash. 13 Dec 44. From Jap inscription over grave: "Died by flying 13 Dec 44". Height: 5 ft 7 in to 5 ft 10 in. Approx. age 25. Plane crashed edge of village. Lat. 10 Deg. 05 min. Long. 126 Deg. 15 min.

* Unidentified Airman (May be M. Williams) Roemahkai Area, Ceram Island. Facts same as above.

* Unidentified Airman. (May be Paul Lucas). Same as above.

Unidentified Airman. S. Coast of Kei Doellah Island. Killed in plane crash - date unknown. From B-24. Recovered from Ambone from Aust. Group.

Three Unidentified Airman. Died at Batoegantoeng, Killed in plane crash, no and type unknown. The word "Carlous" was written on plane. Died 20 Oct 44. Recovered from Ambone.

Unidentified Airman. Probably died Galala. From Grave Ta-7, Ambone.



Celebes operations (cont'd) Page 5.

Unidentified Airman. Galala. Date and cause of death unknown. Recovered by Aust. Graves Unit. Grave Ta-6, Ambone.

Unidentified Airman, date and cause of death unknown. Probably killed at Galala. Recovered by Australians. From TA-8, Ambone.

"Alimon Dennis" Inscription on marker. Died probably on Ambone, 2 Jan 42. TB-9, Ambone.

Enders, John Z, O-22994. Pilot of P-38 which crashed at Kendari 5 Jan 45. Died about 10 days later in Hospital, either from wounds or lack of medical attention. Body recovered from Samll Kendari Cemetery.

Five (5) unidentified U.S. Navy personnel from FBV which crashed off Salabunka Island on 2 Oct 44. Two of these men went down with ship. Nine came ashore in rubber rafts, were captured and taken to Kendari where they were all executed (beheaded) during the latter part of October 44. These five men were buried on a hillside in the rear of the military barracks, Kendari, and were exhumed by me on 15 Sept 46. Partial remnants of U.S. Navy issue clothing found on badly decomposed remains. These 5 executed at the regular Jap execution grounds.

One (1) unidentified U.S. Navy man of the above group found about 2 mi NE of Mondonga, which is approx. 4 mi from Kendari. Dressed in regulation Navy issue clothing. (There still remain three more members of this group to be recovered. Believed to be buried near the airfield, Kendari.) Their bodies supposed to have been blown to bits during bombings of this field. We are obtaining additional information regarding exact locations of these graves and will search this area again.

Hedrick, Jacob. Died in crash of B-25 No. 327965 at Konda, near Kendari, in Nov. 44. Buried 6 days after crash. Hedrick's dog tags found on body, kept by a native, later turned over to an Aust. investigating party. A Capt. John Wolf was also killed in this crash, but Japs removed his body. His name was in cap. Also kept by native. Two others injured in crash, taken away by Japs and their bodies not recovered.

Unknown Airman from P-38, with number 155 stencilled on side of the ship, just forward of pilot compartment. Crashed near Osebiki, approx. 9 mi from Kendari airport. Natives state died 25 June 44.

Six (6) unknown airmen from wrecked B-25 No. 43-27979. Crashed approx. 1 1/2 mi SI of Kendari airstrip. Date of death unknown. Buried beside wreckage.

- 5 -

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Authority 775011
By <i>DM</i> NARA Date 08/21/14

Unidentified U.S. Airman. Murdered by Japs late Nov 44. Found in a mud bog behind barracks, Kendari with two unidentified Indonesians. Natives states one American and these two Indonesians were killed late one afternoon in Nov 44. No clothing or other identification found on remains. Beheaded.

Unidentified Airman. Beheaded in Small Kendari Cemetery, late in 1943. Natives stated that "late in 1943 a man was brought in from Pomala, believed he was a Captain, was tall, big boned, had red hair." This man was used on general fatigue duty around the barracks area for several weeks before he was taken to the cemetery, made to dig his own grave, and beheaded late one afternoon. All information we could obtain was that this man came from a B-25, number unknown, shot down over Pomala in 1943. No record in our files.

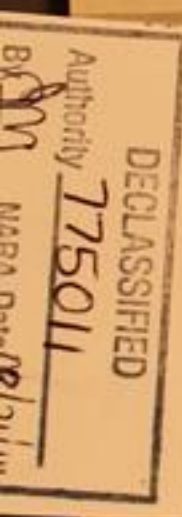
Five (5) unidentified Airmen. Killed in crashed of their B-25 early in 1943. Number of plane unknown. It is believed that the man mentioned above is the Captain from this group, and that he was actually taken to Kendari from Pomala early in 1943 and not late 1943, as he was kept there for a long time before he was executed. These 5 bodies recovered from POW Cemetery, Pomala. Plane crashed into water, and the one man was the only survivor.

Myers, L.S. (init only) 3372537; USN: Watters, D.F., 3287149, USN; Vandiver, L, 283900, USN; Cameron, J.R., 2871175, USN, Amory, S.G., 2563284, USN, Andrus, H. W., 359.83.94 and three other unidentified U.S. Navy personnel.

These 9 Navy men were picked up from the sea by Japs early Feb 42, in a group of approximately 42 people, off the coast of Tjilatjap, Java. They were all brought to Kendari and executed day after arrival (beheaded.) U.S. Navy issue clothing found on each of these 9 Navy men, and dog tags were among the remains of six. This mass grave was accidentally discovered while we were searching for the graves of the three Navy pilots executed at the Kendari airport.

Ten (10) known Airmen. From wreckage of B-24-J, 42-73115, shot down 8 Jan 44 on Wowoni Island. Bodies had never been removed from crash. Crew listed as follows:

Pilot	Mulhollen, Harold	1st Lt.	0-796179
Co-pilot	Fleming, Russell P.	2nd Lt.	0-737046
Navigator	Jerge, Clarence F.	2nd Lt.	0-804831
Bombardier	Ransdall, Keith K.	1st Lt.	0-732974
Engr. Gun.	Whitmore, William C.	T/Sgt.	19066062
Asst. Engr. Gun.	Rex. Stewart	S/Sgt	16044218
Radio Op. Gun	Patterson, Leonard G.	T/Sgt.	20622837
Arm. Gun.	Miller, William	S/Sgt.	13098637
Arm. Gun.	Stevenson, John G.	S/Sgt	18079625
Arm. Gun.	Scholl, Eugene O.	S/Sgt	37378066
(Tail)			



Celebes operations (Cont'd) Page 7.

All of the bodies that we have recovered thus far have been sent by air to Calcutta, India. Burial reports, dental charts, etc. will be prepared there, and copies furnished your headquarters.

/s/ H. B. McNemar,
H. B. MCNEMAR,
Captain, A.G.D.
Group Leader.

A TRUE COPY:

George D. Redden, Jr.
GEORGE D. REDDEN, JR.
Captain, Inf.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

mjs
CAR/CL/mjs

File No.: 000.5 LS-R (App) Subject: Report on Death of SWC .

Note No.: From: LS CRD To: Prosecution Division Date 3 June 1948
 APPRE

1. Submitted herewith for your information, copy of CLCO letter dated 31 May 1948, subject: "Death of TAKITA, Saburo, Suspected War Criminal".

5 Incls

1. Dup CLCO Ltr, 31 May 48
2. Copy of Family Census Register

3-5. English translation of Family Census Register

CRD
C.A.R., Major, FA
Chief, CRD



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LIST OF TOKKEI TAI PERSONNEL

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. MIJOKING | ? MIYOSHI | ? MIYUKI |
| 2. SOHEISO | ? SOEISO | |
| 3. NONOMIYA ✓ | | |
| 4. TANAKA ✓ | | |
| 5. FOEKOEDA | FUKUDA | |
| 6. OKOEI | OKUI | |
| 7. TABOEDJI | TABUCHI | |
| 8. JOKAJAMA | YOKOYAMA | |
| 9. HIRAJAMA | HIRAYAMA | |
| 10. KOGA ✓ | | |
| 11. SIMANU | SHIMANO | |
| 12. SOEGIMOTO | SUGIMOTO | |
| 13. HASE ✓ | | |
| 14. FOEDJIJAMA | FUJIYAMA | |
| 15. KAWAHARA ✓ | | |
| 16. JAMAMOTO | (Mantri Politie - Chief of Police) | YAMAMOTO |
| 17. OKI ✓ | | |
| 18. SEIGO) ✓ | | |
| 19. IDA) ✓ | Mitubuttie Kapok enterprise) | |
| 20. AMANO ✓ | | |
- ↓
MITSUBISHI

Spelling of Japanese names may not be correct.

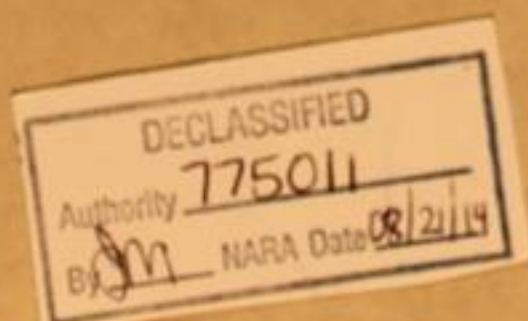


NE I-151

⑨

LIST OF KILLED PERSONS

1. HUWAY	Military, soldier	Ill-treatment, killed
2. HAUMAHU	" "	Killed
3. KAIJA	" , sergeant	Ill-treatment, killed
4. LATUE	" , soldier	Ill-treatment
5. LEATEMIA	" , "	Killed
6. LAWAKABESJIE	" "	Ill-treatment, killed
7. LISAPALY	" "	Ill-treatment
8. LOHANAPESSY	" "	"
9. LOHY	" "	"
10. LUHULIMA	" , sergeant	"
11. LOUPAL TRY	" "	"
12. MAKALUA	" , soldier	"
13. MAKATITA	Civilian, telephonist	Killed
14. MANASE	Military, soldier	Ill-treated, killed.
15. MATULESSY	" , sergeant	"
16. MATEKOHY	Civilian, teacher	Still alive
17. PARIAMA	Military, soldier	Tortured, killed
18. PATTY	" , sergeant	Tortured
19. PATTYPEILOHY	" , corporal	"
20. PATTISELANO	" , sergeant	"
21. PELAUPESSY	" "	"
22. PELUPESSY	" , soldier	"
23. SEHATAPI	" "	Hanged himself
24. SEHATAPI	Civilian, Musician	Killed
25. SINAY	Military, soldier	"
26. SUMOLOK	Civilian, mechanic	"
27. SURIPATTY	Military, soldier	"
28. TANASALE, P.	Civilian, mechanic, Forestry	"
29. TANASALE, I.	" , O.B.M. Nickelfactory	"
30. TAIHITU	Military, sergeant	Ill-treated, killed
31. USMANU	" "	"
32. THENU	" , Supervisor	Killed
33. TEHEPEORY	Military, soldier	Ill-treated killed.



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C O P Y .

Brief statement of

The Japanese occupation - time at Kendari.

On the 24th of October 1946 appeared before me, BISSCHOP. CODY 2nd Lt. Infantry, the postmaster of Kendari. GERUNGAN J.M. born at Kampong (village) Lalœmpei, Tondano, Manado, on the 11th of August 1913, who made the following statement.

I. On the 24th of January 1942 at about 8.00 o'clock in the morning a squad of Japanese landed at Kendari under the command of Capt. YOKOYAMA (Navy) accompanied by 1st Lt. YAMAGOETJI (Navy) and YAMASAKI (Navy) (died at Kendari). Under his command the following persons have been killed here :

1. B. WESTHOF quartermaster, beheaded at Kendari Airfield, traitor was TJIANG A JANG (Chinese collaborator).
2. GOUWELLOS M.J. Reverend, shot at Kampong Poengolaka.
3. WESTERELD Conscript soldier shot Kampong Poengolaka.
4. E.H.v.d. STAR i/c of the forest of Laiwoei shot "
5. J.W. PUTURUHU Custom - officer shot Kampong "
6. RANGEAN i/c of the telephone wire, a man from Palopo, at Kendari placed, shot at Poengolaka.
7. ZAKARIA medical servant of Kendari, shot at "
8. VEILINGA Sgt.Maj. RNIA picked at Tinondo (Kolaka) brought to Kendari and beheaded.
9. H. BOES Sgt. RNIA same
10. TIMISELA Cpl. RNIA same
11. ADAM Sgt. RNIA same

and other soldiers, name still unknown.

In March 1942 about 30 men of the merchant Navy (Europeans, Chinese and Javanese) were sent here and beheaded at Kendari II (Airfield). Further informations about this may be secured from Reverend Van der KLIFF, Leersum, Netherlands and Captain Antonio's wife (RNIA), Mardikaja-road, Makassar.

To Pomalaa about 65 technical men were sent to work in the Nickel factory. Afterwards in about May 1942 they were sent to Kendari airdrome and beheaded. The only survivor of this "party" is a certain Mr. DE ROOS, who worked at the radio-station. This man was saved by an Allied Jap spy, YAMAGOETJI called, Sgt. Maj. Navy, who ~~xxx~~ also worked at that radiostation. This Jap was picked up by an Allied submarine between Kolaka and Bandjoeë in December 1944.

In May 1942 Capt. YOKOYAMA compelled about 15 girls to live in a house of prostitution.

The Jap interpreters IKEDA and KOHAGURA were in charge on this too. The girls' age varied between 14 till 16 years. In charge of these girls was Sgt. MORISTA and in the beginning of 1945 changed by Sgt.Maj. M. TAKEMOTO (Navy) at the end of 1944 assisted by HAMAMATSU (civilian). TAKEMOTO was like a beast when a girl refused a Jap soldier

2

The girls started receiving at 13.00 hours untill 17.00 hours for OR's and NCO's and from 19.00 hours untill next morning for Officers and civilians. Every Jap was replaced every half an hour.

In August 1943 an American plane was shot down above Pomalaa and crashed on the island of Kabaena. Five survivors were sent to Kendari, questioned and sent back to Pomalaa. The driver of the car was MASSAKI, Sgt. Navy.

In Sept. 1943 again an US plane was shot down above Pomalaa and the only survivor an American officer, name unknown, was sent to Kendari and was killed here (beheaded).

Capt. YOKOYAMA started taking prisoners all the former soldiers RNIA in Sept. 1943.

II. YOKOYAMA was relievéd at the end of 1943, after his promotion, by Capt. NAKAMURA. He stayed here untill July or August 1943.

III. NAKAMURA, after promotion has been relieved by MATJIDA, Capt. Navy. He started executioning the former soldiers of RNIA and several civilians. In the environs of Salabangka an US plane crashed in August 1944. The nine survivors were questioned here and beheaded. A certain JOHN TJIOE (collaborator) worked as an interpreter with the Toke-Tai. This man may give more information.

IV. TAKBOETJI Sept. 1944 - Capitulation.

In Konda a plane has been shot down. The survivor was a lady. The Jap has made her disappeared. An American Sgt. Major of another plane hid in the forest. This man lateron was picked up. After the Jap capitulation a certain ABDOEL GAFFUR and two men, Nefis spies, have been executed at Kendari airdroom.

Signed : Gerungan

Signed : Bisschop.



Organisation of the Japanese Intelligence Service.

I. TOKCE - TAI, from 21 Juli 1942. II. HANAKIKAN, from June 1943.

CHIEF : TAKESTA, Heiso - Tyo
till Juli 1944 and

changed by ISHIMURA till
Jap surrender.

HIRABAJASJI chief)
TAKAMOTO) Left
SOEDJIMOTO / in
HASEMOTO) May 1944

Members :

ABE suicide at Kendari
SO Sgt.
FUKUDA Sgt.
SATO Sgt.
MIOKENI Sgt.
TAKEMOTO Sgt.
SUSAKI Sgt.
MURAKAMI Sgt.
NINOMIA Sgt.
KAWAKAMI Sgt.
SUMAMATU Sgt.
NOHIRA Sgt.
KOEBO Sgt.
TANAKA Sgt.

x) YOKOYAMA of the Nickel factory
x) KOGA "
TABOETJI "
KATO "
MORI "
JANAGI i/c of the sailing
vessels
OKUYAMA
AMANO

x) The greatest terrorists.

INTERPRETERS

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. IKEDA | 7. NOGUTI |
| 2. KOHAGURA | 8. SUSUKI |
| 3. ASAHI | 9. SAEKI |
| 4. OKUI | 10. AKAMATU |
| 5. NAKAMURA | 11. JOSISAKI |
| 6. KAWASAKI | |

1, 2 and 3 during the landing.
4. Scoundrel
8 and 9 womenabductor, especially for the Japanese prostitute
houses.

The Witness :

The OFFICER i/c

w.g. Gerungan

w.g. Bisschop
2nd Lt. Inf. RNIA.

