

OUR JUSTICE AND
DIGNITY CAN NEVER BE
REALIZED UNTIL
PERPETRATORS OF THE
CRIMES COMMITTED
AGAINST US ARE
PROSECUTED

(THE SURVIVORS)



Untuk Keadilan dan Demokrasi

INDONESIA



INDONESIAN
INDICTMENT

JUDGMENT
OF
THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL
THE HAGUE, DECEMBER 3 & 4, 2001

OPENING MESSAGE

JUSTICE FOR COMFORT WOMEN IS JUSTICE FOR THE FUTURE

Since around 1991, the issue of so-called "comfort women" has been brought up to the attention of the United Nation because of advocacy by certain non-government organization (NGOs) concerned with human rights.

In Indonesia, it was started in 1992 when some Japanese lawyers contacted the Indonesian Advocate Association (IKADIN) to help them collected data about the victims of Japanese sexual slavery.

The Indonesian Advocate Association suggested the Japanese lawyers to contacted the Jakarta Legal Aid. The day that the Japanese lawyers met Atty.Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, the Director of the Jakarta Legal Aid, was the beginning of the history of the "comfort women" advocacy in Indonesia. Since then various organization in Yogyakarta, Bandung, Salatiga, and Makassar has contributed to advocate the 'comfort women' issues.

The First research on "comfort women" conducted by the Jakarta legal Aid and Bandung Legal Aid, assisted by Heiho (the former Indonesian Military during the Japanese colonization). The result showed that there are thousands of "comfort women" in Indonesia.

The advocacy team continued to lobbied the Indonesia government to take care of the survivors and pressed the Japanese government to take legal responsibility.

In the year 2001, a famous Indonesian writer, named Pramoedya Ananta Toer - published a book based on his research in Buru island which shows that the "Indonesian Comfort women" continues suffer and pain.

However, until today when we entered the new decade of the century, the government of Indonesia continues deny the existence of "comfort women" by ignoring them from the historical story of the colonization and the Japanese government deny any legal responsibility.

Responding to the cries of aging survivors, the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery took place in Tokyo in the last moth of this century.

Finally, many thanks to the Asia Foundation, the Ford Foundation, CSSP/USAid and Novib for the supportive efforts to the Indonesian delegation to participate the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal 2000.



Antarini Arna

CREATE A 21ST CENTURY FREE OF WAR AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

20TH century has been a century of war and violence. No previous century has witnessed such scale of systematic destruction of lives through war and genocide, nor such and overwhelming number of women victimized by sexual violence as this century.

Among the global violation of women human rights, Japan's military sexual slavery, which is believed to have victimized 200,000 young women as "comfort women" during the Asia – Pacific War (1913 – 1945) represents one of the most horrendous war crimes against women in this century.

After the end of the second world war, however, sexual violence by the Japanese imperial army was hardly prosecuted by the International Military Tribunal for the far east (the Tokyo Trial). The impunity against the "comfort women" continues to this day.

In the last decade of this century, a new page of history has been turned, as "comfort women" from Asia have broken their nearly 50 years of silence to demand justice and redress. The global women's movement and international community have supported their demands: the platform for action adopted by Beijing UN world Conference in 1995 stated that violence against women in war and armed conflict situations, including rape and sexual slavery, constituted a war crime. Both UN Raporteur Radhika Coomaraswamy's 1996 report and Gay Mc Dougall's 1998 report, submitted to the UN, emphasized the need to end the cycle of impunity for sexual slavery and recommended both state reparation and accountability by Japanese Government.

However, the Japanese government continues to deny any legal responsibility and the Japanese courts have rejected claims filed by "comfort women" of various countries.

The Women's International Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery 2000, which was held in Tokyo between December 7 – 12, 2000 , was the first civil trial , attended by about 70 victims, 500 participants from abroad, and 600 participants from Japan. The active participation of victimized countries including Japan, North and South Korea , China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, East Timor and the Netherlands contributed significantly to drawing the big picture of the crimes of the "comfort women" system inflicted upon these Asian Victim nation.



THE SURVIVORS :
LEFT TO THE RIGHT:

Ms. SUHARTI
Ms. MARDIYEM
Ms. SUHANAH
Ms. EMA KASTIMAH



THE JUDGES OF THE TRIBUNAL:
LEFT TO THE RIGHT:

JUDGE CARMEN ARGIBAY
JUDGE GABRIELLE KIRK McDONALD
JUDGE WILLY MUTUNGA
JUDGE CHRISTINE CHINGKIN



THE INDONESIAN PROSECUTORS
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL
PROSECUTOR : PATRICIA SELLERS
AND USTINIA DOLGOPOL



ATTY NURSYAHBANI KATJASUNGKANA
THE CHIEF COUNTRY PROSECUTOR



ATTY PAULUS MAHULETE
PROSECUTOR



ATTY ANTARINI ARNA
PROSECUTOR



LEXY RAMBADETTA
DOCUMENTATOR



ATTY ASNIFRIYANTI DAMANIK
PROSECUTOR

INDONESIANS PRESENTATION (EXCERPT FROM THE INDICTMENT)

Good morning your honors,

my name Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, the country prosecutor from Indonesia. On this occasion, my co-councils Antarini Arna, Asnifriyanti Damanik and Paulus Mahulette and I, are appearing on behalf of the survivors and victims of sexual slavery by Japanese Military Government in Indonesia during the relevant time of this Indictment. The first part of our presentation will present very briefly the Charges and factual background of the system of sexual slavery as proved by the documentary evidence we have been submitted to the Registrar and testimony. In the second part we will present videotaped testimony as well as live testimony by two witnesses related to the particular case that will be presented : the case of Ms.Suhanah and Mrs Mardiyem. The final portion of our presentation will be our concluding remarks.

Firstly, I also would like to emphasize that this Indictment is in correlation with the Common Indictment and Application which was presented by our Chief Prosecutor. But we have an additional Defendant for particular cases that will being presented in this Indictment. The Defendant that we would like to add to the Common Indictment are :

1. For Ms.Suhanah case : Lieutenant General HARADA Kumakichi , Commander of 16th Army (November 1942-April 1945) and General DOHIHARA Kenji , Commander of the 7th Area Army (March, 1944-April 1945).
2. For Mrs. Mardiyem case : Vice Admiral TAKAHASHI Ibou, Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet from April 1942 to September 1942 and Vice Admiral OKOUCHI Denshichi, were Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet from November 1944 until the end of war.

In reference to the Common Indictment presented by our Chief Prosecutor, during this period of time covered by this Indictment :

1. The Accused General TERAUCHI Hisaichi from November 1941 until the end of the war in 1945 was Commander of the Southern Expeditionary Forces that commanded the Japanese Army in the Phillipines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma.
2. The Accused General ITAGAKI Seishiro commanded the 7th Area Army, which operated in the area of Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo and other surrounding island in Indonesia.
3. The Accused General TOJO Hideki, during 1942 until 1945 was Prime Minister and Minister of War.

The additional Defendants mentioned above were under the command of the three final defendant appearing in the common Indictment. Therefore they were also charged in this indictment.

CHARGES :

The prosecutor of the Tribunal from Indonesia charges The Accused with war crimes and crimes against humanity : sexual slavery and rape as recognized in Article 2 of the Charter, based on the fact and evidences as set out below :

1. First, for the case of the survivor Ms. Suhanah

The Defendants of the case of Ms Suhanah are : General TERAUCHI Hisaichi, Commander of the Southern Area Army (November, 1941 - August, 1945), Lieutenant General HARADA Kumakichi, Commander of the 16th Army (November 1942 - April 1945, General DOHIHARA Kenji, Commander of the 7th Area Army (March, 1944 - April, 1945) :

- The Southern Area Army, among other forces, consisted of and was controlling the 16th Army, which occupied Bandung in Java Island on March 9, 1942 and continuingly controlled over the area through the 2nd Division, the 13th Independent Garrison and the major parts of 27th Independent Mixed Brigade successively. The 7th Area Army was established under the Southern Area Army in March 1944 and put the 16th Army under its command.
- The survivor Ms. Suhanah was confined in a "comfort station" in Gedung Delapan, Cimahi near Bandung and was forcibly to perform a "comfort woman" there, from August, 1942 to August, 1945, when the Second World War ended.
- The defendant General TERAUCHI Hisaichi was a Commander of the Southern Area Army from November, 1941 to August, 1945. Under the command and authorization of the defendant General TERAUCHI Hisaichi, the Southern Area Army had been committed sequentially to the recruit of "comfort women" and the management of "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, at the latest after March 1942. It was confirmed by Taiwan Army Telegram no.602 Document that the Southern Area Army requested the Commander of the Taiwan Army to transport of fifty "comfort women." From Taiwan to Borneo[EXHIBIT I-29, An official document TAIDEN No.602 [Taiwan Army Telegram No. 602] dated March 12, 1942, "Concerning those going to the Southern Area"]
- Thus the defendant General TERAUCHI Hisaichi, as a Commander of the Southern Area Army, by commanding and authorizing the Army to recruit "comfort women" and "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, knowingly caused or should

have known to cause the survivor Ms.Suhana was put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" in Cimahi from August, 1942 to August, 1945.

- The defendant HARADA Kumakichi was, as a Lieutenant General, Commander of the 16th Army from November 1942 to April 1945. The defendant DOHIHARA Kenji was, as a General, Commander of the 7th Area Army from March 1944 to April 1945. Under the command and authorization of the defendant HARADA Kumakichi, the 16th Army had sequentially committed to recruit and confine of "comfort women" to "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, at the latest after April 1944. The defendant General DOHIHARA Kenji, as a Commander of the 7th Area Army, allowed the 16th Army to recruit and confine "comfort women". This was also in the case of Semarang Trial at the Temporary martial Court in Batavia (24th February 1948, EXHIBIT I- 2).Permission from the Headquarter of the 16th Army was necessary to establish a "comfort station".Therefore the Commander of the 16th Army was in a position to close these "comfort stations" at any time if he so wished.
- Colonel Odashima Tadashi, in charge of prisoners of war and internment camps as a staff officer in the Prisoners of War Affairs Department, Ministry of War and the administrator of the Prisoner of War Information Office, promptly made reports to the Ministry of War, the Southern Army Headquarters, the Seventh Area Army Headquarters (established in March 1944), and the 16th Army Headquarters recommending the closure of the comfort stations.
- Thus the defendant General HARADA Kumakichi, as a Commander of the 16th Army, by commanding and authorizing the Army to recruit and confine "comfort women" to "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the survivor Ms.Suhanah to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from April, 1944 to August, 1945. Also, the defendant DOHIHARA Kenji, as a Commander of the 7th Area Army, by allowing the 16th Army pursue the recruitment and confinement, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the survivor Ms.Suhanah to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from April 1944 to August 1945.

2. Second, for the Case of Survivor of Mrs.Mardiyem and Mrs.Suharti

The Defendant of the case of Mrs. Mardiyem are: TAKAHASHI Ibou, Vice Admiral, Commander of Southwest Area Fleet (April, 1942 - September, 1942, OUKOUCHI Denshichi, Vice Admiral, Commander of Southwest Area Fleet , from November 1944 until the end of war.

The Southwest Area Fleet, among other forces, consisted of and was controlling, through the 2nd South Expeditionary Fleet, the 22nd Special Base Force, which was then stationed in Banjarmasin and Balikpapan in Borneo Island.

The survivor Mrs. Mardiyem had been confined in a "comfort station" in Banjarmasin and was forcibly made a "comfort woman" there from May or June, 1942 to the end of the Second World

War in August 1945. The survivor Mrs. Suharti had been confined in "comfort stations" in Balikpapan and Banjarmasin, and was forcibly to perform as a "comfort woman" there from 1944 to August 1945.

- The defendant Vice Admiral TAKAHASHI Ibou, were, as Vice Admiral, Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet from April, 1942 to September, 1942. Under the command and authorization of the defendant Vice Admiral TAKAHASHI Ibou, the Southwest Area Fleet, by the representation of Rear Admiral NAKAMURA Toshihisa [Vice Admiral as of November, 1942], Chief of Staff of the Southwest Area Fleet, had been in consultation with the proprietors of the "comfort stations" concerning matters such as the placement of facilities, goods for and transportation of the "comfort women" and management of "comfort stations" in the Dutch East Indies including those in Banjarmasin and Balikpapan, at latest after May 30, 1942. [EXHIBIT I-27 : HEIBI-4-KIMITSU no.137 is an official document addressed to Rear Admiral NAKAMURA Toshihisa, Chief of Staff of the Southwest Area Fleet, from Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau and Chief of Naval preparation Bureau on 30th of May, 1942, for the reference on advancement of the second batch of the specially required personnel).
- Thus the defendant TAKAHASHI Ibou, was as a Vice Admiral, Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet, by commanding and authorizing the Fleet to be involved in matters regarding "comfort station", the placement of facilities and goods for, as well as the transportation of "comfort women" to and their management. in the Dutch East Indies and Malaya including those in Banjarmasin, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the victim Mardiyem to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from May or June, 1942 to September, 1942.
- The defendant OUKOUCHI Denshichi, was, as a Vice Admiral, Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet from November, 1944 until the end of war. Under the command and authorization of the defendant Vice Admiral OUKOUCHI Denshichi, the adjutant section under the chief of staff in the Southwest Area Fleet engaged in affairs regarding "comfort stations" management and facilities after the late of December 20, 1944. [EXHIBIT I-26 : An official document "Secret Announcement No. 26 of South-west Area Fleet" is a table of assignment of staff for general affairs and, supply and transportation of the South-west Area Fleet, the 13th Air Fleet and the 1st Southern Expeditionary Fleet announced by Command of the South-west Area Fleet on December 20, 1944].
- Thus the defendant Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI, as a Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet, by commanding and authorizing the Fleet to be involved in matters and facilities regarding "comfort stations" in Balikpapan and Banjarmasin, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the survivor Mrs. Suharti to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from December 20, 1944 until the end of war.

Your honors,

Now allow me to present the factual background of the Sexual Slavery System in Indonesia.

1. Indonesia, known as the Dutch East Indies, was a colony of the Netherlands during the relevant time period of this Indictment. In 1941, the official Japanese war strategy was to invade and occupy Indonesia. The Japanese forces landed in Java on March 8 1942, overthrew Dutch sovereignty and divided the military occupation. The Japanese Imperial Army controlled the islands of Java and Sumatra, while the Imperial Navy ruled Borneo and eastern region of Indonesia. Japanese occupation enacted policies of conscription of Indonesia men and women to sustain the Japanese war effort. Under such programs, many Indonesia females between 13 and 17 were recruited with force and deception and sent to "Facilities of Sexual Slavery". A number of Dutch women were removed from detention and placed in "Facilities of Sexual Slavery" to serve Japanese officers. Taiwanese and Korean women were enslaved and sent to "Facilities of Sexual Slavery" in Indonesia, while Indonesian women were enslaved and sent to other country.

2. Between 1942 until August 1945 the Japanese Military Government, established, regulated, maintained and controlled Facilities for Sexual Slavery in various parts of Indonesia, including in Cimahi (Bandung, West Java), Banjarmasin, Balikpapan, Sanga-sanga, Pontianak (all in Borneo), Celebes, Semarang etc as a formal policy of the Japanese Military Government as proved by various document :

- According to "Summary of Diary of War Ministry's Operations kept by KINBARA Setsuzo, Chief of Medical Affairs Section of the War Ministry Medical Affairs Bureau, on July 26, 1941, a military doctor who had observed Dutch East Indies, reported : "as venereal diseases are spreading in Bandung and other areas, "It is necessary that village headmen be assigned the task of building "comfort station" and strictly administering syphilis test" ("Report on Observation of Sanitary Situation in the Dutch Indies by Military Doctor Fukada) (EXHIBIT I-30, Affidavit on Documentary Evidence).
- According to the confidential telegram (TAIDEN no.602, March 12, 1942)) from Lieutenant General ANDO Rikichi, Commander of the Taiwan Army, to War Minister, it was confirmed that the Commander of the Southern Area Army General TERAUCHI Hisaichi requested to dispatch 50 native comfort women to Borneo and requesting the travel permit for proprietor of "comfort station" (EXHIBIT I-29, Affidavit on Documentary Evidence).
- The confidential telegram (HEIBI-4-KIMITSU no.137, May 30, 1942) sent by the Chief of Staff to the Commander of The Southwest Area Fleet Vice Admiral TAKAHASHI Ibou, it shows that the fleet was involved with the proprietor of the "comfort station" regarding the matters on the placement of facilities and goods for, transportation of the "comfort women" to and management of "comfort station" in Dutch East Indies including Balikpapan and Malaya (EXHIBIT I-27, Affidavit on Documentary Evidence).

- The establishment of "comfort station" in Balikpapan also confirmed NAKASONE Yasuhiro, (Lieutenant Junior Grade of Accounting of Navy, later became a Lieutenant and Prime Minister of Japan). In his Memoir "Owarinaki Kaigun" (the Endless Navy, Matsura Yoshinori,ed, NCB Inc., 1978, page 98) he noted that : " Our fleet arrived in Palau. ...At the same time as the war broke out on December 8th, our fleet went into Davao of the Phillipines....It was when our fleet entered the third landing place, Balikpapan. Before long, there were soldiers and naval civilian employees who attacked local women or gave themselves over to gambling. For these men, I went to great length and even built "comfort station" (**EXHIBIT I-28, Affidavit of Documentary Evidence on NAKASONE STATEMENT**), This statement shows that the military (Navy) set up "comfort station" in Balikpapan, Indonesia.
 - According to the Report on the repatriation of the Second Repatriation Squad, 27 comfort station had been built on the Southern part of Celebes and 281 "comfort women" had been living there, almost all of whom were Indonesians. Three "comfort station" had been directly operated by the Navy with Navy officers recruiting and running the business; one had been directly operated by the Army. The Director General of the Naval Administration of the Navy had permitted their establishment and the Chief of the State Affairs Department had supervised them (**EXHIBIT I- 30, Affidavit of Documentary Evidence**).
 - The Verdict of Temporary Court in Batavia ,24th February 1948 in which women were recruited from the Dutch internment camps and were put in the "comfort station" or brothel, shows that permission from Headquarter of the 16th Army was necessary to establish a "comfort station" and that commander of the 16th Army was in the position to close "comfort station" at any time if he so wished (**EXHIBIT I-2, COPY OF Batavia Verdict**)
 - According to the Report of the Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service (July, 5th 1946) stated that "the Naval Garrison Commander of Pontianak, in first half of August 1943, issued an order for establishment of official brothels. The brothels were to be divided in to two groups; three establishments for the used of navy personnel only and five or six for the use of civilians, of which the latter one was reserved for higher officials of the Naval Civil Administration (Minseibu). The brothels for naval personnel were run by the garrison. Women who had had relationship with Japanese were forced into these brothels which were surrounded by barbed wire. They were only allowed on the streets with special permission from the Garrison Commander. The Special Naval Police had been ordered to keep the brothels supplied with women, and they arrested women on the street and after medical examination placed them in the brothels. The brothel for civilian's were run by Organizations of Japanese Businessmen who ordered by Naval Civil Administration (**EXHIBIT no. I.3 : Copy of Report on Enforced prostitution in Western Borneo, N.E.I during Japanese Naval Occupation**).
3. The System of Sexual Slavery in the Simpang Cimahi Facility of Sexual Slavery where Ms.Suhanah was put was as follows : Ms.Suhanah and other women were placed in a room with 10 persons in it. If one of them had to serve a Japanese soldier, then the rest of

them had to leave the room. It is not seldom that Ms.Suhanah or her friends were forced to serve a Japanese soldier in front of other Japanese soldiers. Three Chinese managed the place. At the minimum, each women served three Japanese soldiers everyday. The photographs of the "comfort women" with a Japanese were displayed in a glass table by the supervisor of the comfort station. Every Japanese soldier entering would look at those photographs and choose a "comfort woman" that he would like to serve him. If the chosen "comfort women" is still serving another soldier, then the one who chosen her has to fall in line and wait for his turn. Medical check-ups of "comfort women" were conducted routinely by Dr. Tanaka.

4. The System of Facility of Sexual Slavery in Telawang where Mrs Mardiyem put into, are :The person who directly ran the Facility of Sexual Slavery was a Japanese named "Mr.Chikada" and there were checkups for venereal disease done by military doctors every Saturday and check-ups by a military medic every morning. This Facility of Sexual Slavery was only for the Japanese, military as well as civilians. Local residents as well as the servants are not allowed to use the sexual services of Mardiyem and her friends. Visiting hours were divided into three periods, namely: afternoon, 12:00 noon – 5:00 p.m. for military personnel. Evening, 5:00 p.m. – midnight, for Japanese civilians and latenight (midnight – dawn). Physical examination was conducted by a doctor every Saturday at 7:00-8:00 in the morning. After the physical examination, antibiotic injections were given. Rates of the "comfort women" were : for military personnel who used their service in the afternoon, the rate was Rp. 2,5. For Japanese civilian employees who used their service in the evening, the rate was Rp.3,5. For those who stayed overnight, the rate was Rp. 12,5The "comfort women" did not receive money directly from their "guests". They only received tickets (see Evidence number I.12) from their "guests". The "guest" exchanged his money for a ticket and 2 condoms from the cashier in the house. One ticket was good for an hour of sex service. The person in charge of the comfort station told the comfort women to keep their tickets because they would be exchanged for money when they were no longer "comfort women". Mrs.Mardiyem had already filled two or more baskets with tickets but these were never exchanged for money.
5. That the process of recruitment of the women conducted by the Japanese Military Government using various methods was directly under the command of Japanese officers who were stationed in those territories. One of the methods that was used was asking the village heads to gather women above 15 years old who will be sent to Balikpapan. Each village must meet the target designated by the Japanese soldiers. The village heads implemented this by approaching parents with daughters who are 15 years old and above. At first, they will ask these parents to surrender their daughters to the Japanese soldiers with the information that they will be educated in Banjarmasin and they will work in offices when they graduate. Those who don't want to go to school will be trained to be servants. The parents who refuse will obtain the wrath of the village head. These women were not educated nor sent to school but became sex slave in houses that are heavily guarded. This was experienced by Ms.Suharti from Yogyakarta. On the other hand, the other young women were promised jobs as waitresses in restaurants or become an actresses in plays/drama in Banjarmasin. Arriving in Kalimantan, these women became

sexual slaves who served Japanese soldiers and civilian employees stationed in Kalimantan. This method was used in the recruitment of Mrs. Mardiyem and other 48 women. Another method was abducting young girls who were playing in the yard of their house. At first, the young girls would be offered a job or schooling, when they refused, the Japanese soldiers coerced these young girls by pointing their rifle with a bayonet on its tip. Because of fear and force, these young girls obeyed the order of the Japanese soldiers and agreed to go with them. This is done without the knowledge of the parents of the young girls. Ms. Suhanah from Cimahi, Bandung, experienced this method of recruitment. After this, these young girls were in a room of a Japanese barracks where they cannot escape or communicate with each other for as long as the Japanese occupied Indonesia. Mariam and other women in Sukabumi, West Java, experienced this. At other times, Japanese soldiers would go to the house of families who had daughters above 15 years old. The families who met at criteria would be coerced to surrender their daughters to the Japanese soldiers by pointing their swords. This process of recruitment was experienced by Ema Kastimah, Siti Neng Ijuh, and Emi (Natsuko) from Bandung. Japanese soldiers would also send letters to families who had daughters asking these daughters to report to a Japanese office for a job. Omoh Salamah from Sukabumi experienced this.

Your Honors, the second part of this presentation will begin with the showing of videotaped testimony of the witnesses. After the video testimony, the witness Mrs. Mardiyem will be questioned by co prosecutor Asnifriyanti Damanik, and the witness Suhanah will be questioned by co prosecutor Antarni Arna.

Testimony of Ms. Suhanah

In 1943, the survivor Ms. Suhanah (aged 17 at the time, born in 1928 a daughter of vegetable grocer in the market Cimahi in Bandung, West Java) was approached by six Japanese soldiers in the backyard of her house. One of the soldiers told her that he like her long hair. The soldier offered Ms. Suhanah a job or whether continue her schooling, but she refused. Despite this, the Japanese soldier forced Ms. Suhanah to get in the jeep by pulling her hair and pointing his rifle with a bayonet attached to it. Because she felt helpless and very terrified, Ms. Suhanah obeyed the Japanese soldier and she was later brought to a facility for sexual slavery in Simpang Cimahi Street which is two kilometers away from Ms. Suhanah's house. Many women were already when she arrived in this comfort station. Three days later, Ms. Suhanah went a physical examination conducted by Dr. TANAKA. After the examination, Ms. Suhanah was brought to a room where a Japanese soldier named IKADA raped her. Before raping her, because Ms. Suhanah refused to give in, she was beaten, kicked, whipped, and threatened with a weapon. After she was raped by IKADA, Suhanah was forced to serve other Japanese soldiers without knowing their names. After that Ms. Suhanah was required to serve three people per day at the minimum. Moreover, the Japanese soldiers were prepared to fall in line and wait for their turn because Ms. Suhanah is the most beautiful girl in that place. Even Dr. TANAKA, the doctor who conducted regular physical examinations also forced Ms. Suhanah to have sex with him. The behavior of the soldiers was very rough. Some raped Ms. Suhanah from the back while pulling her hair as if riding a horse, others suddenly laid Ms. Suhanah on the bed and raped her immediately, and some raped her in front of their friends. Rejecting these sexual services would

lead to bruises and wounds in the body due to beatings, kicking or slapping inflicted by the Japanese soldiers. Because of the number of Japanese soldiers who forced Ms. Suhanah, her vagina continuously bled for two months. During this time, she did not obtain any medication. As a consequence, she acquired an infection and she is no longer capable of doing anything, she could not even stand up so she was allowed to go home. With the help of somebody named Heiho, Ms. Suhanah finally went home. Ms. Suhanah's suffering increased when she learned that Japanese soldiers killed her father when he was looking for Ms. Suhanah. Later, her mother also died because she could not bear her sufferings and she could not stop thinking about the uncertain fate of Ms. Suhanah. Fortunately, Ms. Suhanah still had an aunt who took care of her and brought her to a hospital to underwent an operation.

Testimony of Mrs. Mardiyem

In May or June 1942 the survivor Mrs. Mardiyem (born in 1929) who lived in Yogyakarta at the time was one of those who were put in Facility of Sexual Slavery by Kango SHOGENJI, the Mayor of Banjarmasin who came from Borneo to recruit women. Mayor Shogun was accompanied by an Indonesian singer, Sus Lentji, who helped pass the word that "there is a good job available". They recruited 48 women and transported them on a ship to Borneo. Out of the forty-eight women, half of them ended up working in canteens and theatres, but twenty four women including Mrs. Mardiyem were put into a facility of sexual slavery in Telawang village in the suburb of Banjarmasin and were made into sex slaves who had to serve tens of Japanese soldiers and civilian Japanese men each.

Before leaving for Borneo, Mrs. Mardiyem and four other girls went a physical examination conducted by Indonesian doctor named Dr. Soesudoro. Together with 47 women Mrs. Mardiyem departed from the Tugu station in Yogyakarta. Eight of these girls came from Ambarawa while the rest were from Yogyakarta. From the Tugu station Mrs. Mardiyem boarded a train going to Surabaya. While waiting to be taken to Borneo they stayed overnight in Paneleh Hotel in the area of Blauran, Surabaya. While in Surabaya each of them was given pocket money amounting to 35 cents and two dresses. From Surabaya, Mrs. Mardiyem and the rest of the group left for Borneo on a wooden ship named NICHIMARU. The travel from Surabaya to Borneo is two days. When they arrived in Banjarmasin, the group stayed in Kadir House for a week. After that the group was divided into three groups: 8 women worked as waitress in Japanese restaurant, 16 were hired by theatre group and 24 women including Mrs. Mardiyem boarded a truck going to Telawang. She was placed in room number 11 and she obtained a Japanese name: Momoye. The next day, Mrs. Mardiyem brought to military hospital in Ancasan for medical examination. After arriving at the house in Telawang, the houseboy asked Mrs. Mardiyem to serve her guest well. She did not really understand the meaning of the request actually an order. She had not even experienced her first menstruation yet. Not long afterwards, there was a knock on the door and when Mrs. Mardiyem opened the door, a Japanese with a thick beard was standing in front of her. This man is one of the assistants of the doctor who examined her in the morning in hospital. This man knew that Mrs. Mardiyem was still a virgin and had not yet menstruated.

When the Japanese tried to get near Mrs. Mardiyem, she tried to avoid him, but because the room was small, she could not go far. She was still trying to resist when bearded man asked her to have sex with him. She refused but she could not run away. The bearded man was very rough

and he forced himself on Mrs.Mardiyem until her body was lifted on the tip of the couch, pushed upward and pinned on the wall. In the end the bearded man succeeded in raping her. After that she was forced to serve five other Japanese men who were already falling in line outside her room. They took turn on her without giving her a chance to rest. They finished raping her after three o'clock in the afternoon. She asked the servant if she could stop receiving "guests" because she was bleeding profusely after being raped by six Japanese men. At first the servant refused to grant the request of Mrs.Mardiyem and continued to force her to receive "guests" because it is the job of her to do so. However when Mrs.Mardiyem threw her bloody underwear at servant only then the servant understood he asked Mrs.Mardiyem to stay in the room and to lock the door. After that Mrs.Mardiyem had to serve at least 10 to 15 men every day until the end of the war when the Japanese were defeated.

Sufferings of the Survivor

6. Sufferings that Mrs.Mardiyem experienced as "comfort women" :

- Physical suffering experienced by Mrs.Mardiyem: She experienced bleeding on the first day after being raped by six Japanese, bleeding when the doctor carried out an abortion when she got pregnant. The abortion was carried out without the knowledge of Mrs.Mardiyem. The beatings, slapping, and kicking in the waist and pulling of her hair, as well as the fact that she was forced to serve 10-15 Japanese men.Caused additional suffering. She experienced an abnormal bone growth due to the kicking by Cikada (head of the comfort station). As a consequence of this bone growth, one of Mrs.Mardiyem is shorter.
- Aside from physical suffering, Mrs.Mardiyem also experienced psychological afflictions, namely: losing her dreams, treated like a sex object, lose the feeling of love. The torture and force sex experienced by Mrs.Mardiyem from the Japanese soldiers in Telawang has made Mrs.Mardiyem lose the feeling of love. When this incident occurred, Mrs.Mardiyem is still very young and she still needed the love and care of her parents and brothers and sisters. The coercion applied by the military and civilian Japanese took away the feeling of love and affection of Mrs.Mardiyem towards other people. She experienced forced sex, torture, and degradation. Her life was full of fear and uncertainty about the future. Every day, Mrs. Mardiyem tried to survive. Losing her dream : when Mrs.Mardiyem became a servant of a noble family Mrs.Mardiyem dreamed of becoming a stage actress. However, this dream was shattered when Mrs.Mardiyem was forced to become "comfort women". She was treated like a sex object. Mrs.Mardiyem could not reject the Japanese men who come to her and desire her body. If she tried to resist then she received physical violence. Mrs.Mardiyem was just used to satisfy the lust of Japanese men. She was oppressed, hurt and traumatized all her life because of what the Japanese soldiers did to her.
- The post-war afflictions of Mrs.Mardiyem for becoming "comfort women" : Pain in the waist because of the kicks inflicted by Mr.Cikada several days after she had abortion. Because of the forced sex she experienced while she was a "comfort women",

Mrs.Mardiyem never experienced pleasure whenever she engaged in sexual relations with her deceased husband. When Mrs..Mardiyem opened this case to the public, her friends and neighbors ridiculed Mrs. Mardiyem. Mrs.Mardiyem was considered as a person who is "morally disabled". The catering service that she diligently managed for years was forced to shut down because its customers doesn't want to hire the catering service of Mrs. Mardiyem

7. Sufferings that Ms. Suhanah experienced when she was a "comfort women" :

- Physical suffering : beatings, kicking, and slapping, Constant bleeding of her vagina, painful and ruined uterus, pulling of her hair ; prohibited from going out of the comfort station.
- Sufferings following her experience as a "comfort woman" :
- Psychological sufferings : experienced psychological violence, she could not produce descendants, separated from her parent, raped in front of other people.

Pain in the uterus that she had to undergo an operation, constant bleeding, trauma due to the rape and aversion to men., losing the chance of bearing a child, Losing her father because he was killed by the Japanese and the her mother because she was sick for thinking too much about Ms.Suhanah who was forced by Japanese to become a "comfort women". She was force to sell the house and land she inherited from her parents to pay for her medication, ridiculed by the people because they considered her as a "leftover" of the Japanese soldiers., rejected by men, nobody wanted to marry her because she could not produce descendants and she is a "leftover" of the Japanese soldiers, she can not work because of the pain in her uterus, she was forced to live by depending on the pity of other people.

8. The human rights situation of the "comfort women" who were raped in various ways can be classified as below :

- a. **Forced abortion:** Mrs.Mardiyem underwent abortion under the order of Mr.Chikada, a civilian war worker¹
- b. **Birth of racist discrimination:** Ms.Fransisca Jumiah, Ms.Saidah, Ms.Doris Sumampauw, Ms.Siti Neng Ijuh, Mr.Bambang, and Ms.Waliyem's children were discriminated within the Indonesian society as "children of the Japanese." In the case of Ms.Fransisca Jumiah, her infant developed a high fever and needed medical treatment, but the Japanese military refused the medical attention of the military doctor. Consequently, the infant acquired polio.
- c. **Rape by physicians:** Military doctors in the "facilities of sexual slavery" raped many women who were brought there. The first "customer" who came into Ms.Omoh Salamah's room when she was confined in a "facility of sexual slavery" was the military doctor who had examined her for sexual diseases. This is a typical example.
- d. **Torture by beating:** Soldiers tortured most of the "comfort women" because the women displayed rebellious attitudes against their demands for sexual intercourse. There are survivors like Mrs. Mardiyem who suffers a handicap on her left leg.

- e. **Intimidation with weapons:** Ms.Suhanah and Mrs.Jan Ruff-O'Herne² received threats from soldiers who thrust bayonets at their chests when they did not respond to their demands. Ms.Saidah, who was forced to become an exclusive "comfort woman" for an officer, was stripped and threatened by her "husband" Officer Minato with a Japanese sword for going out of the house to watch a festival. Such cases as these are not rare.
 - f. **Health and medical care:** "Comfort women" were required to undergo weekly examinations for sexual diseases by a military physician. These examinations were for "maintenance of commodities," and it was not for the maintenance of health for the women. The use of condoms was required, but it became nominal under the deterioration of the war situation. What should be especially noted here is that there were many cases in which women were raped under the pretext of health examinations. Further, there are many cases in which "comfort women" used exclusively by officers were deceived into believing that they were married to them. In the end, these officers disappeared by pretending transfers in posts. As far as we researched, there is no case in which an officer took responsibility and accompanied his "comfort woman" to Japan. Furthermore, there is much evidence that indicate the Japanese military had been conducting a discriminatory policy without health securities against "comfort women" who conceived children of Japanese soldiers.
 - g. **Food and clothing conditions:** Most of the "comfort women" remember starvation in the "facilities of sexual slavery". Although some survivors were given presents of cloths and cosmetics from more considerate soldiers from time to time, none of them were given stipends from the "facilities of sexual slavery".
9. That as a consequence of the actions of the Accused, the victims experienced physical, sexual, and mental sufferings as well as social economic afflictions unparalleled up to the present as described by the following data:
- a. **Poverty:** Most of the survivors have been forced to live in poverty even after their liberation from the "facilities of sexual slavery". This is closely related to the fact that the women were deprived of their economic basis because of the lack of re-education, rehabilitation, and counseling.
 - b. **Social discrimination:** Many "comfort women" have repeatedly suffered the prejudice and misunderstanding of the Indonesian society. For example Ms. Emi, who returned to her village after her release, was despised as a "bread crumb of Japan," and her neighbors burned down her house.
 - c. **Discrimination from their families:** Most of the survivors have spent each day in fear of the exposure of their past since their liberation. That every one of the survivors who responded to our interviews was a widow or a spinster proves this fact. On the other hand, though very few, there are survivors such as Lagiye and Lantra who have experienced warm acceptance from their families.
 - d. **Sex phobia:** Many survivors such as Ms.Aminah and Mrs.Mardiyem have entered old age still unable to overcome their fear of sexual intercourse that is derived from the continuous rapes they had experienced from the early years of their youth. This is deeply related to their divorce records.

- e. **Single life:** Ms.Emi Ms.Suhanah has been condemned as a "Japanese woman" or "breadcrumb of Japan," unable to meet a suitable partner in marriage to this day. Many survivors share similar experiences.
- f. **Divorce:** After becoming the second wife of a man and giving birth to his child, Ms.Partiyem was deprived of her child and abandoned by her husband. Ms. Titih was also abandoned by her husband on the grounds that she was could not conceive a baby.
- g. **Sexually transmitted diseases:** Many survivors such as the victim Ms.Sukarlin and Ms. Titi have entered old age still suffering from untreated sexually transmitted diseases that they had been infected with during their period as "comfort women."
- h. **Infertility and diseases of the womb:** There are rare cases in which survivors such as Mrs.Suharti were blessed with children, while many other women suffer from infertility and diseases of the womb and are unable to conceive.

Your Honors,

Based on the Evidence mentioned above and testimonies of the survivor Ms. Suhanah and Mrs.Mardiyem, it is proven that the "facilities of sexual slavery" that caused enduring sufferings to Indonesian women and in particular to Ms Suhanah and Mrs. Mardiyem, who were forcibly recruited, was part of the deliberate war policy of the Accused EMPEROR HIROHITO and that military and civilian commander were involved in its implementation and control. As such, it is proven that the facilities of sexual slavery as a systematic form of military sexual slavery carried out by the Accused is a crime against humanity as well as a war crime. The perpetrators and those who are responsible must be tried and punished to restore the dignity of the victims and survivors of sexual slavery and justice for the future of the humanity..

Thus, during the period of March 1942 to August 1945, the Accused EMPEROR HIROHITO in concert with the other Accused : General TOJO Hideki, General Hisaichi TERAUCHI (Commander of the Southern Expeditionary Army), General Kenji DOHIHARA (Commander of the 7th Area Army), General Seishiro ITAGAKI (Commander of the 7th Area Army),), Lieutenant General Kumakichi HARADA (Commander of the 16th Army), Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI (Commander of the third Fleet and later South West Area Fleet and also served as Commander of the Second Southern Expeditionary Fleet), **led, planned, organized, facilitated, maintained, controlled and directly participated in the formulation and execution of policy to commit or which involved the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity through sexual slavery, rape and other forms of sexual violence, enslavement, torture, deportation, persecution, murder as provided in the Charter of this Tribunal. In accordance with the provision of the Charter all accused are directly responsible for their own acts committed by any other member of the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces in the execution of such common plan and policy.**

By their involvement in the above acts and violations, the EMPEROR HIROHITO and the accused mentioned above are responsible for commissioning WAR CRIMES and CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY punishable under Article 2 (1) of the Charter of The Women's Tribunal.

In addition, Your Honors, since the Government of Japan, until the present time was failed to prosecute and punish those responsible for said crimes and failed to provide reparation and

compensation to those victimized and has not take measures to protect the integrity, well being and dignity of human persons. This is a grave omission based on the fact that the establishment of facilities of sexual slavery in Indonesia particularly in Gedung Delapan, Simpang Cimahi (Bandung) and Banjarmasin, were implemented by The Accused, were covered on official capacity as an organ of the Government of Japan in particular the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy that occupied and ruled Indonesia between 1942 and 1945.

Therefore the prosecutor of Indonesia request to the Honorable Judges to find all the defendants GUILTY !!!

Last but not least Your Honors,

At this time I also would like to inform you that the Indictment which we submitted to the Court during pre trial has been amended with two additional clauses which necessitated by a greater understanding of The Charter which govern this Tribunal. In our view, these amendments are necessary to insure impunity in cases of severe violence against women does not continue anywhere in the future. We will of course submit the revised document to Court as soon as possible following this session.

In the absence of the time necessary to prepare necessary documents, the Prosecutor of the Tribunal from Indonesia further reserve the right to later pursue charges under the present Charter against individuals resident in Indonesia who committed the crimes mentioned in Article 2, who committed the aforesaid crimes while in Indonesia, or who committed these crimes against nationals of Indonesia. These additional charges are necessitated by the recognition that prosecution of high ranking Japanese officials alone is insufficient to satisfy the obligations presented by Article 5, especially 5:2 which states that "That fact that the crimes are committed in pursuant to an order of a superior or of a government alone shall not relieve a person of criminal responsibility"

In the absence of the time necessary to prepare necessary documents, the Prosecutor of the Tribunal from Indonesia furthermore reserve the right to later pursue charges related to state responsibility under the present Charter against the post-war colonial powers and independent states pursuant to their authority and responsibility under article 4 of the Charter.

Finally, Your Honors, today is December 10th, when we commemorate the last International Human Rights Day in this decade, therefore I would like to point out that if, cognizant of the facts which have unfolded before our eyes the last few day, we did not amend our Indictment in this way, we would be guilty of similar acts of willful omission which our Charter is intended to end forever.

Thank you, Your Honors.

**Nursyahbani Katjasungkana
Antarini Arna
Asnifriyanti Damanik
Paulus Mahulette**



WEDNESDAY MARCH IN FRONT OF JAPANESE EMBASSY IN JAKARTA
PRIOR TO THE TOKYO TRIBUNAL



PROSECUTOR MEETING, YMCA - TOKYO

**THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL 2000
FOR THE TRIAL OF JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY**

INDONESIA

INDICTMENT

1. The Prosecutor of the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal 2000 on Japanese Military Sexual Slavery, (hereinafter the "Tribunal") pursuant to their authority granted under Article 2 of the Charter of the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal 2000 for the Trial of Japanese Sexual Slavery, (hereinafter the "Charter") charges the Accuses : **EMPEROR HIROHITO, General Hideki TOJO, General Hisaichi TERAUCHI, Lieutenant General Kumayoshi HARADA, General Kenji DOHIHARA, vice Amiral Ibou TAKAHASHI, General Seishiro ITAGAKI, Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI, Rear Admiral Toshihisa NAKAMURA, with : WAR CRIMES and CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY : Sexual Slavery and rape, as recognized in Article 2 (1) of the Charter.**
2. The Prosecutor of the Tribunal further allege that pursuant to their authority under article 4 of the Charter that reparation and compensation for the aforesaid crimes to the remaining survivors or descendants of deceased victims incur the state responsibility of **THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, as recognized under article 4 of the Charter.**

A. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

3. From the late nineteenth century to the mid- twentieth century the Japanese Government pursued expansionist policies in North and Southeast Asia that culminated the Asia Pacific War and the unconditional surrender of Japan in 1945. Japan colonized Taiwan in 1895 and subsequently Korea in 1905. In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria followed by Shanghai in 1932 and Nanking 1937. In direct response to the notorious scale of sexual violence inflicted upon Chinese women by the Japanese invading troops, Japan instituted the system of

"Comfort Station" (hereinafter the Facilities of Sexual Slavery) to decrease the mass rapes of civilian women. Intensifying between 1937 until Japan's military defeat in 1945, the Japanese Government and Japanese Imperial Army and Imperial Navy enslaved Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Burmese, Malay, Taiwanese, Thai, Eurasian, Pacific Islanders, Dutch women and Asian aboriginal women in order to furnish Japanese troops engages in active military service with sexual recreation. An estimated 200,000 women from Asian countries that were either occupied or colonized by Japan were forced to serve as military sexual slaves in "Facilities of Sexual Slavery" authorized by Japanese Government

4. Indonesia, known as the Dutch East Indies, was colony of the Netherlands during the relevant time period of this indictment. In 1941, the official Japanese war strategy was to invade and occupy Indonesia. The Japanese forces landed in Java on March 8 1942, overthrew Dutch sovereignty and divided the military occupation. The Japanese Imperial Army controlled the islands of Java and Sumatra, while the Imperial Navy ruled Borneo and eastern region of Indonesia. Japanese occupation enacted policies of conscription of Indonesia men and women to sustain the Japanese war effort. Under such programs, many Indonesia females between 13 and 17 were recruited with force and deception and sent to "Facilities of Sexual Slavery". The Japanese occupiers, meanwhile incarcerated the Dutch population in several detention camps. A number of Dutch women were removed from detention and place in "Facilities of Sexual Slavery" to serve Japanese officers. Taiwanese and Korean Women were enslaved and sent to "Facilities of Sexual Slavery" in Indonesia, while Indonesian women were sent abroad to "Facilities of Sexual Slavery" in Burma, Singapore and the Philippines
5. The liaison conference of the Second Kanoe Cabinet, which took place in July 1940, as well as that of the General Staff Office of the Department of the Army altered the previous "Construction of the New Order for East Asia" concept and expanded its ideology into the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" concept that included the Southeast Asian region.¹ This "Construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" was the ideology that became the guiding principle for the military policy of the southern occupied territories. The construction design of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" consisted of three basic strategies that were called the three major principles of the military policy :
 - propaganda maneuvers against the inhabitants and the suppression of anti-Japanese and independence movements: "To guide the inhabitants and natives' trust towards the Imperial Army and to avoid the inducement of their independence movements."²
 - developing and obtaining of necessary resources for the military industries such as petroleum, rubber, and other mineral resources: This was carried out with the aim "to contribute to the advancement of the war to supply the demands of vital resources..."³
 - a plunder strategy called the "self-sufficient structure" for provisions and other necessities of militaristic strategies: "...to establish the self-sufficient structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and reinforce and substantiate the Imperial economic power."⁴
6. That official Japanese war strategy decided on November 18, 1941, when the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy concluded a Pact concerning the Southward Strategies in the

meeting at the Iwakuni Navy Air Base attended by General Toshikazu TERAUCHI and Admiral Isoroku YAMAMOTO, as well as other commanders and officers in the Army and the Navy relevant to the operations.

7. Meanwhile, several months after its invasion of Indonesia, the Japanese Military Governments systematically consolidated its occupied territories by exploiting all these potential and using them to support the efforts of the Japanese Imperial Army in winning the war in the Asia Pacific. As such, the Japanese Military Government conducted a series of mobilization program of both men and women, most importantly force labor program called *Romusha* (" laborers") and sources of food and other natural resources were also seized. All agricultural produce and other natural resources were collected and carried away for the consumption of the Japanese Imperial Army leaving the Indonesian people to die of hunger.
8. The Island of Java was the general base of war supplies for the Southern Expeditionary Army, which was under controlled by the Emperor. In 1944, when Japan shifted into defensive warfare, the Javanese society to be greatly damaged by the export of labor. First, labor registration was carried out, and large number poor males from ages 16 to 39 and unmarried females from ages 16 to 25 were forcedly and deceptively conscripted as source of labor. It was the objective from the early period of the war to acquire local labor, which was necessary for the advancement of war and development of natural resources, to "reinforce and substantiate the Imperial economic power."
9. That in 1958 the Peace Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan was signed. This Peace Agreement includes the reparation of Japan to the Republic of Indonesia in order to indemnify the destruction and suffering caused by Japan during the war. However, this agreement does not constitute the compensation for the victims and survivor of sexual slavery since the Government of Japan did not recognize the existence of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery during the war (Evidence I.1 : Peace Treaty).
10. That all these time, the Accused has not taken any action to provide compensation, reparation, rehabilitation or restitution to the victims and survivor, particularly in term of conducting a trial, except for several Japanese Military men who tried and convicted for the crimes of abduction, rape, enforced prostitution etc, during the Emergency Trial in Batavia in 1947-1948 (Evidence number I.2 : Batavia Court Verdict).

II. JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY

11. The Japanese Imperial Army and Navy also applied coercion against women in Indonesia from various cities and engaged them in a system of sexual slavery they created to serve Japanese military men and civilian employees. For that purposes, the Japanese Imperial Army set up one Facilities of Sexual Slavery one after another to their plans. According to "Summary of Diary of War Ministry's Operations kept by KINBARA Setsuzo, Chief of Medical Affairs Section of the War Ministry Medical Affairs Bureau, on July 26, 1941, a military doctor who had observed Dutch East Indies (now known as Indonesia)

reported : "as venereal disease are spreading in Bandung and other areas, there is a need to order each village heads to set up "comfort station" under our strict supervision" ("Report on Observation of Sanitary Situation in the Dutch Indies by Military Doctor Fukada). After the war started, the War Ministry supervised/controlled the transportation of "comfort women" (cf. "Rikuamitsu" telegraph or Army's confidential telegraph regarding Asia no.1398 dated November 18, 1942). KURAMOTO Keijiro, Head of the Reward Section of War Ministry's Personnel Affairs Bureau report that total of four hundred Facilities of Sexual Slavery were set up for officers and lower ranking personel (100 of them in North China, 140 in Central China, 40 in Southern China, 100 in Southern Area, 10 in Nanhai, 10 in Sakhalin). Based on request from overseas expedition armies, the Construction Section of the War Ministry's Bureau of Accounting and Depots of Army Supplies provided at least 32,100,000 "sanitary sheath" (condom) as "the fields supplies" during the year of 1942. The Military forces stationed overseas totaled approximately 1,700,000 soldiers and it was estimated that an average of 88,000 soldiers frequented the Facilities of Sexual Slavery per day.⁵

12. On the island of Borneo (now known as Kalimantan), which was under the Army and Navy's Military Administration, the Army set up Facilities for Sexual Slavery soon after the occupation, as the Southern Expeditionary Army Headquarters, Commander in Chief General TERAUCHI Hisa-ichi, requested the War Ministry to dispatch "comfort women" from Taiwan. ("since South Area Army requested fifty "comfort native" to be sent to Borneo ..."). Report from "Rikuamitsu" 188 of March, 12, 1942
13. The Navy Ministry decided to set up Facilities of Sexual Slavery and set the guidelines of operations, referring to "comfort women" as " specially required personnel" and transported the women on warships and military ships. Inquiry to the matters concerning the second dispatch of "comfort women", compiled by Head of the Bureau of Naval Affairs and Head of Naval Preparation, reported to the Chief of Staff of the Southwest Area Fleet and Rear Admiral Toshihisa NAKAMURA, that they would dispatch forty "comfort women" to Makassar, forty to Balikpapan of Borneo, fifty of them to Penang and thirty to Surabaya. Before that in January 1942, Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Lieutenant Junior Grade of Accounting of the Navy and later Prime Minister of Japan, notes in his memoir ("Orinawaki Kaigun" or "The Endless Navy") : " It was a large troop of three thousand or more. Soon there are those who attacked the native women and those who indulged in gambling. For those people I took the trouble to set up "comfort station".
14. Between 1942 until August 1945 the Japanese Military Government, established, regulated, maintained and controlled Facilities for Sexual Slavery in various parts of Indonesia including in Cimahi (Bandung, West Java), Banjarmasin, Balikpapan, Sanga-sanga, Pontianak (all in Borneo) as a formal policy of the Japanese Military Government as proved by various document :
 - A Report of the Netherlands Forces Intelligent Service (July, 5th 1946) stated that "the Naval Garrison Commander of Pontianak, in first half of August 1943, issued an order for establishment of official brothels. The brothels were to be divided in to two groups; three establishments for the used of navy personnel only and five or six for

the use of civilians, of which latter one was reserved for the higher official of the Naval Civil Administration (Minseibu). The brothels for naval personnel were run by the garrison. Women who had had relation with Japanese were forced in to these brothels which were surrounded by barbed wire. They were only allowed on the streets with special permission from the Garrison Commander. The Special Naval Police had been ordered to keep the brothels supplied with women, and they arrested women on the street and after medical examination placed them in the brothels. The brothels for civilian's runs by Organizations of Japanese Businessmen who ordered by Naval Civil Administration (**Evidence number I.3 : Report on Enforced prostitution in Western Borneo, N.E.I during Japanese Naval Occupation**). The words "brothel" in this report indicated Facilities of Sexual Slavery established by Japanese Navy. The report was also confirmed by **Mr.Masaji Sato**, who was the provincial governor of Pontianak. He gave evidence about having released "about ten beautiful Chinese girls," who had been kidnapped and confined for "comfort women" by the commander of the Special Navy Garrison Guards, at the request of the president of the overseas Chinese association in the region. (**Masaji Sato, "Daitoa Senso wo kaerimite" in Zoku Sekido-hyo, 1976, edited by Forum Sekido Pontianak**).

- According the **Report on the 2nd Demobilization group (dated 20 April 1946)** made by the Military Administration of Celebes (now known as Sulawesi) under the control of Military Administration Government of the Navy in the Southwest Area, in Celebes there were those facilities of sexual slavery directly managed by the Navy, for which the Navy officers also directly recruited women and those facilities of sexual slavery for which the chief of the military administration of the navy issued permission for the establishment of and supervised through the State Affairs Section, and the recruitment of the women for which done by civilian employee of the navy who were assigned to work at the military administration.
- 15. **According to the existing data, there are 6 (six) types of facilities of sexual slavery in Indonesia**, namely: *first*, the facilities of sexual slavery outside Java and inhabited by women recruited from Java; *second*, the facilities of sexual slavery inhabited by women abducted by Japanese soldiers whose barracks is situated not far from the house of these women; *third*, the facilities of sexual slavery inhabited by women who originated from Korea and Taiwan which is also a colony of Japan at that time; *fourth*, the facilities of sexual slavery inhabited by Dutch women who were forcibly taken from their concentration camps; *fifth*, the facilities of sexual slavery situated in Singapore, Burma, the Philippines, etc. that are inhabited by Indonesian women who were forcibly taken by Japanese soldiers; *sixth*, the residence of Japanese officers that functioned as a facilities of sexual slavery where Indonesian women were forced to become sexual slaves of certain officers.
- 16. That the process of recruitment of the women conducted by the Japanese Military Government using various methods is directly under the command of the Japanese officers who were stationed in those territories.

- One of the methods that was used was asking the village heads to gather women above 15 years old who will be sent to Balikpapan. Each village must meet the target designated by the Japanese soldiers (**Evidence number I.4 :Testimony of Ms Suharti**). The village heads implemented this by approaching parents with daughters who are 15 years old and above. At first, they will ask these parents to surrender their daughters to the Japanese soldiers with the information that they will be educated in Banjarmasin and they will work in offices when they graduate. Those who don't want to go to school will be trained to be servants. The parents who refuse will obtain the wrath of the village head. These women were not educated nor sent to school but became sex slave in houses that are heavily guarded. This was experienced by Ms.Suharti from Yogyakarta. On the other hand, the other young women were promised a job as a waitress in restaurants or become an actress in plays/drama in Banjarmasin. Arriving in Kalimantan, these women became sexual slaves who serve Japanese soldiers and civilian employees stationed in Kalimantan. This method was used in the recruitment of Ms.Mardiyem and other 48 women (**Evidence number I.5 : Testimony of Mrs. Mardiyem**).
- Another method was abducting young girls who are playing in the yard of their house. At first, the young girls will be offered a job or schooling, when they refuse, the Japanese soldiers coerced these young girls by pointing their rifle with a bayonet on its tip. Because of fear and force, these young girls will obey the order of the Japanese soldiers and agrees to go with them. This is done without the knowledge of the parents of the young girls. Ms. Suhanah from Cimahi, Bandung, experienced this method of recruitment. After this, these young girls were in a room of a Japanese barrack where they cannot escape or communicate with each other for as long as the Japanese occupies Indonesia. Mariam and other women in Sukabumi, West Java, experienced this.
- At other times, Japanese soldiers would go to the house of families who have daughters above 15 years old. The families who met at criteria would be coerced to surrender their daughters to the Japanese soldiers by pointing their samurai. This process of recruitment was experienced by Ema Kastimah (**Evidence number I.8**), Siti Neng Ijuh (**Evidence number I.8**), and Emi (Natsuko) from Bandung (**Evidence number I.8**)
- Japanese soldiers would also send letters to families who had daughters asking these daughters to report to Japanese office for a job. Omoh Salamah from Sukabumi experienced this (**Evidence number I.8 :Testimony of the late Ms.Omoh Salamah**).
- Individual recruitment was also carried out, as in the case of a Japanese like the one carried out by a Japanese soldier who supervises the Monty tea plantation in the Killeen sub-district in Bandung. He forced a young woman worker to fill his sexual needs in his house. After this, he made this woman his mistress. This was experienced by Olis Kartini alias Oriso (**Evidence number I.8 : Testimonies of Ms.Olis Kartini alias Oriso**).

17. That these crimes of the Accused were deliberately and systematically implemented as described below :

- That women were recruited and become "comfort women" by abducting and or deceiving them or by promising them school or as a maid (evidence number I.4 :Testimony of Suharti) or promising them a job as a singer (Evidence number I.5 :Testimony of Ms.Mardiyem) or by forcibly taking them threatening them with their weapon (Evidence number I.7 : Testimony of Ms.Suhanah, Evidence No I.8 : Ms. Emah Kastimah, Ms.Enci binti Ariasik) and or disseminating fear upon the population or women (Evidence number I.4 : Testimony of Ms. Suharti).

18. That the Facilities of Sexual Slavery implemented by the Accused can be divided into three types. *First*, the Facilities of Sexual Slavery that are under the direct management of the Japanese Military Bureau and are only for the exclusive use of military personnel. The *second* are the facilities of sexual slavery that are formally under the supervision of Japanese civilians but controlled by the military and used by military personnel as well as civilian employees, these are usually established near military headquarters or in areas where special military supply units are located. The *third were* the facilities of sexual slavery set up by the military and used by the military as well as civilian employees who are obliged to pay by obtaining ticket from the manager. (Evidence number I.12 : Example Ticket).

19. In 1942, the survivor Ms.Suhanah (aged 17 at the time, born in 1926 a daughter of vegetable grocer in the market in Cimahi, Bandung, West Java) was approached by six Japanese soldiers in the backyard of her house. One of the soldiers told her that he liked her long hair. The soldier offered Ms. Suhanah a job or whether continue her schooling, but she refused. Despite this, the Japanese soldier forced Ms.Suhanah to get in the jeep by pulling her hair and pointing his rifle with a bayonet attached to it. Because she felt helpless and very terrified, Ms.Suhanah obeyed the Japanese soldier and she was later brought to a facility for sexual slavery in Simpang Cimahi Street which is two kilometers away from Ms.Suhanah's house. Many women were already when she arrived in this comfort station. Three day later, Ms.Suhanah went a physical examination conducted by Dr. TANAKA. After the examination, Ms.Suhanah was brought to a room where a Japanese soldier named IKADA raped her. Before raping her, because Ms.Suhanah refused to give in, she was beaten, kicked, whipped, and threatened with a weapon. After she was raped by IKADA, Suhanah was forced to serve other Japanese soldiers without knowing their names. After that, Ms.Suhanah was required to serve three people per day at the minimum. Moreover, the Japanese soldiers were prepared to fall in line and wait for their turn because Ms.Suhanah is the most beautiful girl in that place. Even Dr. TANAKA, the doctor who conducted regular physical examinations also forced Ms.Suhanah to have sex with him. The behavior of the soldiers was very rough. Some raped Ms.Suhanah from the back while pulling her hair as if riding a horse, others suddenly laid Ms.Suhanah on the bed and raped her immediately, and some raped her in front of their friends. Rejecting these sexual services would lead to bruises and wounds in the body due to beatings, kicking or slapping inflicted by the Japanese soldiers. Because of the number of Japanese soldiers who forced

Ms.Suhanah, her vagina continuously bleed for two months. During this time, she did not obtain any medication. As a consequence, she acquired an infection and she is no longer capable of doing anything, she could not even stand up so she was allowed to go home. With the help of somebody named Heiho, Ms.Suhanah finally went home. Ms.Suhanah's suffering increased when she learned that Japanese soldiers killed her father when he was looking for Ms.Suhanah. Later, her mother also died because she could not bear her sufferings and she could not stop thinking about the uncertain fate of Ms.Suhanah. Fortunately, Ms.Suhanah still have an aunt who took care of her and brought her to a hospital to undergo an operation (Evidence number I.9: Medical Statement of Ms.Suhanah).

20. Sufferings that Ms. Suhanah experienced when she was a "comfort women" :

- Physical sufferings: beatings, kicking, and slapping., Constant bleeding of her vagina, painful and ruined uterus, pulling of her hair., prohibited from going out of the comfort station.
- Sufferings endured Post as "comfort women" :
- Psychological sufferings : experienced psychological violence, she could not produce descendants, separated from her parents.raped in front of other people.

Pain in the uterus that she had to undergo an operation, constant bleeding, trauma due to the rape and aversion to men., losing the chance of bearing a child, Losing her father because he was killed by the Japanese and the her mother because she was sick for thinking too much about Ms.Suhanah who was forced by Japanese to become a "comfort women". She was force to sell the house and land she inherited from her parents to pay for her medication, ridiculed by the people because they considered her as a "leftover" of the Japanese soldiers, rejected by men, nobody wanted to marry her because she could not produce descendants and she is a "leftover" of the Japanese soldiers, she cannot work because of the pain in her uterus, she was forced to live by depending on the pity of other people.

21. The System of Sexual Slavery in the Simpang Cimahi facility of Sexual Slavery :Suhanah and other women are placed in a room with 10 persons in it. If one of them has to serve a Japanese soldier, then the rest of them have to leave the room. It is not seldom that Ms.Suhanah or her friends were forced to serve a Japanese soldier in front of other Japanese soldiers. Three Chinese manage the place. At the minimum, each women served three Japanese soldiers everyday. The photographs of the "comfort women" with a Japanese name were displayed in a glass table by the supervisor of the comfort station. Every Japanese soldier entering would look at those photographs and choose the "comfort women" that he would like to serve him. If the chosen "comfort women" is still serving another soldier, then the one who choose her has to fall in line and wait for his turn. Medical check-ups of "comfort women" are conducted routinely by Dr. Tanaka.

22. In may or June 1942 the survivor Mrs..Mardiyem (born in 1929) who lived in Yogyakarta at the time was one of those who were put in Facility of Sexual Slavery by Kango SHOGENJI, the Mayor of Banjarmasin who came from Borneo to recruit women. Mayor

Shogenji was accompanied by an Indonesian singer, namely Sus Lentji, who helped pass the word that "there is a good job available" and recruited 48 women and transported them on a ship to Borneo. Out of the forty-eight women, half of them ended up working in canteens and theatres, but twenty four women including Mrs. Mardiyem were put into a facility of sexual slavery in Telawang village in the suburb of Banjarmasin and was made into a sex slaves who had to serve tens Japanese soldiers and civilians Japanese men each.

Before leaving for Borneo, Mrs. Mardiyem and four other girls went a physical examination conducted by Indonesian doctor named Dr. Soesudoro. Together with 47 women Mrs. Mardiyem departed from the Tugu station in Yogyakarta. Eight of these girls came from Ambarawa while the rest were from Yogyakarta. From the Tugu station Mrs. Mardiyem boarded a train going to Surabaya. While waiting to be taken to Borneo they stayed overnight in Paneleh Hotel in the area of Blauran, Surabaya. While in Surabaya each of them was given a pocket money amounting to 35 cents and two dresses. From Surabaya, Mrs. Mardiyem and the rest of the group left for Borneo on a wooden ship named NICHIMARU. The travel from Surabaya to Borneo is two days. When they arrived in Banjarmasin, the group stayed in Kadir House for a week. After that the group was divided into three groups: 8 women worked as waitress in Japanese restaurant, 16 were hired by theatre group and 24 women including Mrs. Mardiyem boarded a truck going to Telawang. She was placed in room number 11 and she obtained a Japanese name: Momoye. The next day, Mrs. Mardiyem brought to military hospital in Ancasan for medical examination. After arriving at the house in Telawang, the houseboy asked Mrs. Mardiyem to serve her guest well. She did not really understand the meaning of the request actually an order. She had not even experience her first menstruation yet. Not long afterwards, there was a knock on the door and when Mrs. Mardiyem opened the door, a Japanese with a thick beard was standing in front of her. This man is one of the assistance of the doctor who examined her in the morning in hospital. This man knew that Mrs. Mardiyem was still a virgin and had not yet menstruated.

When the Japanese tried to get near Mrs. Mardiyem, she tried to avoid him, but because the room was small, she could not go far. She was still trying to resist when bearded man asked her to have sex with him. She refused but she could not run away. The bearded man was very rough he forced himself on Mrs. Mardiyem until her body was lifted on the tip of the couch, pushed upward and pinned on the wall. In the end the bearded man succeeded in raping her. After that she was forced to serve five other Japanese men who were already falling in line outside her room. They took turn on her without giving her a chance to rest. They finished raping her after three o'clock in the afternoon. She asked the servant that she should stop receiving "guest" because she was bleeding profusely after being raped by six Japanese men. At first the servant refused to grant the request of Mrs. Mardiyem and continued to force her to receive "guest" because it is the job of her to do so. However when Mrs. Mardiyem threw her underwear at servant only then the servant understood and he asked Mrs. Mardiyem to stay in room and to lock the door. After that Mrs. Mardiyem had to serve at least 10 to 15 men every day and lasted until the end of the war when Japanese defeated.

23. Sufferings that Mrs. Mardiyem experienced as "comfort women":

- Physical sufferings experienced by Mrs. Mardiyem: She experienced bleeding on the first day after being raped by 6 Japanese, bleeding when the doctor carried out an abortion when she got pregnant. The abortion was carried out without the knowledge of Mrs. Mardiyem. The beatings, slapping, and kicking in the waist and pulling of her hair, as well as the fact she was forced to serve 10-15 Japanese men. Caused additional suffering she experienced an abnormal bone growth due to the kicking by Cikada (head of the comfort station). As a consequence of this bone growth, one of the legs Mrs. Mardiyem is shorter.
- Aside from physical sufferings, Mrs. Mardiyem also experienced psychological afflictions, namely: losing her dreams, treated like a sex object, lose the feeling of love. The torture and force sex experienced by Mrs. Mardiyem from the Japanese soldiers in Telawang has made Mrs. Mardiyem lost the feeling of love. When this incident occurred, Mrs. Mardiyem is still very young and she still needs the love and care of her parents and brothers and sisters. The coercion applied by the military and civilian Japanese took away the feeling of love and affection of Mrs. Mardiyem towards other people. She experienced forced sex, torture, and degradation. Her life was full of fear and uncertainty about the future. Every day, Mrs. Mardiyem tried to survive. Losing her dream: when Mrs. Mardiyem became a servant of a noble family Mrs. Mardiyem dreamed of becoming a stage actress. However, this dream was shattered when Mrs. Mardiyem was forced to become "comfort women". She was treated like a sex object. Mrs. Mardiyem could not reject the Japanese men who come to her and desire her body. If she tried to resist then she receive physical violence. Mrs. Mardiyem was just used to satisfy the lusts of the Japanese men. She was oppressed, hurt and traumatized all her life because of what the Japanese soldiers did to her.
- The post-war afflictions of Mrs. Mardiyem for becoming "comfort women": Pain in the waist because of the kicks inflicted by Mr. Cikada several days after she had abortion. Because of the forced sex she experienced while she was a "comfort women", Mrs. Mardiyem never experience pleasure whenever she is engage in a sexual relations with her deceased husband. When Mrs. Mardiyem, opened this case to the public, her friends and neighbors ridiculed Mrs. Mardiyem. Mrs. Mardiyem was considered as a person who is "morally disabled". The catering service that she diligently managed for years all these time was forced to shut down because its customers doesn't want to hire the catering service of Mrs. Mardiyem
- The military men and soldiers who committed sexual violence against Mrs. Mardiyem that she vividly recalls (among the many men who violated her) are: (1). An assistant to the doctor, he was present during the first medical check-up of Mrs. Mardiyem. This man was a bearded Japanese who knew that Mrs. Mardiyem was still a virgin and had not yet menstruated. He is the first man who raped Mrs. Mardiyem. (2). Cikada, the Japanese

who supervised and managed the Telawang comfort station. (3). Osaka, the Japanese soldier who did not wear a condom when he raped Mrs. Mardiyem.

24. The System of Facility of Sexual Slavery are :

The person who were directly running the Facility Of Sexual Slavery was a Japanese named "Mr.Chikada" and there were checkups for venereal disease done by military doctors every Saturday and check-ups by a military medic every morning. This Facility Of Sexual Slavery was only for the Japanese, military as well as civilians. Local residents as well as the servants are not allowed to use the sexual services of Mardiyem and her friends. Visiting hours is divided into three periods, namely: afternoon, 12:00 evening – 5:00 p.m. for military personnel. Afternoon-evening, 5:00 p.m. – midnight, for Japanese civilians and latenight (midnight-dawn). Physical examination was conducted by a doctor every Saturday at 7:00-8:00 in the morning. After the physical examination, antibiotic injections were given. Rates of the "comfort women" were: for military personnel who use their service in the afternoon, the rate was Rp. 2,5. For Japanese civilian employees who use their service in the evening, the rate was Rp.3,5. For those who stayed overnight, the rate was Rp. 12,5

The "comfort women" did not receive money directly from their "guests". They only get tickets (see Evidence number I.12) from their "guests". The "guest" exchanges his money for a ticket and 2 condoms from the cashier in the house. One ticket was good for an hour for a sex service. The person in charge of the comfort station told the comfort women to keep their tickets because they would be exchanged for money when they were no longer "comfort women". Mardiyem had already filled two or more baskets with tickets but these were never exchanged for money.

25. The human rights situation of the "comfort women" who were raped in various ways can be classified as below :

- a. **Forced abortion:** Mrs.Mardiyem underwent abortion under the order of Mr.Chikada, a civilian war worker⁶
- b. **Birth in racist discrimination:** Ms.Fransisca Jumiah, Ms.Saidah, Ms.Doris Sumampauw, Ms.Siti Neng Ijuh, Mr.Bambang, and Ms.Waliyem's children were discriminated within the Indonesian society as "children of the Japanese." In the case of Ms.Fransisca Jumiah, her infant developed a high fever and needed medical treatment, but the Japanese military refused the medical attention of the military doctor. Consequently, the infant acquired polio.
- c. **Rape by physicians:** Military doctors in the "facilities of sexual slavery" raped many women who were brought there. The first "customer" who came into Ms.Omoh Salamah's room when she was confined in a "facility of sexual slavery" was the military doctor who had examined her for sexual diseases. This is a typical example.
- d. **Torture by beating:** Soldiers tortured most of the "comfort women" because the women displayed rebellious attitudes against their demands for sexual intercourse. There are survivors like Mrs. Mardiyem who suffers a handicap on her left leg.

- e. **Intimidation with weapons:** Ms.Suhanah and Mrs.Jan Ruff-O'Herne⁷ received threats from soldiers who thrust bayonets at their chests when they did not respond to their demands. Ms.Saidah, who was forced to become an exclusive "comfort woman" for an officer, was stripped and threatened by her "husband" Officer Minato with a Japanese sword for going out of the house to watch a festival. Such cases as these are not rare.
 - f. **Health and medical care:** "Comfort women" were required to undergo weekly examinations for sexual diseases by a military physician. These examinations were for "maintenance of commodities," and it was not for the maintenance of health for the women. The use of condoms was required, but it became nominal under the deterioration of the war situation. What should be especially noted here is that there were many cases in which women were raped under the pretext of health examinations. Further, there are many cases in which "comfort women" used exclusively by officers were deceived into believing that they were married to them. In the end, these officers disappeared by pretending transfers in posts. As far as we researched, there is no case in which an officer took responsibility and accompanied his "comfort woman" to Japan. Furthermore, there is much evidence that indicate the Japanese military had been conducting a discriminatory policy without health securities against "comfort women" who conceived children of Japanese soldiers.
 - g. **Food and clothing conditions:** Most of the "comfort women" remember starvation in the "facilities of sexual slavery". Although some survivors were given presents of cloths and cosmetics from more considerate soldiers from time to time, none of them were given stipends from the "facilities of sexual slavery".
26. That as a consequence of the actions of the Accused, the victims experienced physical, sexual, and mental sufferings as well as social economic afflictions unparalleled up to the present as described by the following data:
- a. **Poverty:** Most of the survivors have been forced to live in poverty even after their liberation from the "facilities of sexual slavery". This is closely related to the fact that the women were deprived of their economic basis because of the lack of re-education, rehabilitation, and counseling.
 - b. **Social discrimination:** Many "comfort women" have repeatedly suffered the prejudice and misunderstanding of the Indonesian society. For example Ms. Emi, who returned to her village after her liberation, was despised as the "bread crumb of Japan," and her neighbors burned down her house.
 - c. **Discrimination from the family:** Most of the survivors have spent each day in fear of the exposure of their past since their liberation. That every one of the survivors who responded to our interviews was a widow or a spinster proves this fact. On the other hand, though very few, there are survivors such as Lagiyeem and Lantra who have experienced warm acceptance from their families.
 - d. **Sex phobia:** Many survivors such as Ms. Aminah and Mrs. Mardiyem have entered old age still unable to overcome their fear for sexual intercourse that is derived from the continuous rapes they had experienced from the early years of their youth. This is deeply related to their divorce records.

- e. **Single life:** Ms. Emi Ms. Suhanah has been condemned as a "Japanese woman" or "breadcrumb of Japan," unable to meet a suitable partner in marriage to this day. Many survivors share similar experiences.
- f. **Divorce:** After becoming the second wife of a man and giving birth to his child, Ms. Partiyem was deprived of her child and abandoned by her husband. Ms. Titih was also abandoned by her husband on the grounds that she was could not conceive a baby.
- g. **Sexually transmitted diseases:** Many survivors such as the victim Ms. Sukarlin and Ms. Titih have entered old age still suffering from untreated sexually transmitted diseases that they had been infected with during their period as "comfort women."
- h. **Infertility and diseases of the womb:** There are rare cases in which survivors such as Mrs. Suharti were blessed with children, while many other women suffer from infertility and diseases of the womb and are unable to conceive.

III. THE ACCUSED :

I. **EMPEROR HIROHITO, General Hideki TOJO, General Hisaichi TERAUCHI, Kumakichi HARADA, General Kenji DOHIHARA, General Seishiro ITAGAKI, Vice Admiral Ibou TAKAHASHI, Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI, Rear Admiral Toshihisa NAKAMURA.**

- 27. From 1937 until 1945 the accused Emperor Hirohito, was invented Head of State of Japan, under the provisions established by the Meiji Constitution. As Head of State, Emperor Hirohito was the de jure leader of Japan. His political powers were independent from and superior to the legislative, judicial and administrative power of the Japanese Government. His political position to that of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of War, the Home Ministry, and other Cabinet members. As his subordinates, the ministers were bound by the constitution to serve Emperor Hirohito and to advise him about domestic and international political relation and military operations of Japan.
- 28. As Head of State, Emperor Hirohito was also the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army and Navy. The Supreme Commander was superior to and held command responsibility over the military Chiefs of Staff, their commanding general and other armed forces personal. Emperor Hirohito exercised ultimate command authority of the Japanese army, including direct jurisdiction over each Japan's Expeditionary Armies and Japan's Area Armies that invaded and occupied China, Indonesia (the Dutch Indies), the Philipines, Malaysia and Burma. As Supreme Commander, Emperor Hirohito possessed the authority to instruct the Imperial Military Headquarter to formulate national war policies, to palm and conduct military operations, to supervise support of military operations as well as to ensure the overall war making capacity of Japan.
- 29. In addition to his de jure authority as Head of State and Supreme Commander, The accused Emperor Hirohito, had and exercised de facto authority. He was revered as a spiritual leader and ruled Japan and the Japanese people by divine provenance. His orders, decisions, directives and policies were as such, unquestioned and unconditionally obeyed

by members of the Japanese government, the Japanese Arm Forces and the Japanese people.

- 30. From 1937 to 1945, the Accused General Hisaichi TERAUCHI hold two high ranking positions in the Japanese government. In 1938, General Hisaichi TERAUCHI was the Commander of the North China Area Army. In addition, from November 1941 until the end of the war in 1945, General **Hisaichi TERAUCHI was also Commander of the Southern Expeditionary Forces. As such, he commanded the Japanese Army in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma.**
- 31. From 1937 to 1945 accused Seishiro ITAGAKI held a number of high ranking positions. From June 1938 until August 1939 Seishiro Itagaki was the war Minister and as such was responsible directly to the Emperor. As of September 1939 Seishiro ITAGAKI held the position of Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Force. From July 1941, Seishiro ITAGAKI served as Commander of Korean Army. **From April 1945 until Japan's surrender Seishiro ITAGAKI commanded the 7th Area Army, which operated in the areas of Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo and other surrounding islands in Indonesia.**
- 32. During the period of March 1942 to August 1945, the Accused Emperor Hirohito in concert with the other accused : General **TOJO, General Hisaichi TERAUCHI** (Commander of the Southern Expeditionary Army), General Kenji DOHIHARA (Commander of the 7th Area Army), **General Seishiro ITAGAKI** (Commander of the 7th Area Army),), Lieutenant General Kumakichi HARADA (Commander of the 16th Army), Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI (Commander of the third Fleet and later South West Area Fleet and also served as Commander of the Second Southern Expeditionary Fleet) **led, planned, organized, facilitated, maintained, controlled and directly participated in the formulation and execution of policy to commit or which involved the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity through sexual slavery, rape and other forms of sexual violence, enslavement, torture, deportation, persecution, murder as provided in the Charter of this Tribunal and in accordance with the provision of the Charter all accused are directly responsible for their own acts committed by any other member of the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces in the execution of such common plan and policy.**
- 33. **In particular case of the survivor Ms. Suhanah :**

At the time of Ms Suhanah kept in Gedung Delapan that used as facility for sexual slavery, the troops that had their headquarters in Bandung after its falls were second division, 13th independent garrison and 27th independent mixed brigade respectively. The second division was transferred away from and left Bandung in October 1942. The 13th independent garrison came in after the second division, which was later reorganized in, to 27th independent mixed brigade. Mayor Keizo KUNIKATA was responsible for the former and latter until early February 1944 for putting Ms.Suhanah to sexual slavery and keeping her in the very inhumane situation. Mayor General Naoichi KAWAHARA, KUNIKATA's successor was also responsible for the overlapping period during Ms.Suhanah was kept at the facility for sexual slavery in Cimahi, Bandung, West Java, while he was the commander

of the said brigade in control of the area. The Accused General Hisaichi TARAUCHI, as Commander in Chief of the Southern Expeditionary Army, Lieutenant General Kumakichi HARADA as Commander of the 16th Army 9 November 1942-April 1945) and General Kenji DOHIHARA as Commander of the 7th area Army (March 1944-April 1945) were responsible for condoning the establishment of facility for sexual slavery in Cimahi, Bandung.

34. In particular case of the survivor Mrs. Mardiyem :

At the time of Mrs. Mardiyem was kept in Facility of Sexual Slavery Telawang, Banjarmasin was directly governed by Navy's 22nd Special Base Force and Military Administration of Borneo. General HAYAKAWA (4 October 1944) and Kojiro INOUE (20 May-4 October 1944) was the Chief of Military Administration and Rear Admiral Ryozo FUKUDA, Vice Admiral Tadashige DAIGO, Rear Admiral Michiaki KAMATA was the persons who responsible for 22nd Special Base Force. Meanwhile for the third Fleet (Southwest Area Fleet from April 1942, then 10th Area Fleet from February 1945) and then 10th Area Fleet from February 1945, which controlled Southwestern Borneo under the Combine Fleet are : Admiral Isoroku YAMAMOTO (until 18 April 1943), Admiral Mineichi KOGA (from August 21, 1943 until March 3, 1944), Admiral Jisaburo (until 29 May 1945) and from Southwest Area Fleet : Vice Admiral Shiro TAKASU, Vice Admiral Gun-ichi MIKAWA, Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI and Vice Admiral Shigeru FUKUTOME (from 10th Area Fleet) are responsible for the sufferings of Mrs. Mardiyem and other victims and survivor placed in Telawang sexual slavery facility. The Accused Vice Admiral Ibou TAKAHASI as commander of Southwest Area Fleet 9 April 1942 - September 1942) and Vice Admiral Denshichi OKOUCHI a commander of Southwest Area Fleet (November 1944 - February 1945) were responsible for condoning the establishment of Facility of Sexual Slavery in Telawang, Banjarmasin, Borneo.

IV. GENERAL ALLEGATION

35. Unless otherwise specified, all criminal acts or admissions set forth in the indictment were committed between 1942 and 1945 in Indonesia in the predicate paragraphs that proceed the charges.
36. In each Count alleging crimes against humanity, the acts or omissions were committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian population.
37. The attack against the civilian population occurred from 1932 to 1941 during the armed conflict between China and Japan and continued during the Asia-Pacific War of 1941-1945 every where in the occupied or colonized countries..

38. The accused, Emperor Hirohito, Iwane Matsui, Kuniaki Koiso, Shunroku Hata, Hisaichi Terauchi, Seishiro Itagaki, Hideki Tojo, Yoshijirou Umezu, Mitsuhiro Komatsu, Jiro Minami, Seizo Kobayashi, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Rikichi Ando, and Tomoyuki Yamashita are individually responsible for the crimes alleged against them in this indictment, pursuant to Article 3 of the Charter. Individual Responsibility includes planning, instigation, ordering, committing or otherwise aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation, or execution of a crime in Article 2.
39. The accused, Emperor Hirohito exercised the ultimate political and military authority in Japan. He commanded the Japanese Army and Navy, including the Japanese Expeditionary Forces and Japanese Area Armies, and controlled the entire populations of occupied, colonized and subjugated countries. In as much as the accused was in a position of superior authority, pursuant to Article 5(2) of the Charter, he is criminally responsible for the acts of his subordinates, including members of the armed forces, members of the Japanese Cabinet and, the Governor-Generals of Korea and Taiwan and civilians authorized to act on behalf of his military and political subordinates.
40. As stated in Article 5(2) of the Statute, a superior or commander is criminally responsible if that individual knew, or had reason to know, that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior or commander failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or repress their commission or submit the matter to the competent authorities and prosecution.

V. CHARGES:

I. EMPEROR HIROHITO AND MILITARY COMMANDER

41. Based on the Evidence number I.5 and I.7 and also the data and report stated in paragraph 11, 12 and 13 and testimonies of the survivor Ms. Suhanah and Mrs. Mardiyem and other corroborative witnesses, it is proven that the "facilities of sexual slavery" that brought about enduring sufferings to Indonesian women and in particular Ms Suhanah and Mrs. Mardiyem, who were forced to get into it, is part of the war policy of the Accused EMPEROR HIROHITO and that military and civilian officers are involved in its implementation and control. As such, it is proven that the facilities of sexual slavery as a systematic form of military sexual slavery carried out by the Accused is a crime against humanity as well as a war crime. The perpetrators and those who are responsible must be

tried and punished to restore the dignity of the victims and survivor and justice for the future of the mankind..

42. By its involvement in the above acts and commission, the EMPEROR HIROHITO and the individual accused mentioned above is responsible for violating WAR CRIMES and CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY punishable under Article 2 (1) of the Charter of The Women's Tribunal.

43. **The case of the survivor Ms. Suhanah**

Defendants : TERAUCHI Hisaichi, General, Commander of the Southern Area Army (November, 1941 - August, 1945, HARADA Kumakichi, Lieutenant General, Commander of the 16th Army (November 1942 - April 1945, KOHIHARA Kenji, General, Commander of the 7th Area Army (March, 1944 - April, 1945) :

- The Southern Area Army, among other forces, consisted of and was controlling the 16th Army, which occupied Bandung in Java Island on March 9, 1942 and continuingly controlled over the area through the 2nd Division, the 13th Independent Garrison and the major parts of 27th Independent Mixed Brigade successively. The 7th Area Army was established under the Southern Area Army in March 1944 and put the 16th Army under its command.
- The victim Suhanah had been confined in a "comfort station" in Cimahi near Bandung and was forcibly made a "comfort woman" there Suhanah, from August, 1942 to August, 1945, the end of the Second World War.
- The defendant TERAUCHI Hisaichi was, as a General, Commander of the Southern Area Army from November, 1941 to August, 1945. Under the command and authorization of the defendant TERAUCHI Hisaichi, the Southern Area Army had sequentially been committed to the recruit of "comfort women" and the management of "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, at latest after March 1942. It is confirmed that the Southern Area Army requested the Commander of the Taiwan Army of transportation of fifty "comfort women." [An official document TAIDEN No.602 [Taiwan Army Telegram No. 602] dated March 12, 1942, "Concerning those going to the Southern Area"] Thus the defendant TERAUCHI Hisaichi, as a Commander of the Southern Area Army, by commanding and authorizing the Army to commit to the recruit of "comfort women" and the management of "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the victim Suhana to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from August, 1942 to August, 1945.
- The defendant HARADA Kumakichi was, as a Lieutenant General, Commander of the 16th Army from November 1942 to April 1945. The defendant DOHIHARA Kenji was, as a General, Commander of the 7th Area Army from March 1944 to April 1945. Under the command and authorization of the defendant HARADA Kumakichi, the 16th

Army had sequentially committed to the recruit and confinement of "comfort women" to "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, at latest after April 1944. The defendant DOHIHARA Kenji, as a Commander of the 7th Area Army, had allowed the 16th Army to commit to the recruit and confinement. It is confirmed in "the case of Semarang trial" at the temporary Court martial in Batavia on February 24th, 1948. in which women were recruited from the Dutch internment camps and were made the "comfort women"(Case of Semarang "comfort station", April 1944), that the permission from the headquarter of the 16th army was necessary to establish a "comfort station", and that the commander of the 16th Army was in the position to close "comfort stations" at any time if he so wished.

- The Colonel Odashima Tadashi, in charge of prisoners of war and internment camps as a staff officer in the Prisoners of War Affairs Department, Ministry of War and the administrator of the Prisoner of War Information Office, promptly made reports to the Ministry of War, the Southern Army Headquarters, the Seventh Area Army Headquarters (established in March 1944), and the 16th Army Headquarters recommending the closure of the comfort stations. Thus the defendant HARADA Kumakichi, as a Commander of the 16th Army, by commanding and authorizing the Army to commit to the recruit and confinement of "comfort women" to "comfort stations" including those in and near Bandung, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the victim Suhanah to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from April, 1944 to August, 1945. Also, the defendant DOHIHARA Kenji, as a Commander of the 7th Area Army, by allowing the 16th Army to commit to the recruit and confinement, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the victim Suhanah to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from April 1944 to August 1945.

44. **The Case of Survivor of Mrs Mardiyem**

(defendant : TAKAHASHI Ibou, Vice Admiral, Commander of Southwest Area Fleet (April, 1942 - September, 1942, OUKOUCHI Denshichi, Vice Admiral, Commander of Southwest Area Fleet , November, 1944 - February, 1945)

- The Southwest Area Fleet, among other forces, consisted of and was controlling, through the 2nd South Expeditionary Fleet, the 22nd Special Base Force, which was then stationed in Banjarmasin and Balikpapan in Borneo Island. The victim Mardiyem had been confined in a "comfort station" in Banjarmasin and was forcibly made a "comfort woman" there from May or June, 1942 to August, 1945, the end of the Second World War. The victim Suhalty had been confined in "comfort stations" in Balikpapan and Banjarmasin, and was forcibly made a "comfort woman" there from 1944 to August, 1945, the end of the Second World War.
- The defendant TAKAHASHI Ibou, were, as a Vice Admiral, Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet from April, 1942 to September, 1942. Under the command and authorization of the defendant TAKAHASHI Ibou, the Southwest Area Fleet, by the representation of Rear Admiral NAKAMURA Toshihisa [Vice Admiral as of

November, 1942], Chief of Staff of the Southwest Area Fleet, had sequently been in consultation with the proprietors of the "comfort stations" concerning the matters on the placement of facilities and goods for, transportation of the "comfort women" to and management of "comfort stations" in the DIE including those in Banjarmasin and Balikpapan, at latest after May 30, 1942. [HEIBI-4KIMITSU#137 is an official document addressed to Rear Admiral NAKAMURA Toshihisa, Chief of Staff of the Southwest Area Fleet, from Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau and Chief of Naval preparation Bureau on 30th of May, 1942, for the reference on advancement of the second batch of the specially required personnel

- Thus the defendant TAKAHASHI Ibou, as a Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet, by commanding and authorizing the Fleet to be involved in the matters on the placement of facilities and goods for, transportation of the "comfort women" to and management of "comfort stations" in the DIE and Malaya including those in Banjarmasin, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the victim Mardiyem to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from May or June, 1942 to September, 1942.
- The defendant OUKOUCHI Denshichi, were, as a Vice Admiral, Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet from November, 1944 to February, 1945. Under the command and authorization of the defendant OUKOUCHI Denshichi, the adjutant section under the chief of staff in the Southwest Area Fleet engaged in affairs of comfort matters and facilities at latest after December 20, 1944. [An official document "Secret Announcement No. 26 of South-west Area Fleet" is a table of assignment of staff for general affairs and, supply and transportation of the South-west Area Fleet, the 13th Air Fleet and the 1st Southern Expeditionary Fleet announced by Command of the South-west Area Fleet on December 20, 1944.
- Thus the defendant Vice Admiral Denshichi OUKOUCHI, as a Commander of the Southwest Area Fleet, by commanding and authorizing the Fleet to be involved in affairs of comfort matters and facilities in "comfort stations" in Balikpapan and Banjarmasin, knowingly caused or should have known to cause the victim Suharti to be put in sexual slavery in a "comfort station" from December 20, 1944 to February, 1945.

II. THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

45. Based on the fact that until present time, the Government of Japan fail to prosecute and punish those responsible for said crimes and fail to provide reparation and compensation to those victimized and do not take measures to protect the integrity, well being and dignity of human person and also the fact that the establishment of facilities of sexual slavery in Indonesia particularly in Cimahi (Bandung) and Banjarmasin implemented by The Accused is the acts in the official capacity as an organ of the Government of Japan in particular the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy that occupied and ruled Indonesia

between 1942 and 1945. Even there is an agreement between the Government of Japan and the Republic of Indonesia signed in 1958 concerning the reparation of the damage during the war, but the reparation is not effective since issue of the military sexual slavery has not been recognized.

46. By its involvement in the above act and omission, The Government of Japan is responsible for violating Crimes Against Humanity punishable under article 4 (a) (b) of the Charter of the Tribunal.

VI. COUNTS :

1. COUNTS 1-2 : CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

47. Between 1937 and 1945 during the armed conflict between China and Japan and during the Asian-Pacific War, the Japanese government, and armed forces, led by Emperor Hirohito, instituted a system of military sexual slavery to provide sexual services to the Japanese armed forces. Referred to by the Japanese authorities as "comfort stations" these establishments were set up throughout the conquered and occupied countries and controlled by the Japanese Army and the Japanese Navy, including, but not limited to China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Burma.
48. Thousands of women were enslaved, and subjected to continuous mental and physical suffering, countless acts of sexual violence, including countless rapes, other forms of sexual torture, starvation, threats, confinement, isolation, other forms of inhumane acts and at times death at the hands of the Japanese Army, the Japanese Navy and their agents.

2. SPECIFIC CHARGED ACTS :

49. In June of 1938, when Hisaichi TERAUCHI commanded the North China Area armies, similar orders were issued to establish "comfort stations" to serve each unit under his command. Hisaichi TERAUCHI therefore bears responsibility for those orders and the actions taken to carry them out. As War Minister at the time, and thus as overall Commander of the war effort, Seishiro ITAGAKI also bears responsibility for these actions.
50. In March 1942, Hisaichi TERAUCHI, then Commander of the Southern Expeditionary Army in Southeast Asia, requested that the War Ministry, then headed by War Minister Hideki TOJO, provide "comfort women" from Taiwan for

facilities in Borneo (now known as Kalimantan). Kiyoshi Hasegawa, the Governor-General of Taiwan in 1942, Hisaichi TERAUCHI and Hideki TOJO bear responsibility for those actions.

51. As Supreme Commander of the Army and Navy, as well as the de jure and de facto Head of State for Japan during all of the incidents listed in paragraphs 19 through 48, Emperor HIROHITO bears responsibility for each incident in addition to each defendant listed therein.
52. For their direct participation, as pursuant to Article 3 of the Charter, Emperor Hirohito, Iwane Matsui, Kuniaki Koiso, Shunroku Hata, Hisaichi Terauchi, Seishiro Itagaki, Hideki Tojo, Yoshijirou Umezu, Mitsuhiro Komatsu, Jiro Minami, Seizo Kobayashi, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, and Rikichi Ando are charged with Crimes Against Humanity as listed below. In addition, Emperor Hirohito, Seishiro Itagaki and Shunroku Hata are charged in the alternative for their positions as superiors and commanders as pursuant to Article 5(2) of the Charter with Crimes Against Humanity:

COUNT 1: SEXUAL SLAVERY, as recognized by Article 2(l) of the Charter,

COUNT 2: RAPE, as recognized by Article 2(l) of the Charter.

COUNT 3 : RAPE

53. In 1942, the invasion of the Philippines was notorious for the rapes inflicted against the female population of Manila. These rapes prompted the Japanese government to institute and later to intensify the military sexual slavery system. Nevertheless, rapes of the local women by the Japanese occupational forces continued in China, Indonesia, and the Philippines. In addition, women were captured and taken to make-shift locations or the individual barracks for the purpose of sexual abuse by the Japanese soldiers where they were forced to stay for days, weeks or months.

EXHIBIT NO 1: EVIDENCES

1. Evidence No I.1: Peace Agreement Between Japanese and Indonesia Government (document)
2. Evidence No I.2: The Judge decision on the Temporary Court – Martial in Batavia, for Japanese Soldier who rape the Dutch Women (document)
3. Evidence No I.3 :Report on Enforcement Prostitution in Western Borneo, N.E.I, during Japanese Naval Occupation
4. Evidence No I.4: Video Testimony of Survivor Ms.Suharti
5. Evidence No I.5: Video Testimony of Survivor Ms.Mardiyem
6. Evidence No I.6: Video Testimony of Survivor Ms.Ema Kastimah
7. Evidence No I.7: Video Testimony of Survivor Ms.Suhanah
8. Evidence No I.8: Video Testimony of Corroborative Witnesses (Testimony of Ms.Encin, Ms.Sutarbini, Ms.Siti Neng Itjuh, Ms.Emi Ms.Omo Salamah, Ms.Olis Kartini)
9. Evidence No I.9: Medical Statement of Ms.Suhanah
10. Evidence No I.10: Photograph of Ms.Suhanah Stomach
11. Evidence No I.11: Photograph of Ms.Suhanah in front of FSS in Cimahi
12. Evidence No I.12: Photograph of Coupon from Japanese Military
13. Evidence No I.13: Photograph of the FSS at Kalidam Street, Bandung, West Java
14. Evidence No I.14: Photograph of the FSS at Simpang street, Cimahi, West Java
15. Evidence No I.15: Photograph of group of “Comfort Women” in front of FSS in Bandung
16. Evidence No I.16: Photograph of Young Ms.Siti Neng Itjuh during her pregnancy
17. Evidence No I.17: Photograph of Ms.Siti Neng Itjuh’s unwanted child
18. Evidence No I.18: Photograph of ex FSS for Dutch women in Ambarawa, Center of Java
19. Evidence No I.19: Photograph of ex FSS for Dutch women in Ambarawa, Center of Java

20. Evidence No I.20: Photograph of ex FSS in Balikpapan, West Kalimantan
21. Evidence No I.21: Photograph of ex FSS in Sanga-sanga, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan
22. Evidence No I.22: Photograph of ex FSS in Pontianak, East Kalimantan
23. Evidence No I.23: Photograph of Mr. Tanaka in Japanese Army Uniform
24. Evidence No I.24: Photograph of Mr. Tanaka during interview with Mr. Koichi Kimura
25. Evidence No I.25: Cassette of Mr. Tanaka's Testimony
26. Evidence No. I.26: Secret Announcement No.26 of Southwest Area Fleet, December 20, 1944
27. Evidence No I.27: HEIBI-4 KIMITSU 137 : AN official document addressed to Rear Admiral toshihisa NAKAMURA, Chief of the Southwest Area Fleet from Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau and Chief of Naval preparation Bureau on 30th of May, 1942.
28. Evidence No I.28: NAKASONE statement in his Memoir

EXHIBIT NO 2: Chart of Commanders of Japanese Forces

Commanders Of Japanese Forces (Navy) In Charge Of The Banjarmasin Region
(Mardiyem Was Kept At A "Comport Station" In Banjarmasin Form May Or June Of
1942 Until Japan's Defeat)

22 nd SBF	2 nd South EXF	SW Area F	CF
		From 10 April 1941 Vice Adl TAKAHASHI Ibo cir of 3 rd F (antedecent of SWAF)	From 30 August '45 Adl YAMAMOTO ISOROKU (deceased 18 April 1943)
From 10 March 1942 Rear Adl HIROSE Suto	From 10 Marc 1942 Vice Adl TAKAHASHI Ibo		
		10 April 1942 3 rd F re org'sd into SWAF VA TAKAHASHI Ibo	
	15 September 1942 VA TAKASU Shiro	15 September 1942 VA TAKASU Shiro	
20 October 1942 Rear Adl FUKUDA Ryozo			
	15 April 1943 VA IWAMURA Sei Ichi		
			21 August 1943 Adl KOGA Mine Ichi (Disappeared 31 March 1944)
	03 September 1943 VA MIKAWA Gun Ichi		
08 November 1943 vice adl DAIGO Tadashige			
			03 May 1944 adl TOYODA Fukutake
	18 June 1944 VA KAWASE Shiro	18 June 1944 VA MIKAWA Gun Ichi	
23 August 1944 rear Adl KAMATA Michi Aki			
		01 November 1944 VA OKOUCHI Denshichi	
	29 January 1945 VA SHIBATA Ya'ichiro		
		05 February 1945 VA FUKUTOME Shigeru, of 10 th Aren F (SWAF Reorg'd	
			29 May 1945 Adl OZAWA Jisaburo

Chiefs of Military Administration

- INOUE Kojiro (ex-diplomat) 20 May 1943 – 04 October 1949
- HAYAKAWA Gen-gen (ex-pref Government) 04 October 1944 on wards

Navy's chain of command in Banjarmasin

- April 1942 through February 1945

Imperial H2	Navy Section	Combined Fleet	Southwest Area Fleet	2 nd Southern Exped'4 Fleet	22 nd Special Ball Force
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- February 1945 through 15 August 1945

Imperial H2	Navy General HQ	Combined Fleet	10 th Area Fleet	2 nd Southern Exped'4 Fleet	22 nd Special Ball Force
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Structure of Military Administration by the Navy

- In March 1942

3 rd fleet	22 nd Special Ball Force 23 rd Special Ball Force 24 th Special Ball Force	Mil Admin of Borneo Mil Admin of Celebes Mil Admin of Seram Mil Admin of New Guinea
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- In August 1944

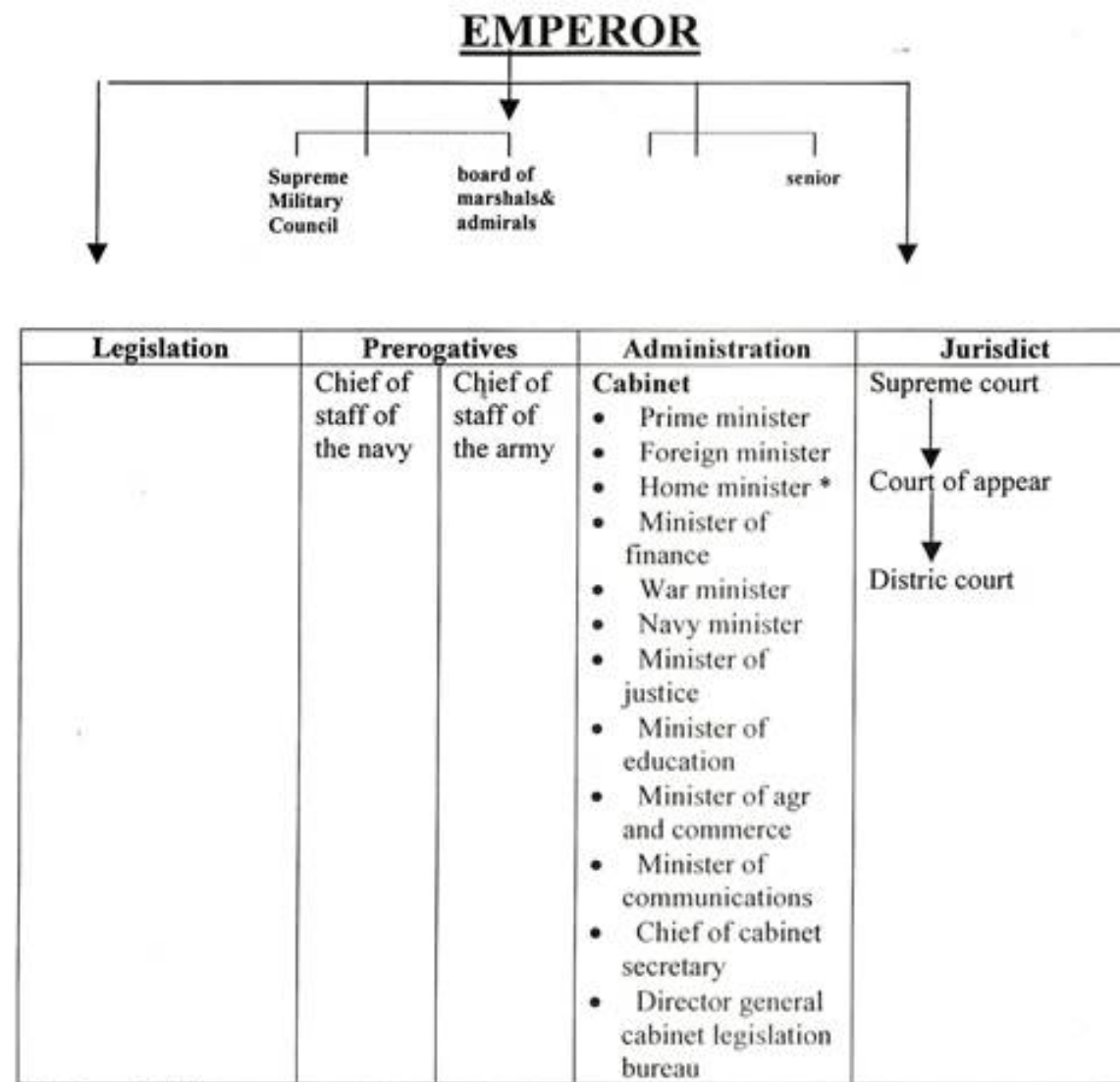
2 nd fleet	Military Administration Government by Navy in Southwest Area	Mil Admin of Borneo (Banjarmasin) Mil Admin of Celebes Mil Admin of Lesser Sunda Mil Admin of Makassar
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Structure Of Southwest Area Fleet's Military Administration Of Borneo

SAF's MA of borneo	• State Affairs Department State affairs section; communications section; finance section; education and culture section; accountant section. • Economics Department Supply section; civil engineering section; mines section; commerce and industry section; transportation section; agriculture and forest and fishery section • Sanitary Department Sanitary section • Secretariat Secretariat; finance; account section
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Structure of Military Administration in Indonesia

Emperor gou't military liason conference or imperial conf {when E is present}	Imperial HQ Army section staff of the A'4 supervision	Commanders of relevant fores ↓ "gunsei-bu" (Gunsei-kanbu) mil admin by A'4
	War ministry Department of mil admin in southern area	
	Imperial HQ Navy Section (staff of the N'4)	Commanders of relevant fleets
	supervision	Minsie-bu Mil admin By N'4 [when covering small region] Minsie-fu Mil admin gov By N'4 [when covering a large region]
		Minsei-bu mil admin By N'4
	Navy min'4	
	Department of mil admin in southern area	



* Home Minister

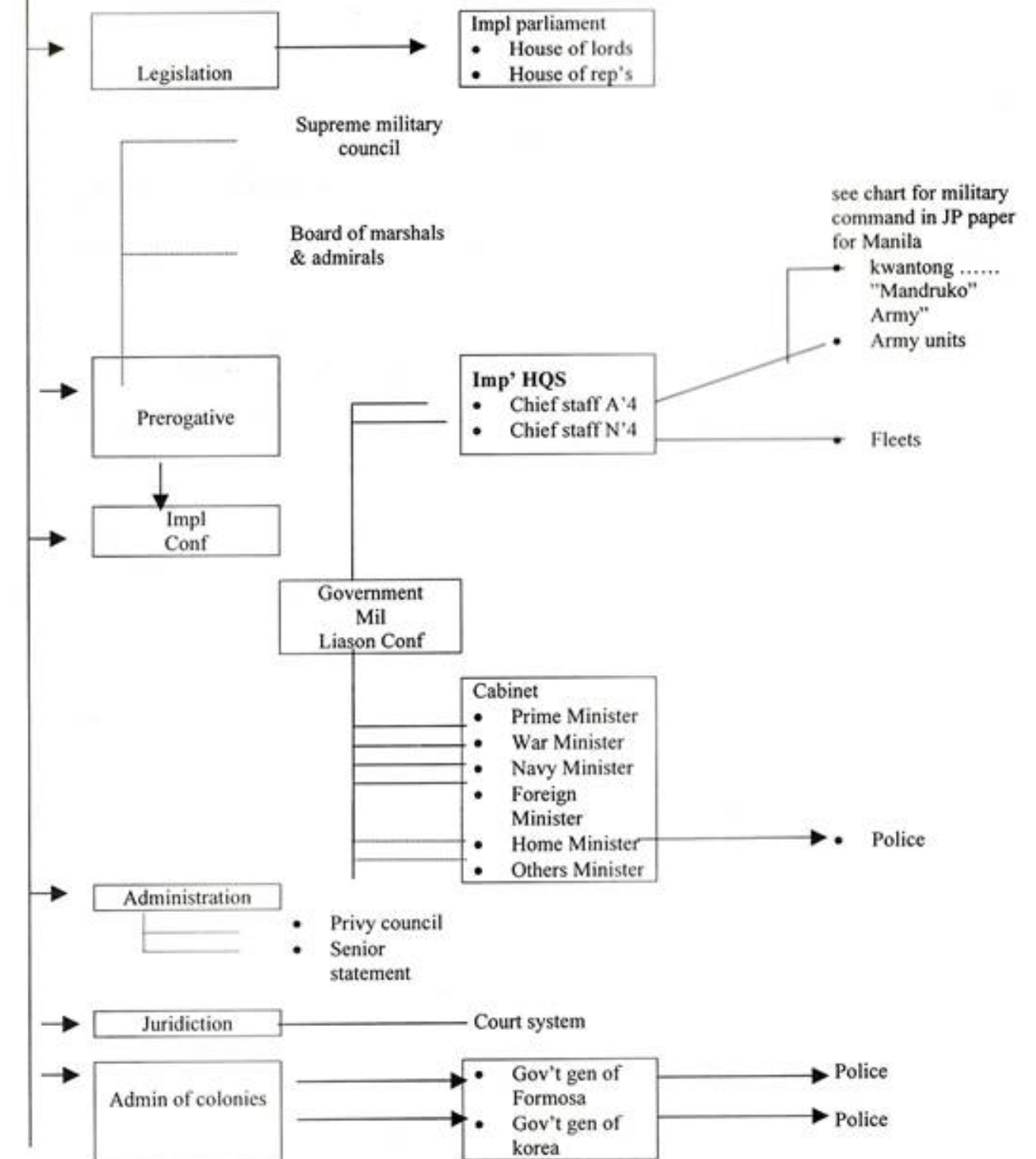
Chart :

The organization of the state under the emperor system of Japan
Senior statement is not part the official system

[translated from high school textbook approved by Min. of Education, March 1998]

De Facto System of Japanese Empire

Emperor.....male member of Imperiall Family



¹ *Indonesia ni okeru Nihon Gunsei no Kenkyu*, ed. By Waseda University Okuma Research Center for Social Science, Kinokuniya, 1959, p. 109-111.

² *Enforcement Outline of the Administration of the Southern Occupied Territories*, Chapter 2 Verse 8 (November 26, 1942)

³ *Outline for the Southern Economic Measure, First Objective* (December 12, 1941)

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *"Summary of Diary of War Ministry's Operation"*, Setsuzo Kimbara

⁶ A. Budi Hartono & Dadang Juliantora, *DERITA PAKSA PEREMPUAN*, Sinar Harapan, 1997, pp.105-153.

⁷ Jan Ruff-O'Herne, *50 Years of Silence Asian Edition*, Toppan Company 1996