



Japanese army captain Kenichi Sonei has established a reputation as a womanizer: before he was promoted to commander of the Kramat internment camp in Batavia (Jakarta), he terrorized the Dutch and Dutch-Indonesian internees of the Pekalongan camp: at night time he regularly would harass women.

In Kramat, he takes it to a next level: in a part of the camp, surrounded by barbed wire and fences and called 'The rabbit hole', Caucasian women and girls are forced to prostitute themselves for Japanese officers. They are housed in four villa's along the Raden Saleh Road. When the women are due for their medical check-up, they leave the camp in a column.

It soon becomes clear to all the other internees that the women are being forced. When a girl with long blond hair objects to the circumstances, she is locked up in a doghouse. For days, she sits on her knees in the bright sun. Another 'comfort woman', the wife of a naval officer from Soerabaja, manages to sneak out

of the column to seek support from a friend who is interned in one of the housing blocks.

After she has told her friend that many young women are taken from the camps to prostitute themselves, she asks if there is a place where she can hide. Her friend quickly takes her to another house, but every trace of the woman is missing ever since.

*One of the young girls in the camp, Joty ter Kulve, is ordered to bring food, cooked by the interned nuns, to the comfort women. She's forbidden to communicate with them when she passes the entry gate to the 'rabbit hole' and puts down the food. One of the blond girls looks at her with big sad eyes. 'I so much wanted to talk with her, but there was always a Jap standing next to me. When I woke up in the night, I saw her face before me'. (Excerpt, Chapter 7 from *A Lifetime of War*, Griselda Molemans upcoming: 2019)*

Kramat (Batavia, Java)



Drawn by Armand Haye
for www.indischekamparchieven.nl

Lifelong war reveals the truth about the actual number of girls, women and boys who fell victim to the secret Japanese system of coercion during the Japanese occupation of China, South East Asia and the Pacific Territory. The blind spots in international research are filled in: forced prostitution along the Burma-Thailand railway and in the colony of the Dutch East Indies.

In contrast to the official version that 'only got 65 and possibly 300 women victims ', the book reveals the systematic approach of the Japanese army. Abuse took place everywhere in the Dutch colony: in army and navy belts; barracks; homes and internment camps. Where young women and girls of all ethnicities have become victims: Caucasians (Dutch, German, English, Hungarian, Australian, American), Indo-European, Chinese, Indigenous-Indonesian, Moluccan and Papua.

The actual course of events is outlined on the basis of thorough archival research in the Netherlands, England, France, the United States and Australia. *Lifelong war* reveals a series of new facts, including the number of victims in the former Dutch East Indies; and the total number of nationalities and ethnicities of the women and girls in the entire territory occupied by the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy: the victims come from at least 31 countries.

Website: <https://www.quasarbooks.com/book/levenslang-oorlog/>

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C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, captain RNIA, Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

Sworn statement of Mrs. J. BEELMAN nee VAN BALLEGOOYEN, drawn up by Jonkheer W.A. BAUD, first lieutenant RNIA, dated 16th May, 1946, No. 0L/565/N,

which original document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

signature:

Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

Batavia, August 29th, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. DE WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

signature:

K. A. De Weerd

SEAL

**More Dutch cases reported
from the Tokyo trial
mentioned by Griselda
Molemans**

OM/565/N

PRO JUSTITIA.

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AFFIDAVIT OF INTERROGATION.SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF:

NAME : "J. BEELMAN-v. BALLEGOOYEN".
OCCUPATION : -----
FUTURE ADDRESS: 183 Riouwstraat, The Hague, HOLLAND.
AGE : 27 years.

Duly sworn states:

I was interned in the Camp MOENTILAN as a civil internee. On the 28th January 1944 I was told by our female section-leader Mrs. "REITSMA" to appear at the Japanese Camp Office. Here I saw a Javanese Inspector of Police, who took me to the Police Station outside the camp together with six other women and girls. Their names were: "ANNIE HOOFMANS", Mrs. "ZEIJLSTRA", Mrs. "PLEKKER", Mrs. "TROUT", Mrs. "KEYKOOP" and Mrs. "de LEGE".

After we had returned to the camp under the guidance of the Javanese police-inspector and had packed our trunks, the latter took us back to the Japanese Camp-Office. Here we were handed over to the three Japs, by whom we were transported in 3 private cars to MAGELANG where we arrived at 4 p.m. We were taken to a small camp, called TOEGOERAN, consisting of 14 houses. We met a group of women and girls here who had been taken from our camp on the 25th January 1944.

On the 3rd February 1944 we were again medically examined by the Japanese doctors, this time the girls included. Thereon we were informed that we were intended for a Japanese brothel. In the evening of that day the brothel was to be opened. After coming home, Mrs. "PLEKKER" and myself closed all the doors and windows. At about 9 p.m. there was a knock at the doors and windows; we were told to open them and not to close either doors or windows. We did so, with the exception of the bedroom, where I locked myself in. I repeated this until Sunday 5th February; on that occasion also Japanese soldiers entered the camp (before only Japanese officers). Some of these soldiers entered and one of them drew me along to my room. I resisted until a KEMPEI-official entered and told me that we had to receive the Japs, for if we were not willing, our husbands, whose whereabouts were known, would be held responsible. After this information he left me along with the soldier. Even then I offered further resistance, but as a matter of fact I got the worst of it; he tore my clothes from my body and twisted my arms on my back, so that I was powerless, whereafter he compelled me to have sexual intercourse with him. I do not know who this soldier was, neither do I know the name of the KEMPEI-official.

Things went on like this for three weeks. On working-days the brothel was open for Jap officers, on Sundays in the afternoon for Jap N.C.O's, whereas Sunday mornings were reserved for Jap soldiers. The brothel was occasionally visited by Jap civilians. I always resisted, but in vain.

Towards the end of February or the first days of March 1944 I was told to appear at the office, where a Jap officer was present called "TAKIGUDJE", who promised to investigate

into the matter on the grounds of my complaints regarding the treatment I had experienced. He also promised to do his utmost to have us sent back to an internment camp. He at once improved things for us by closing the brothel for soldiers, N.J.O.'s and civilians.

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Sworn before me: Jhr. "W.A. BAUD", (B.L.),
1st.Lt.Inf.Res. in charge of investigation
of War Crimes o/b S.S. "Nieuw Holland".
ON THIS SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTYSIX.

The Official Recorder:
W.S. W. A. BAUD.

The Informant,
W.S. "J. BEELMAN-van BALLEGOOYEN".

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.