

zien hoe een Indische Nederlander, zekere Portier, ca. veertig jaar oud, op de binnenplaats door de *Kenpeitai* gemarteld werd; de arts legde er in februari '46 de volgende verklaring over af:

'Portier was entirely stripped and his wrists were tied on his back with the end of a long rope. Then he was put with his back to a pole, of about 3 m. long. The other end of the rope was thrown over the upper part of the pole, and this was drawn up with a few sharp jerks at the wrists and at the arms, until the victim was suspended with his feet hardly reaching the ground. The long end of the rope was tightly fastened to the pole. While . . . Portier stayed in this attitude, something was read aloud and some questions were put to him. I could not understand what was spoken, because I reckon my cell having been at a 35 or 40 m. distance of the pole. While mr. Portier was suspended in this way, the brutes punched him and beat him in the face. As if this torture did not suffice, they put the end of another pole between the pole and the lower parts of mr. Portier's legs. Then they began to wriggle with the other end in this way, that one of the Japanese who was busy illtreating mr. Portier, walked round the pole, so that the body was turned round till it was almost impossible to continue. They kept their victim in this attitude until he lost consciousness. Then the two Japanese put their victim on the ground until he came to his senses and then they began to torture him anew.

This happened certainly four times but they thought it not enough. Mr. Portier, still being suspended in this way, was drawn up a little higher. Some paper was heaped up under his feet over which some liquid was poured. Then the paper was put to fire. It burned excellently with a black smoke so that I suppose the paper had been drenched with kerosene. The roaring and the groaning of the tortured man was terrible to hear. After some time he lost consciousness again because of the pain and the smoke. To my utmost surprise, mr. Portier was next day able to walk, though very difficultly.

In the cell next to mine was an Ambonese sergeant named Parinoessa. He asked me to help him with his wounds at scrotum and penis. During the airing I have seen these wounds. The scrotum was scalded with an irregular open wound of about 5 cm in diameter, while also at the lower part of the penis was a scalding with an open wound. The wounds were slightly inflamed. He told me, if I remember rightly, that these wounds had been caused by a burning candle while he was suspended to the pole.

. . . An Indonesian, a former servant . . . had also been illtreated terribly.

*I have seen for myself that the man was suspended at the wrists in the way as I just mentioned. Then his legs were wrapped in rags which were drenched in a combustible liquid, probably gasoline, because of the big flames coming from the fire when the rags were being burnt. The Indonesian groaned and yelled with pain, too horrible to hear.'*¹

Deze enkele voorbeelden dunken ons voldoende. Wij willen er slechts het overzicht aan toevoegen van de martelingen welke door de Temp-

¹ Openbaar ministerie-Medan: p.v., 3 jan. 1946, van H. Koperberg, p. 1-2 (IC, 393).