

The Killing of Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby in Allied Duty in Surabaya 1945

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Abstract—Research into the killing of Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby in Surabaya is still interesting because there is still controversy over who committed the murder. This study examined the events that had occurred on the killing of Mallaby in Surabaya in the Allied assignment of 1945. The Historical method was used by analyzing several sources, especially autobiography and biography of Ruslan Abdulgani as the perpetrators in the event, a source of the 1945 newspaper published from the Netherlands, the sources of the work of the survey results of the perpetrators of the events of 1945, and also several sources in National History as a complement. Mallaby along with British troops arrival evoke the battle of Surabaya for 3 days and it was subsided after Sukarno conducting to ceasefire agreement in Surabaya. When Mallaby and the British Officer along with the Bureau Contact wanted to cool down the battle atmosphere in the area of the Internatio Building, ceasefire negotiation was neglected, instead the British Army / Ghurka who were in the building prepared mortars in front of the window, to be directed to the crowd of mass and representatives of the Contact Bureau that surrounding the Mallaby's car. The mortar shelling was actually intended to trigger Indonesian people who were awaiting the negotiations and could have bring out Mallaby who was a prisoner during the negotiations. However, due to mortar fire the British troops instead led to a counterattack with grenades and mortars from the Indonesian youths which caused chaotic, then the car that rode by Mallaby was exploding, and killed Mallaby on Wednesday 30 October 1945 around 20:30 in West Indonesia Time. If this condition is the cause of Mallaby's death, then it is clear that Mallaby's death was not the result of a British army grenade shot, because the British soldiers in the International Building would have known Mallaby's position in the car and it would not be possible to direct the grenade shot at the car that Mallaby was sitting on, if it happened it would called suicide.

Keywords: Mallaby, Battle of Surabaya, Contact Bureau

I. INTRODUCTION

Brigadier General Aubertin Walter Sothern Mallaby An officer born in the United Kingdom, 12 December 1899 who died in Surabaya, Indonesia, 30 October 1945 at the age of 45 years remains interesting to examined, because his death in the Allied duties in Surabaya were still debated until this day, to find out the real murderer. Besides, he did not die in the battlefield, instead encounter against the youth warrior who opposed after the ceasefire had been agreed with President Sukarno, to stop the fighting [1]. This study explained the process of killing the Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby in the Allied duties in Surabaya, using selected sources from contemporary newspaper practitioners.

The arrival of allied troops led by Mallaby to Indonesia was in charge to disarmed the Japanese army and released the Dutch prisoners of war, not to continue the war against the Japanese army and Indonesian warrior. That task was clearly as an international regulation, especially those who involved in World War II. However, in contrast to what happened in Surabaya, Indonesian warrior found out that British troops in Indonesia on behalf of the Allies was in charge to brought the Dutch troops under the name of the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration (NICA), as a civilian government created by the Allies in Australia on April 3, 1944 that was indeed prepared to restore Dutch East Indies authority before Japanese occupation [2].

Mallaby's arrival in Surabaya under the command of the Allied Forces Netherland East Indies (AFNEI) was led by Lieutenant General Sir Philips Christison and for East Java under the leadership of Major General Mansergh (R.P. Soejono, dan R.Z. Leirissa (editor): 2009, 185).¹ Actually Mallaby was in charge to manage West Java, but because situation in Surabaya showed its urgency, the 5th Brigade troops who were going in charge to manage East Java had not yet arrived, Mallaby's troops were suddenly transferred to Surabaya. Thus, the arrival of Mallaby to Surabaya was faced a tempered condition [3].

Mallaby's arrival in Surabaya turned out to provoked opposition from Surabaya warrior who then turned out into a battle for 3 days (October 27-29, 1945), and subsided after Sukarno was coming to Surabaya to conduct an agreement (a ceasefire). Sukarno would have

announced the results of the ceasefire agreement in the area of the Internatio building in the Red Bridge area, when BigadirMallaby who was in charge with the Contact Bureau was killed in a grenade explosion. It was not yet known whether it committed by the British army or Surabaya warrior.

That incident is still interesting to examined and this study takes the title Killer Mallaby in the Allied assignment in Surabaya 1945.

II. METHOD

This study used a historical research method which includes Heuristics, the main source used as a reference in this research is the work of the perpetrators of events in the form of autobiographies or biographies of Ruslan Abdulgani, survey results related to Surabaya 1945 events, and works compiled by the 1986 Team "Battle of November 10, 1945" by the committee to preserve heroic values of November 10th, 1945. Also used contemporary newspaper sources from the Netherlands and National History work as a complement. The source was criticized according to the principles of historical science, especially criticism of source content (internal criticism), then analyzed (interpretation) by connecting the existing facts with a source content analysis approach from the main work of the perpetrators of the events of 1945. The final result (historiography) in a scientific scientific work arranged logically and systematically according to academic rules.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. The arrival of the Allies in Indonesia

When the Pacific War was still underway, the Allies divided Indonesia into two operational areas namely Sumatra in the South East Asia Command (SEAC) operation led by Admiral Lord Louis Moubattan based in Sri Lanka. For Java and Eastern Indonesia, enter the South West Pacific Command or South West Pacific Area (SWAP) operating area, namely as an Allied unit for the Southwest Pacific region under the command of General Mac Arthur (United States) which was originally based in Australia and then moved to the Philippines. After the end of World War II with the surrendered Germany in May 1945, at a conference in Potsdam then at the end of July 1945 it had suddenly put the entire territory of Indonesia into the Operational area under the SEAC Command under the command of Admiral Earl Mountbatten who was the transfer of duties from Mac Arthur, because Mac Arthur wanted to mobilize all the strength of his troops to immediately invade the Japanese archipelago

For Indonesia General Mountbatten according to his duties as the SEAC command then formed the Allied Forces Netherland East Indies (AFNEI) unit under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Philips Christison, who brought troops of the 23rd, 5th and 26th Indian Division. For the 5th Division under the leadership of Major GeneralMansergh served in East Java who became the direct superior of Brigadier General AWS Mallaby while on duty in Surabaya.

b. The Killing ofMallaby

Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby arrived in Surabaya on Thursday, October 25, 1945, in connection with an assignment under the AFNEI Command. The task of Mallaby's operation in Surabaya led the 23rd Indian Brigade 49th Division, which was confronted with an atmosphere which had begun to heat up and worsen. Mallaby served under the command of the 5th Indian Division for East Java, led by Major J. E.C Mansergh, so that in his assignment he was demoted, who was originally Major General as Brigadier General, because his job in Surabaya only led troops at the Infantry Brigade level.

The arrival of British troops in Surabaya under Commander Brigadier General Mallaby turned out to give birth to a hot and tense atmosphere because after British troops occupied several important places in the city of Surabaya, then on October 27, 1945 at 11:00 a Dakota plane flew over the city of Surabaya and distributed pamphlets.[4]

The contents of the pamphlet distributed consisted of 11 articles, which in principle ordered all residents of the City of Surabaya and East Java to hand back all weapons and war equipment obtained from the Japanese army to the British army. The threat was followed by the threat of sanctions that says, "persons seen bearing arms hanceforth are liable to be shot", on the other hand there were no mention of weapons in the hands of NICA. The pamphlet was signed by Major General D.C. Hawthorn as "Commander Allied Land Forces Java, Madura, Bali, Lombok" as commander of the 23rd British Indian Division, based in Jakarta who became the direct superior of Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby.

Mallaby as the war commander in Surabaya could not refuse the orders of his superiors, so that made the people of Surabaya tempered, then the battle raged for three days in Surabaya (28, 29, and 30 October 1945). During the battle, many Gurkha soldiers were killed. On the other hand there were British troops who still continue to transport the internees to the port department which caused greater opposition. In the shootout with the convoyed British troops also took many casualties from Dutch internees, children and women. British 49th Brigade with more than 6000 troops although equipped with tanks and heavy weapons, but threatened to lose and could be destroyed. To overcome this, Sukarno was brought in from Jakarta to stop the fighting in Surabaya. The next day, October 29, 1945, Sukarno, Hatta and Amir Sjarifuddin, with several British officers and foreign journalists landing in Surabaya. Whereas General D.C. Hawthorn followed the next day.

Negotiations carried out into the night, the British submitted a request for a ceasefire, otherwise the entire British Brigade in Surabaya would be destroyed. For the people of Surabaya, the most important thing is Mallaby's previous promise that he would not disarm the fighters. But Mallaby felt he had an obligation to carry out his boss's orders. While for the people of Surabaya that is not acceptable. However, the people of Surabaya complied with Bung Karno's insistence on stopping the first firefights and the next day negotiating the contents of the pamphlets if General D.C. Hawthorn would has arrived. After the

negotiations on 30 October 1945 attended by Hawthorn were completed by agreeing to withdraw the pamphlet, then at noon around 13:00 Bung Karno with his entourage and General Hawthorn with his staff departed back to Jakarta[5].

To avoid violations of the ceasefire, a Contact Bureau was formed with the task of supervising and carrying out all the agreements in detail. The next activity was carried out by the Contact Bureau which directly holds an assembly at the Governor's office. The meeting, which began at around 3:00 pm, simultaneously appointed Captain Shaw and Ruslan Abdulgani each as Secretary along with the Bureau Contact. To compensate for the rank of Captain Shaw (military), Ruslan Abdulgani received the rank of titular "captain" in the TRIP and TKR hierarchies. The main task that must be solved was to make the ceasefire agreement effective. Because even though the ceasefire agreement had been agreed announce through RRI and Bung Tomo Radio, the youths and people of Surabaya who were besieging British troops did not immediately catch the news, due to the limited means of communication. In some places the news was received, but in the Lindeteves Building near the Semut Bridge and in the Internatio Building near the Red Bridge the battle had not subsided. That's because since the arrival of the RAPWI group, then the Dutch prisoners of war who had come to Surabaya made the situation heavier which was not easily controlled[6].

In this heated condition, the Bureau Contact then agreed to take the decision to go to the two places themselves, the Lindeteves Building and at the Internatio Building to complete the ceasefire. At 17:00 on the afternoon of October 30, 1945, a group of 8 cars consisted of members of the Contactsbiro, Surabaya leaders namely Mr. Sudirman, Mr. DulArnowo, Mr. Sungkono, and Ruslan Abdulgani, while A.W.S. Mallaby and her bodyguard rode Pak Sudirman's car, the gray Chrysler brand Lincoln. They all headed to the Lindeteves Building to announce the results of the negotiations last night, but apparently there the shooting had stopped, the group then headed to the Internatio Building near the Red Bridge.

The presence of A.W.S. Mallaby together with members of the Indonesian Contact Bureau at the time were to be used as collateral /brakes, both British and Indonesian troops even though their positions were all in the target of firing from inside the Internatio building. British troops resisted the urge to shoot because the General forces were among Indonesian youths, and Indonesian youths held back and respected the orders of their leaders. At that time it was clear that behind the windows, at the gates in the lower and upper floors, rifle barrels were prepared to shoot with the main target of the Contactbureau. At such a crucial time, the Indonesian side needed the presence of Brigadier General Mallaby around him and together with other members of the Bureau Contact, because they did not want to break another promise from the British. For conferring, appoint the young, not the old (Mallaby). Even Atmadji was very insistent, "Don't Mallaby, Don't leave his General"[7]. Mallaby finally tells Captain Shaw to go inside the Internatio building to represent him.

T.D. Kundan (translator, Indian) who was not far from Mallaby, heard what was flashed by Mallaby and Captain Shaw, part of the conversation he heard from

Mallaby, "Can we go from here? What will they do to me? Shall we all be killed then? Kundan interpreted that the British were worried. But General Mallaby was acting decisively at the time. Even if his life is in danger, but he would not be a coward, so he stayed in his place.

Mallaby agreed to the people's request to stop the gunfire and moved his troops in the Internatio building. But that was just a ploy, because it involved the authority of British officers, if that happened it meant that the British troops were defeated, which would be a shame for a soldier of the British Empire.

To continue the negotiations the Indonesian side included Mohammad Mangundiprojo (HR. Mohamad) following Captain Shaw to the Internatio building, accompany T.D. Kundan is a neutral and fluent English speaker who is a translator. For both of them the Indonesian side advised to return immediately and not to stay in the building for too long. It should be within 10 minutes that Mallaby's order must be delivered. It was already evening, so the people only gave 10 minutes to arrange the surrender. Captain Shaw who represented Mallaby then entered the leader's room and negotiated on the 2nd floor of the Internatio Building. According to T.D. Kundan what was being negotiated was the A.W.S. order. Mallaby (in a whisper) told Captain Shaw earlier that for British troops in the Internatio building to wait up to 10 minutes (not to finish 10 minutes according to the people's ultimatum). If then the people of Surabaya couldn't be controlled, they should start shooting at young warriors who were in front of the building. It was expected that the people and youth would be chaotic and flee, so that British troops would be able to break out of the building and continue towards the port they had controlled.

Outside the building, Mallaby awaits the outcome of the negotiations while returning to the car. The two bodyguards who accompanied him, Captain R.C. Smith and Lieutenant T.L. Loughland also got into the same car. While inside the Internatio building there were many Gurkha soldiers, numbering in the hundreds. After giving orders, Captain Shaw seemed very busy with other commands. Not a command to surrender, but a command to shoot[7].

T.D. Kundan after 7 minutes in the Internatio building, began to get nervous, because the opportunity to inform the Indonesian youth was very limited, that in the building an attack order was being prepared! That's why after hearing Captain Shaw's orders to the Gurkha troops, T.D. Kundan tried to tell the danger from inside the building. For this reason, T.D. Kundan asked permission from Captain Shaw and Mohamad. Mohammad remained in place because he felt he was sent as a representative of the people, so he would carry out his obligations, namely staying there with Captain Shaw.

When T.D. Kundan exited the Internatio building, in front of the gate many people surrounded the porch, wanting to enter the building but were prevented by Gurkha soldiers. T.D. Kundan could not submit his report to the members of the Contacts Bureau, time was up. Therefore, as soon as he managed to get down from the stairs trap, still in front of the Internatio building's door, he was shouting so that the people would immediately seek protection because soon they would be fired from inside the building,

not yet finished reporting, the gunfire could be heard. Shots from the building followed by other gunfire and grenade explosions. Shots were immediately returned by the young warriors who were scattered in the field in front of the building, while they ran for cover.

Mohammad, who was about to come out of the building, followed Kundan, but was prevented by a Gurkha soldier who was automatically armed while crouching to give a signal that he would remain seated. Only then did Muhammad know that from that moment on he was a prisoner. His guess was right, because not for some time from the direction of the building there was an explosion followed by heavy fire from the lower and upper floors directed at the people and youth in front of the Internatio Building and to the Contacts of the Bureau. The shot that came from the British troops was then met with intense fire by dozens of firearms from outside the building.

The commander of the British troops in the Internatio building was Major K. Venu Gopal who controlled the Coy 6 Mahratta "D" troops. He began to threaten to shoot him if the time could not be dammed. In the end, his patience was finished when T.D. Kundan managed to get out of the building, and Venu Gopal fired his rifle at the crowd. The first shot is followed by the others. Venu Gopal claimed that his shot was not on Captain Shaw's orders but on his own initiative. He did not have time to talk to Captain Shaw, whose name was only later known to Gopal Vanu later.

Outside the building, amidst the commotion and chaos filled with death's danger, instinctively Members of the Bureau Contact sought protection in their respective ways. Sungkono together with Subiyantoro (Student BKR member) and Hassan (BPRI member) took cover under the vehicle. Another member of the Bureau Contact was hiding behind the car. Then the youth asked the leaders to move to seek refuge to the edge of Kali Mas which was considered safer. They were followed by several young men who had been injured. Among those who were there were Ruslan Abdulgani, DulArnowo, Sungkono, Kusnandar and drMursito. While the Sudirman Resident had crossed the river carried by a young member of the Special Police named Suparjo, he continued to go to KembangJepun.

In another version it is said, when 3 people (R. Mohamad, T.D. Kundan, and British Representative) entered the Internatio building, less than 10 minutes later T.D. Kundan exits the building and screams to "take cover! Take cover! They want to shoot". Not yet clear what was shouted by T.D. Kundan, suddenly heard the eruption of various weapons from inside the gunfire and metraliyur (cannon). The young warriors who were in the building were running around, leaving the building even though there were victims. Members of the Bureau Contact who accompanied Mallaby also ran to save themselves, while the atmosphere was dark because there were no lights. Members of the Contact Bureau from England and Mallaby also did not know of its whereabouts, due to the atmosphere of the shooting until morning.

The British Contact Bureau Member, while waiting for Captain Shaw, sat together in one car. After the gunfire sounded intense, the three of them namely Captain R.C. Smith, Lieutenant T.L. Lughland and Brig. Gen. Mallaby got out of the car and tried to get away from him,

as did the members of the Indonesian Contact Bureau and their young fighters also sought protection to avoid being struck by bullets. Because the atmosphere was chaotic and it was dark, one does not observe each other.

Sungkono, who could not move from under the car, witnessed the people and the impatient young man pushing Brigadier Mallaby with his bayonet and spiky bamboo into the car. He heard a groan in the car but he ignored it, because he himself was in danger.

A terrible explosion was heard near the row of cars used by theburo, including the car that Mallaby was boarded there, but was Mallaby killed in the explosion?

One of the young men who followed joined to escape into the river bank, approached DulArnowo and a conversation ensued ...

"It's done, Cak"

"What's wrong?"

"His generals and car burned."

"Who burned it?"

"Don't know, but some of us shot into the car"

"It is enough. You do not tell this to others!" Said DulArnowo ended his conversation on the river bank.

The tragic event occurred according to Ruslan Abdulgani that, after three days of fighting ceased on 30 October, negotiations to withdraw all British troops would be withdrawn. But from morning till afternoon the Internatio building was still surrounded by Youth. Contact group of the bureau tried to calm the atmosphere, but in the afternoon, there was a series of gunfire from the direction of the building to the outside. The result is not a real ceasefire, but a battle again. It was during this battle on October 30, 1945 that Mallaby died. Don't ask who killed, no one knows who was culprit. I myself jumped into the Kali Mas river, near the Red Bridge[8].

Mallaby's death was clear, due to a mortar fire or explosion. But who did so, it was still unclear who the perpetrators were, whether they were shot by the British or Indonesian youths, including who threw a grenade into Mallaby's car. What can be known is only the former explosion which was ascertained from inside the car based on the damage that occurred.

If seen from the existence of the guards A.W.S. Mallaby at the time, both Captain Smith and Captain Laughland were not carrying weapons. Only Captain Laughland hid a grenade. When he saw Indonesian youths shooting and also shooting Mallaby, Laughland gave his grenade to Captain Smith, the grenade was opened, knocked. The hiding young man immediately appeared again and fired his weapon three times in a row, but it was suspected that the bullet missed the target. But judging by the sound of Mallaby's breathing, the Brigadier was dead, at that moment the young man appeared again and fired again, that's when Captain Smith threw his grenade at the young man through the back door of the open car, and exploded. Only after the explosion did Smith and Laughland get out of the car. From the results of the grenade explosion, Smith thought that the Mallaby shooter boy was also killed, because so far there was no reaction that prevented the departure of Smith and Laughland. They both rounded the back of the car, then dived into Kalimas. After drifting for five hours, then can get out in the harbor area. There Captain Smith immediately reported to his

superiors, reporting that it was estimated that Mallaby was killed.

The killing of Mallaby has been explained in the report "De Tijd", that Mallaby was killed because of being bombarded by gunfire by Surabaya militant youths. In the De Maasbode newspaper, it was also reported from Batavia that the general brigade A. W. S. Mallaby was killed in Surabaya. This news was delivered by two Allied officers, who accompanied Mallaby, but managed to escape. General Christison, who reported the murder said that he told the Indonesian leader, Dr. Sukarno. ordered him to come. When asked whether he would hold Sukarno accountable for Mallaby's murder, General Christison replied: "Certainly and definitely." Finally, General Christison said in a related statement that Brigadier General Mallaby had been killed in a dirty manner. He was killed by extremist groups during a conference with Indonesian leaders. In the afternoon he went to meet them, to discuss the course of the event and to ensure full execution of orders to stop shooting.

Another version was revealed by Tom Driberg, a British Member of Parliament from the British Labor Party. In a debate at the British House of Commons, Tom revealed that Mallaby had died due to a misunderstanding of Mallaby's Indian army troops who started a shootout with Indonesian fighters. Even though at that time the truce was still valid. The condition was because the Indian troops were cut off the communication.

In Des Alwi's work, it was explained that Mallaby's death was a result of a wrong target, it was based on the testimony of Muhammad who had suspected that the actual mortar fire would be shot in order to panic the Indonesian people so that Mallaby was expected to get out of his car to safety. But what happened was actually different. Although the mortars were able to destabilize the crowd, not long after Mallaby's car also exploded and made the riots worse, firing continued until morning[9]. If this condition is the cause of Mallaby's death, then it is clear that Mallaby's death was not the result of a British army grenade shot, because the British soldiers in the Internatio Building already knew Mallaby's position in the car and there was no way to direct her grenade shots at the car that Mallaby was traveling in, if so it was suicide. The fact that happened was that General Mallaby died on that day, Wednesday 30 October 1945 at around 20:30 West Indonesia Time, died in a pathetic condition, because it could not be recognized.

The conditions in the area of the International Building were only controlled after the voice over the loudspeakers were ordered to stop the fighting because the British troops were willing to hand over the Internatio building to the TKR, so the gunfire gradually subsided and finally stopped.

The next day, October 31, 1945, early in the morning news had already spread that Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby "vermist". It was broadcast by the British that the British Forces Commander in Surabaya was "killed", kill or killed, even though they had not yet found the body. To find out the real situation, DulArnowo, accompanied by Mujoko and SuyonoPrawirobismo from the Police, that morning left for the Red Bridge to conduct observations on the spot. They checked Resident

Sudirman's official car which was used yesterday for Mallaby vehicles. The Chrysler-branded car with gray-painted seats is already on fire. From inside it can be found a watch. SuyonoPrawirobismo knows Mallaby's habit, which is to always use two wristwatches, one on the left and the other on the right. There are no bodies in the car. The review was conducted at 10:00 am.

On that day at 13.00 the transport of British troops was at the Internatio Building. They left the building with complete weapons, were transported by TKR trucks to and merged with their headquarters in Westerbuitenweg. An hour later after the transport was completed, H.R. Mohammad left the building in a very touching way. Leaving the building where he was held and welcomed by people who had been waiting outside the building.

Mohammad immediately reported himself to the Resident Sudirman and to the commanders of the troops who were inside the city of Surabaya. Speaking of Captain Shaw, which was heard by Mohammad while in the building, namely that the death of a British general due to being killed by the people would be replied, also reported.

Search for Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby was also done at C.B.Z. or Simpang General Hospital. It became a center for gathering war victims, both still alive who suffered injuries, and those who were half dead. Among the corpses of enemy troops in C.B.Z. there was one who was thought to be the body of Brigadier General. A.W.S. Mallaby. To convince the body of the Mallaby corpse, then SuyonoPrawirobismo was asked examined the body. He knows Mallaby's habits about wearing watches. After being checked on C.B.Z. it turns out that the corpse marks a sign on the wrist of the corpse, so it can be ascertained that the corpse is really Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby. The corpse was immediately secured and stored by Doctor Sugiri at C.B.Z./RS Simpang.

The battle in front of the Internatio Building in Surabaya, which was triggered by British soldiers who were trapped inside the building, fired indiscriminately in the direction of the fighters. "But who has killed, there have never been eyewitnesses," said Roeslan.

Apart from the absence of credible sources related to the killing of Mallaby, but certainly the incident had an impact on the November 10 battle in Surabaya or known as The Battle of Surabaya[10], and the events of the November 10, 1945 battle were also the basis for establishing Surabaya as the City of Heroes.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The arrival of Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby went to the Internatio building in Surabaya, in fact to relieve tension due to the cessation of battles from Surabaya Fighters who had not yet heard the news that conditions had been agreed to a ceasefire. HR. Muhamad, a youth leader who entered the Internatio building intended to cool the atmosphere, saw that inside the building, it seemed that the British army had prepared mortars aimed at the crowd that surrounded the Mallaby's car. Mortars placed in front of the window would be fired at a time when the car was crowded around Mallaby as prisoners of the youth in the

negotiations. Mortars to be shot in order to panic the Surabaya fighters so that Mallaby can get out of the crowd. But after the mortar rounds were fired in the direction of the mass, what happened was that despite being able to destabilize the mass of the warriors, Mallaby's car were exploded, and Mallaby's corpse was found in the next day. If this condition was the cause of Mallaby's death, then Mallaby's death was not the result of a British army grenade shot, because the British soldiers in the Internatio Building would have known Mallaby's position in the car and it would not be possible to direct her grenade shots at the car that Mallaby was traveling in, it would called suicide. The fact that Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby died on that day, Wednesday 30 October 1945 at around 20:30 West Indonesia Time, was died in a pathetic condition, because it could not be recognized.

The conditions in the International Building were only controlled after the voice over the loudspeakers were ordered to stop the fighting because the British troops were willing to hand over the Internatio building to the TKR, so the gunfire gradually subsided and finally stopped.

B. Suggestions

This research still relies on written sources in the form of autobiographies and biographies of perpetrators of the fighting in Surabaya in 1945, and contemporary newspaper sources as well as a number of survey results and supporting reference books that are considered credible. But to further clarify the events related to the death of A.W.S. Mallaby needs to do research that is sourced from interviews with prominent figures of combat in Surabaya 1945 who are still alive, in order to further add insight to the analysis related to the killing of Mallaby.

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