

IPS - 5004

13

(62)



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5004  
(describe):

*Apparatus Chandgi Ram - Kuching & Serin, Borneo*

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose) *Class B offences*

*(Processing only required, translation completed)*

*Supervised  
by reg.  
of Aug. 12*

*McMann* *LT. Col*

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION  
AUSTRALIAN DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Staff Attorney

12 August 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by you  
with changes as follows:

<sup>27</sup>  
13 AUG 1946

*8/14*

*Albert Williams*  
Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

5004

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document #

5004

(describe):

*Extracts from Record of Evidence of Chandgi RAM 2/5 PUNJAB Regt. (Indian Army) as to treatment of POW at KUCHING, SERIA, and KUALA BALAT Camps in BORNEO between December 1941 and June 1945.*

*(Original record of evidence also herewith)*

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose) *as to treatment of POW*

*(Class B Offences.)*

*Thomas F. Norman*  
*Lt. Col*

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION  
AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

Staff Attorney

25 April

1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by you with changes as follows:

*(70 copies of extracts  
and stencil available)*

*Albert Williams*

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

28 Oct , 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5004 for Marnane

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

— copies in Japanese as follows:

Dupl. English.

Gap copies already processed  
and in vault.

Destroy existing English  
copies in vault.

GIC

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

16 Aug. , 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5004 for Nornano.

Arrange for reproduction of 125 copies in English and \_\_\_\_\_  
copies in Japanese as follows:

**Jap. extract has been duplicated. Eng. dup. must now be made as  
per latest ruling, marking excerpts.**

**Affidavit Changi Run---Kuching and Seria, Borneo.**

500

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

30 July, 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5004 for \_\_\_\_\_.

Arrange for reproduction of \_\_\_\_\_ copies in English and 90  
copies in Japanese as follows:

*Ditto -*

*"Excerpts from Affidavit by Chandgi Ram"*

*M36*

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)



DOCUMENT DIVISION

8-2 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to \_\_\_\_\_ DOC. NO. 5004  
requested by Momane in Gap, No. of pages \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of copies 90

*re: ite*

COMPLETED:

Date 8-2 Signature SK

VAULT:

Date 8/5 Signature SB

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to  
Room 347, Lt. Alexander.



No. 1

Exh 1655A

Doc 5004

チャンドグラム (CHANDGI RAM)  
私の番号は名前階級及部隊は八三五五 ナイクチャンド  
グラム、25コブンチャグの聯隊です。

私は一九四一年(昭和十六年)十二月廿七日で「クチン」から十三連  
離れた所で始めて日本人に捕はれすした。最近「クチン」の捕  
虜キャンプに收容されてそこに二月居りました。「クチン」  
に居ました時は他の二百十二人の印度人と共に檻房に  
入れられました。檻房には一月あつた。後そこから去されて  
飛行場や爆弾でまじつた穴を埋めたために働かされました。  
最初の一月は朝も晩も檻房の中に捕虜として居りま  
したが二月月日は夜明けから日暮れ迄又時には夜ま  
で働かねばなりませんでした。夜は夜通し檻房に入  
れられておりました。日本人は食物を與へると言ひました  
が三日間は少しも與へられませんでした。捕つた最初の  
日は縛られておりました。その後縛られてはるまじせん  
でした。が幾度か顔と平手を打たれました。

数人の「オーストラリア」人と英國人が隣りの檻房  
に入れられておりました。そして私共は彼等に食事をや  
つた爲に打たれました。それに責任のある日本人の名は  
存じませんが一人の「オーストラリア」人の将校は機  
械事務所に居りました。英國人將校は「アローウ」  
中尉と「ホッヂエ」中尉でした。



「クチ」では私共は「ミリ」に連れて行かれて二ヶ月後亦クチに連れ戻されると聞かされた。然し日本人は我々を船の中の極房へ入れさせた。五十人位入れの場所に我々二百十三人がそこに監禁された。立つことも横臥することもできず唯坐つてのみであった。我々は上陸した地の「クアラバラスト」に最初連れて行かれ次にトラウクで「セリア」に連れて行かれ、そこに一年程居ました。船の中では日本人は極房の中に約五十片のパンを投げて与えさせたが大部の者は食物をしないのみであった。船では水と與へられませんでした。三日間船に居りました。

「セリア」に居た時私は教回棒や小銃の台尻で打たれ又蹴られもしました。その結果首の近くの骨が折れ歯がぬけてしまひました。打たれた痕が体に残りました。私は朝から十二時迄働きそれから一時間休みそれから夕方七時迄時には八時迄働かねばなりませんでした。

「セリア」では石灰の混じつた悪い米を與へられました。その時は私共は米を食ふ慣れないので体が衰弱しました。働くことのできぬ者は打たれ重いや荷を搬ぶぬものも亦打たれました。キャンプの指揮官の名を憶えておられますが和田兵長が彼等日本人の一人でした。彼は私共を打つた者の一人です。



キャンプでは私は脚気を患いましたが医者者の治療は何も受けませんでした。けれどもその印度人の民間の医者者が薬を密かに持入れてくれました。

私共は鐵の屋根葺の木造の家に住んでおりました。

あの小屋は長さ約六十ヤードで巾十ヤードでした。之等の小屋が三棟ありました。一棟に七十四人の兵士が住んでおりました。

「セリア」キャンプでは米だけを與へられました。三日間の中に少しばかりの野菜を與へられましたがその後二週間は何れも與へられませんでした。その時々はジャングルの藪から野菜を取って来ました。日本人は病気の印度人二三人を連れて行つて彼等にジャングルの野菜を持ち返させようとした。

NO 3  
 英國人將校二名軍曹一名及兵九十一名は「セリア」キャンプから「クチ」に連れて行かれました。その後私と他の印度人全部が「クアラ」バットに連れて行かれました。私は残りの捕虜全活を「クアラ」バットまで送りました。私は帶巾革で打たれ又日本人はその穿りおめた長靴を脱いでそれで私の顔を打つました。我々兵士は働きに連れて行かれ、ときに大慨の者が打たれました。私共は働く道具の支給をキャンプ



指揮官に乞ひました。我々がのろく働くと云つては打ちました。

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私を打つた者の名は岡山口中尉(キャンブ指揮官)及び「アクダ」でした。私を打ち右の鎖骨を折り左腕の上を殴り、又私の前下顎の歯を折りましたのは「アクダ」であります。

あの日聯合軍の飛行機が上に飛来し去つては音が隠れて居た時印度人の一人がキャンブの畑に甘藷を取りに行きました。「アクダ」が出てきて彼を見やこやべルで殴りました。「アクダ」は私を列に連れて行き手を前に腹の周りを縛り付け又脚も縛り二十四時間この状態に置き食物は何も與へませんでした。前記の印度人の名は「ブルグル」です。彼は「テニ」の「モロタイ」キャンブに居ります。

「クアラバラット」では私共は日本人から英國人を攻撃することを頼まれました。我々から三十五人を選び出さし「シリ」に連れて行きました。三十五人の中の二人は「サントク・シグ」及び「ナイク・ラクミー・シグ」です。今このキャンブに彼等はあます。彼等は日本人が頼んだ書類に調印することを拒絶しました。

No. 「クアラバラット」では印度人將校達は印度人労働



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隊の監督をさせられました。そして私は棒や鐵管の片で幾度か毆  
られました。そこでマラリア病や脚氣に罹りました。が何の治療も受  
けません。最初の間は充分果と野菜を與へられました。が、私共が英  
國人を攻撃するに手助けの事を拒んで以来日本人は我々の糧食を減し  
ました。その後二人の印度人をキャンプに連れて来て我々が聯合軍に反対  
して日本人を助ける様に教へ込む様にしました。然し之は何の効果もありません  
人びとの二人の印度人はまた何處かへ行つてしまつた。それを見  
人は我々の糧食をもつと減らし、我々は一日僅かに握りの米を與へました。

我々は日本語を習ふ様に無理に強いられました。教へることを  
覺えさせられずした。そして教へることを打たれました。  
我々は畑を耕しました。病人はその仕事をやらせられていま  
した。時にはある印度人は働くことができないにしろ拘はらず  
畑に連れて行かれ働かされ、そして打たれました。その夜病人  
は死んで行くのであります。

一月に五十五人の印度人が「アラバラ」で飢餓のため  
に死にました。私がキャンプにゐた間に百三十人以上の者が  
死にました。その中には日本人に殺されたところの  
の者も含まれております。

No. 5  
あの夜日本人は印度人全部が殺す。やう命  
令しました。としかかく私は殺す。みんな  
死した。



5004 私は近くの藪の中に隠れかけた。私は実際には殺  
されたのを見ませんでした。私は印度人の叫び声を聞き  
ました。朝入る行つて私は印度人全部の首が切れ  
くるのを見ました。

Doc 「クアラバラット」に於てその出来事のある時の責任  
者は山口中尉です。ホイッラ伍長、岡及び「アマダ」も  
ここにいました。

この四人がその夜印度人の殺害に関係したものです。  
これは一九四五年(昭和廿年)一月十三日か十四日の出来  
事です。ハッキリした日は憶へて居りません。あの印  
度人は首を斬られ他の者は銃剣で刺されま  
した。銃剣で刺された者のあつた者はその時まだ  
生きてゐました。今日に迄生きてゐる者は二人あり  
ます。その一人である「サントクス」は今日「キヤン  
プ」に居ります。他の一人「モドサデー」は「ラブア」  
に居ります。又「ナイク、グラム、フサイ」は「オースト  
ラリア」に行つてゐます。「ウメド、アリ」も亦ここ  
に居りました。  
彼も亦殺され  
なかつた一人です。

6 No 6 それから二日後日本人が歸つて来て虐殺の行は  
れた小屋に火を付けました。私は焼かれた印度人  
No 即ち灰と骨を見ました。



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夜には日本人は大抵の場合印度人自身で御互ひに見張りやうさせました。或る日一人の印度兵の軍曹が木の小銃を持って見張りに無理に出るやう命令されましたが彼が拒絶したのでひどく打たれ氣絶しました。私も同じ様に命令されましたが拒絶したので打たれました。木の小銃と棒で打たれました。私共二人を打った日本人は「アタダ」と「モリザン」であります。アタダが軍曹を打ちました。その軍曹の名は「ラル、バダシヤ」と言ひます。彼は今この「モリ」のキャンプにいます。

その後一人の印度人將校が来て毆打するやうでない七月を捕指してなぜ日本人は印度人を打つのかと尋ねました。打つことは暫時的には止みました。それから「アタダ」は印度人に蚊をのけるためにバラック内に火を燃やす様に頼まれました。夜になつてアタダはなせ火を燃やしてゐるかと尋ねました。彼は誰にも火をつけないやう頼まなかつたと言ひました。そして彼は五人の印度人將校及び六人の下士の士を呼んで彼等を鐵器で打ちました。その後彼等は憲兵のところに連れて行かれそこで氣絶する迄打たれました。彼等は非常な真傷を受けました。彼等は印度人に「アタダ」が命令したと云はせないやう努力し印度人の將校が火を燃やすやう命令したと言はせぬやうにしました。



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「アタダ」は彼等に次の如く言ひました。「お前達はもう印度兵ではない。御前達は日本の勞働隊だ」と憲兵は藤のステッキで打ちました。そして意識を取り戻さぬためにその人達に冷たい水を注ぎ、そして亦打ちました。それから十三日後に四人の下士卒はキャンプロに連れ戻されました。憲兵隊區域から彼等は他の場所に連れて行かれました。印度人將校一名は余り打たれたので死にました。誰か彼を葬の事を許されませんでした。その印度人の名は「スズダー・モード・アンワー」と云ひます。

一九四五年(昭和廿年)三月印度人二名が「クアラバット」キャンプロから逃げました。が三日後かへつて来りました。なぜ逃げたかと尋ねられました。時彼等はお腹がすいて食物を探すと逃げたと言ひました。彼等は「アタダ」に打たれた後憲兵に渡されそこで亦打たれました。その二人の印度人は逃げた理由として印度人の軍曹「セオラム」が彼等二人にキャンプロから逃げて聯合軍の上陸の情報を持つて来ると言ひました。命じたのだと云い強く強制されたと言ひました。私に知らせた。とにかく二人の印度人は打たれても之を拒絶しました。けれど日本人はキャンプロを廻つて「セオラム」が印度人に逃げたと言ひました。そして「セオラム」は憲兵に打たれました。十日間の間彼等は皆打たれました。そして食物は與へられませんでした。

No 8



でした。それから彼等は擔架でキャンプに運ばれて  
 来ました。一ヶ月の間彼等は重い病気に罹りました。  
 逃げた二人の印度人は死にました。セオラムは今こ  
 の「モロタイ」のキャンプに居ります。彼には怪我の  
 跡がまだあります。

「アタダ」は時々下士官をつかまへ「お前達は  
 聯合軍の飛行機と連絡があるだろう」と言ひ代  
 く責めて彼等を打ちました。誰かグリーン人を事  
 で毎日打たれてゐました。「アタダ」の他に岡も私共を  
 打ちました。山口は印度人の總べてを打つやう彼  
 下士官に命令しました。



DOCUMENT DIVISION

29 Oct 1946

MIMOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5004  
requested by Maryanne in Reg No. of pages 5  
No. of copies 135.

COMPLETED: Date 10-30 Signature Nagatoru

VAULT: Date 10-30 Signature PJB

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to  
Room 374, Miss Allen.

*Check - Destroy existing  
Reg copies of 5004 -  
This is Re-do.*



Evidentiary Document 5004.

Evidence of GHANDGI RAM, taken on 28 September, 1945,  
at the Prisoner-of-War and Internee Camp, Morotai,  
before Mr. Justice Mensfield.

Sapper Clerk JOGINDA SINGH is sworn as Interpreter:

My full number, name, rank and unit  
are 8355 Naik Chandgi Ram, 2/15, Punjab Regiment.

I was first captured by the Japanese on 27 December, 1941, 13 miles from Kuching. I was first confined in Kuching prison camp, where I remained for two months. While I was at Kuching I was put in a cell with 212 other Indians. We were in the cell for one month, after which time we were taken out to work on the air strips and to fill bomb craters. For the first month we were prisoners in the cell night and day but for the second month we had to work from daylight to dark and sometimes at night. We were kept in the cell overnight. The Japanese told us that we would be given food but for three days we were without food at all. On the first day we were captured the Japanese tied us up. After that we were not tied up but were slapped across the face many times.

Some Australian and British prisoners were kept in the adjoining cell and we were beaten for giving them food. I do not know the name of the Japanese responsible but an Australian officer was in the engineering office. The British officers were Lieut. Follower and Lieut. Hodges.

At Kuching we were told that we would be taken to Miri and that after 2 months we were to be taken back to Kuching. However, the Japanese put us on a ship in a cell. The space was adequate for 50 men but 213 of us were confined in this cell. We could not lie down or stand up but had to sit down. We were taken to Kuala Belat first, where we landed, and then we were taken by truck to Seria, where we remained for one year. The Japanese threw us about 50 pieces of bread in the cell on the ship but many of us went without food. We were given water on the ship. We were on the ship for three days.

When in Seria I was beaten many times with sticks and rifle butts and I was kicked also. A bone near my neck was broken as a result and my teeth were knocked out. I had scars on my body from the beatings. I had to work in the mornings until 12 o'clock and then we rested for an hour, after which we had to work until 7 o'clock in the evening and sometimes until 8 o'clock.

We were given bad rice mixed with lime in Seria. At that time we were not used to eating rice and became weak. Those of us who were unable to work were beaten and those who could not carry heavy loads were also beaten. I cannot



I remember the name of the camp commander but L/Cpl. Wada was one of the Japanese there; he was one of those who beat us.

I suffered from beri beri in the camp but received no medical treatment. However, an Indian civilian doctor there smuggled us some medicine.

We lived in wooden houses with an iron roof. One of the huts was about 60 yards long by 10 yards wide. There were three huts; each contained about 74 soldiers.

In Seria camp we were given just rice; for three days we were given a few vegetables but after that we did not get any for two weeks, and then we sometimes got our vegetables from jungle bushes. A Jap would take two or three sick Indians into the jungle and make the two or three of them carry the jungle vegetables back.

Two British officers, a British sergeant and a private were taken to Kuching from Seria camp, and later I and all the other Indians were taken to Kuala Balat. I was at Kuala Balat for the rest of my period. I was beaten with a leather belt, and the Jap also took off a boot and beat me across the face with it. Mostly our soldiers were beaten as they were taken off to work, and when they said we were working slowly they beat us.

Those who beat me were Oka, Lieut Yamaguchi (the camp commander) and Atada. Atada was the man who gave me the beatings, broke my right collarbone, struck me on the left arm, and knocked out my front bottom teeth.

One day after Allied planes had gone over, and everybody had been hiding, one of the Indians went into the garden at the camp to get some sweet potatoes. Atada came out and saw him there, and beat him with a shovel. He took me into the lines and tied me with hands in front, around the stomach, and around both legs; I was thus tied for 24 hours, and was given no food. This other Indian was Lal Gul; he is here in Morotai camp now.

At Kuala Balat we were asked by the Japanese to help in an attack on the British. The Japs selected 35 of our men and took them to Miri. Two of the 35 were Santokh Singh and Naik Lakhmira Singh. They are here in camp now. They refused to sign the papers the Japanese asked them to sign.

At Kuala Balat, Indian officers were put in charge of Indian work parties. I was beaten many times there with sticks and bits of steel pipe. I had malaria and beri beri there; but I got no treatment for them. At first we were given enough rice and vegetables, but when we refused to help them against the British the Japanese reduced our rations. After that



they brought two Indians into the camp to lecture us to try to get us to help the Japs against the Allies, but this had no result and the two Indians went away again. The Japs reduced the rations more, and we just got a handful of rice a day.

We were forced to try to learn the Jap language. We had to count, and when we forgot the numbers we were beaten.

We used to plant gardens and sick men were supposed to work on them; sometimes it happened that some of the Indians were unable to work; but they were taken to the gardens and made to work, and beaten; and at night a sick man would die.

In one month about 55 Indians died of starvation at Kuala Balat. About over 130 Indians died there whilst I was at the camp, including 65 killed by the Japanese.

One night the Japanese ordered all of the Indians to fall in. However, I did not fall in; I hid in the bushes nearby. I did not actually see the killings, but I heard the Indians crying; and in the morning I went in and saw that all of the Indians' heads had been cut off.

Lieut. Yamaguchi was in charge at Kuala Balat at the time of that happening. Cpl Hoira, and Oka and Atada, also were present.

These four were all concerned in the killing of the Indians that night. This happened about 13 or 14 June, 1945. I do not remember the exact date. Some Indians were beheaded and the rest were bayoneted; those who were bayoneted included some still alive at that time. Two of them are alive to this day -- Santokh Singh, who is in this camp now; and Mohd Sadiq, who is in Labuan. Also L/Naik Chulam Hussain, who has gone to Australia. Umed Ali also was there; he was one of those who did not fall in.

Two days later the Japanese returned and set fire to the hut in which this massacre had been committed. I saw the burnt Indians -- the ashes and the bones.

At nights the Japanese made Indians guard themselves at most times. One day a Havildar was compelled to take a wooden rifle on guard, but he refused; he was beaten so much that he became unconscious; then they put me on guard and forced me to take the wooden rifle; however, I refused, and I was beaten. I was beaten with the wooden rifle and a stick. The Japanese who beat the two of us were Atada and Morizan. Atada. Atada beat the havildar, the Havildar's name



is Lal Badshah; he is in camp here at Morotai now.

Then an Indian officer came and asked the Japanese why they were beating the Indians, pointing out that this should not be done. Temporarily the beatings were stopped. Then Atada asked the Indians to light fires in the barracks to remove the mosquitoes. At night Atada asked why the fires had been lit; and Atada said he had not asked anybody to light any fires. He called five Indian officers and six ORs and beat them with a steel pipe; then the party was taken to the military police and beaten again until they fell unconscious. They were badly injured. They were trying to make the Indians say that Atada had not told them; that they had been told to light the fires by an Indian Officer. The Japanese Atada said to them: "You are no longer Indian soldiers - you are Japanese labour corps." The military police beat them with cane sticks. Cold water was poured over the men to restore them, when they again were beaten. After 13 days four ORs were brought back to the camp. From the military police area they were taken to another place; one Indian officer died because he was beaten too much. Nobody was allowed to bury him. The Indian's name was Subedar Mohd Anwar.

In March, 1945, two Indians escaped from Kuala Balat camp but after three days they returned; when asked why they had escaped they said that hunger had compelled them to go to look for food. They were beaten by Atada and then taken to the military police, who again beat them. These two Indians told me they were forced to say that Havildar Sheo Ram ordered them to escape from the camp and to bring back information of Allied landings. However, the two Indians refused to say this, despite the beatings. But the Japs went round the camp and said that Sheo Ram had ordered the Indians to escape, so Sheo Ram was beaten by the military police. For ten days they were all beaten, and had no food. Then they were brought back to the camp on stretchers; for a month they were very sick, and then the two Indians who had escaped died. Sheo Ram is here in Morotai camp now; he still has wound scars.

Atada sometimes used to get an NCO and say "You are having some connection with Allied planes". He accused each in turn of this, and then beat them-----somebody was being beaten daily over this. Besides Atada, Oka beat us; and Yamaguchi ordered his NCOs to beat all of the Indians.

I, JOGINDAR SINGH, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Chandgi RAM before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter on 28 September, 1945, and state that it is true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Chagdi RAM.



I was present before His Honour Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when Changdi RAM swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Changdi RAM so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Joginder Singh

I, Changdi RAM, do swear that the evidence read to me by JOGINDAR SINGH immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and fact.

(Signed) Changdi Ram

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai )  
this 28th day of September, 1945. )

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield  
Commissioner.



E. Nakajima  
dictated by M. SADAHASHI

千ヤンドゲ ラム (CHANDGI RAM)

私の番号、名前、階級、及い部隊は以下の如く。  
八三五五、 ナイクヤンドゲラム、 2/5「フンジヤカ」聯隊です。

私は最初捕虜された時は、一九四一年十二月廿七日で

クチンから十三哩離れた所に日本人に捕獲されました。

最初クチンの捕虜キャンプに監禁指示され、ここに

二月居りました。クチンにありました時は他の二百十二人の

印度人と共に監禁にいらした。監禁中には

一月おいてその後軍倉から出され飛行場や焼弾を生か

作~~は~~穴等を埋め、為に働かされた。最初の一月は

朝も晩も~~監禁~~監禁の中に捕虜としておました。二月は

~~朝~~朝も明けから日暮まで薄暗く、夜又時は

釈まを働かぬはなりません。釈は釈通し

監禁中に水も油もありません。日本人は食物をゆつゝと

言ひました。三日間も少しもゆつゝくれませんでした。

捕つた最初の日は縛はちやうどおました。その後縛

ちやうどおました。顔も顔を平手で打

たれました。

数人のオーストラリア人と英兵は隣りの<sup>か</sup>軍倉に  
監房







働きのしるしを一時同休せしめ、<sup>れから</sup>午後七時迄、~~働きのしるし~~は八時迄働かぬはありませんでした。

セリアでは石灰の混じった悪い米を喰へるは  
ました。その時は私共は米を食へば腹水をつい  
体が衰弱しました。働かぬ者も亦打たれました。キヤングの  
軍の荷を運ぶ者も亦打たれました。キヤングの  
指揮官の名を憶へておせんが、和田兵長が彼  
等日本人の一人でした。彼は私共を打たぬ者一人  
です。

キヤングでは私は脚氣下痢を患へ、<sup>を患へいかりをか</sup> 医者  
治療は何も受けませんでした。けれどもその印度人の  
~~軍~~の医者が、<sup>密かに持入れ</sup> 薬をくれた。  
民間

私共は鉄・屋根<sup>葺</sup>の木の造の家に住んでおりました。

<sup>之等の</sup>三棟ある小屋は長さ約六十ヤードで、<sup>中</sup>十ヤードでした。  
~~三棟~~一棟に七十四人の兵士が  
住んでおりました。

3

セリアキヤングでは~~米~~米を喰へ、<sup>肉</sup>肉を喰へました。



肉の中

しばりの

三日~~間~~に少~~く~~野菜を喰つてこれよりその後  
二週間~~間~~は何も喰つてくれませぬでございませぬ。我々  
はヒヤンケルの藪から野菜を取つて来ました。日本人は  
病気の印度人二三人を連れ去る行つて~~彼等~~野菜を  
~~喰ひませぬ~~持ち去らせませぬ。

二名  
一名  
一名  
美国人将校、軍曹及兵卒連は「セリア」キャンプ

からケナンに車を引かれました。その後私と他の印度  
人~~が~~アラ、バラの上に車を引かれました。

私は残りの捕虜を告げさうありませぬ。私は~~彼~~帯皮で  
打たれ、又日本人は~~その~~松~~の~~額を打たれました。

持々兵士は~~傷~~大槓の者が打たれました。  
私共は~~傷~~道具の~~指~~官に~~頼~~りました。  
我々がのろく~~傷~~と云つては打ちました。

私共打つた者の名は岡、山口中尉(キャンプ指令官)及び  
「アタダ」でした。私を打たれたヤ~~カ~~右の  
鎖骨を折りました。左腕の上を殴り、又私の下顎の  
歯を折りましたの時~~彼等~~「アタダ」でありませぬ。

4  
ある日 聯合軍の飛行機が上に飛来し~~皆が~~隠れ  
て居た時、印度人の一人が キャンプの畑に甘藷を取りに行き



ました。アタタが来て来て 彼を見<sup>る</sup>見<sup>る</sup>シヤバルて 彼<sup>の</sup>腹  
殴りおした。アタタは私を 列に連れ行くの 年を<sup>前</sup>維<sup>の</sup>  
の<sup>周</sup>縛<sup>り</sup>縛り付け又 脚も縛り二十四時間この<sup>状</sup>態<sup>に</sup>  
に置<sup>き</sup>置<sup>き</sup>食物は何も與<sup>へ</sup>與<sup>へ</sup>ず<sup>ら</sup>ず<sup>ら</sup>前<sup>の</sup>前<sup>の</sup>印度人  
の<sup>名</sup>名<sup>は</sup>は「ラルケル」です。彼は今この「モロタイ」キャンプに  
居ります。

「クアラ、バラ」では私共は 美国人を攻撃する<sup>こと</sup>を  
頼まれました。我々から三十五人を<sup>選</sup>選<sup>び</sup>おし「シリ」に連れ  
行くおしした。三十五人の<sup>中</sup>中<sup>の</sup>二人は「サントリ」及び「サイク」  
ラクミー、シグ、とあり。今このキャンプに彼等は<sup>お</sup>お<sup>ま</sup>ま<sup>ま</sup>す。  
彼等は日本人が頼んで<sup>調</sup>調<sup>印</sup>印<sup>を</sup>する<sup>こと</sup>を拒絶  
しました。

「クアラ、バラ」では印度人將校は 印度人労働隊の  
監督<sup>を</sup>させられた。そこで私は棒や鉄管の片で  
鞭<sup>で</sup>印度人を<sup>殴</sup>殴<sup>ら</sup>れた。そこでマラリヤ病  
や脚氣にかかりました。何の<sup>治</sup>治<sup>療</sup>も受けませんでした。  
最初<sup>の</sup>百は十分な米<sup>と</sup>野菜を<sup>與</sup>與<sup>へ</sup>られ  
ました。私共が 美国人を攻撃する<sup>こと</sup>に<sup>彼</sup>彼<sup>等</sup>を<sup>手</sup>手<sup>助</sup>  
ける<sup>こと</sup>を拒んで以来 日本人は我々の糧食を減しました。  
その後二人の印度人をキャンプに連れ来て我々が



聯合軍に及対して日本人を助けやう  
はあ様にしました。然し之は何り結果も得られず  
二人の印度人は麻どこかに行つて仕舞ひました。

これより日本合利の糧食をもつと減しその為

我々は一日僅に一握りの米を得た。

~~我々は日本諸をおおふやう無理強いせられた。数~~  
我々は日本諸をおおふやう無理強いせられた。数を忘れると打たれた。

我々は畑を耕すしめた。病人はその仕事

をすやうにせられた。時々はあゝ印度人は傷く

アかあ来た。畑に運ぶゆえに傷かされたりして  
打たれた。病人は死んだ。

4月に五丁五人の印度人がクアラ、バラ、下で飢餓

を死にました。私かキャンプに近づく間に百三十人以上

の者が死にました。その中には日本人に殺された  
六丁五人の者も含まれております。

整理する

ある秋日本人は印度人全部が来ぬやう命令

しました。ともかく私は整理しました。私は近頃の



藪の中に隠れまして、私は実際には殺されるのを  
見ませぬで、いか印度人の叫びを聞きまして  
朝入るる行る私は印度人全部の首が切られて  
あつたを見ました。

あつた時の事、作者は

ケアラバ、ラトに於て、その出来事、~~素直の~~人は  
山口中尉です。ホイラ伍長、岡及びアタタも、~~これ~~  
お見ました。

この四人が、この秋、印度人~~の~~殺害~~の~~事~~に~~関係した  
者です。之は一九四五年~~（昭和二十年）~~六月十三日から十四日の  
出来事です。ハフキリ~~した~~日は、憶えて居りませぬ。  
ある印度人は、首を切られ、他の者は、銃剣で刺され  
ました。銃剣で刺され、~~ある~~者は、この時まだ  
生きておりました。今日に迄生きておる者は二人あり  
ます。~~サントク、~~今このキャンプに居り  
ます。他のモード、サティク~~は~~ラブアンに居ります。  
又、サイク、グラム、フサイ~~は~~オーストラリアに行つておます。  
ウメド、アリナ~~も~~そこに居りました。彼も亦~~死~~た  
一人です。  
整理しなかり

二日、~~その~~日、日本人が向へて来て、虐殺の行はれ















チャンドガラム (CHANDGI RAM)

私の番号名前階級及部隊は八三五五ナイクチャンド  
ガラム、250ブリンダヤブ連隊です。

私は一九四一年(昭和十六年)十二月七日で「クチン」から十三連  
離れた所で始めて日本人に捕けられました。最近「クチン」の捕  
虜キャンプに收容されてそこに二月居りました。「クチン」  
に居ました時は他の二百十二人の印度人と共に檻房に  
入れられました。檻房には一月居てその後そこから出されて  
飛行場や爆弾で生じた穴を埋めるために働かされました。  
最初の一月は朝も晩も檻房の中に捕虜として居りま  
したが二月月日は夜明けから日暮れ迄又時には夜ま  
で働かねばなりませんでした。夜は夜通し檻房に入  
れられておりました。日本人は食物を與へると言ひました  
が三日間は少しも與へられませんでした。捕つた最初の  
の日は縛られておりました。その後縛られてはるまじ  
でした。幾度も顔と平手を打たれました。

数人のオーストラリア人と英國人が隣りの檻房  
に入られておりました。そして我々は彼等に食事をや  
つた爲に打たれました。それに責任のある日本人の名は  
存じませんが一人のオーストラリア人の將校は機  
械事務所に居りました。英國人將校は「フアローウ」  
中尉と「ホッヂエス」中尉でした。



「クチ」では私共は「シリ」に連れて行かれ二ヶ月後亦ク  
チに連れ戻されると聞かされました。然し日本人は、我々  
を船中の楹房の水に溺れさせた。五十人位入れの場所に  
我々二百十三人がそこに監禁されました。立つことも横  
臥することもできず唯坐つてのみでした。我々は上陸した  
地の「クアラ、バラト」に最初連れて行かれ次にトラウクで「セ  
リア」に連れて行かれ、そこに一年程居ました。船の中で  
は日本兵は楹房の中に約五十片のパンを投げて与えれ  
ずしたが大部の者は食物をしないのみでした。船では水を  
與へられませんでした。三日間船に居りました。

「セリア」に居た時私は教回棒や小銃の台尻で打  
たれ又蹴られもしました。その結果首の近くの骨が折  
れ歯がぬけてしまひました。打たれた痕が体に残り  
ました。私は朝から十二時迄働き、それから一時  
休みそれから夕方七時迄時には八時迄働かねば  
なりませんでした。

「セリア」では石灰の混じつた悪い米を與へられま  
した。その時は私共は米を食ふ慣れがないので体が  
衰弱しました。働くこともできぬ者は打たれ重  
い荷を搬べぬものも亦打たれました。キャンプの指  
揮の名を憶えておまさんが和田兵長が彼等日  
本人の一人でした。彼は私共を打つた者の一人です。



キャンプでは私は脚気を患ひましたが医者者の治療は何も受けませんでした。けれどもどうも印度人の民間の医者者が薬を密に持入れてくれました。

私共は鐵の屋根葺きの木造の家に住んでおりました。

ある小屋は長さ約六十ヤードで巾十ヤードでした。之等の小屋が三棟ありました。一棟に七十四人の兵士が住んでおりました。

「セリア」キャンプでは米だれを與へられました。三日間の中に少しばかりの野菜を與へられましたがその後二週間は何れも與へられませんでした。その時五々々はジャングルの藪から野菜を取って来りました。日本人は病気の印度人二三人を連れて行って彼等にジャングルの野菜を持ち返させようとした。

NO 3

英國人將校二名軍曹一名及兵九十、一名は「セリア」キャンプから「クチ」に連れて行かれました。その後私と他の印度人全部が「クアラ」バラツトに連れて行かれました。私は残りの捕虜生活を「クアラ」バラツトで送りました。私は帯巻で打たれ又日本人はその穿つてゐた長靴を脱いでそれで私の顔を打てました。我々兵士は働きに連れて行かれ、ときどきに大慨の者が打たれました。私共は働く道具の支給をキャンプ



指揮官に乞ひました。我々のろく働くと云つては打  
ちました。

私を打つた者の名は岡、山口中尉(キヤンプ指揮官)  
及び「アタダ」でした。私を打ち右の鎖骨を折り左  
腕の上を殴り、又私の前下顎の歯を折りましたの  
は「アタダ」であります。

あの日聯合軍の飛行機が上に飛来し去つては目が  
隠れて居た時印度人の一人がキヤンプの畑に甘藷  
を取りに行きました。「アタダ」が出てきて彼を見よや  
こやべルで殴りました。「アタダ」は私を列に連れて行  
き手を前に腹の周りを縛り付け又脚も縛り二十  
四時間この状態に置き食物は何も與へませんで  
した。前記の印度人の名は「ラルブル」です。彼は  
今テニの「モロタイ」キヤンプに居ります。

「クアラバラット」では私共は日本人から英國人を  
ことを頼まれました。我々から三十五人を選び出し「ミニリ」  
に連れて行きました。三十五人の中の二人は「サントク、シング」  
及び「ナイク、ラクミー、シング」です。今このキヤンプに彼等  
はおります。彼等は日本人が頼んだ書類に調印するこ  
とを拒絶しました。

No. 4

「クアラバラット」では印度人將校達は印度人勞働



隊の監督をさせられました。そして私は棒や鐵管の片で幾度も毆  
 られました。そこでマラリア病や脚氣に罹りかけたが何の治療も受  
 けませんでした。最初の間は充分な米と野菜を與へられました。私共が英  
 國人を攻撃するに手助けの事を拒んで以来日本人は我々の糧食を減らし  
 ました。その後之の印度人を悉く手に連れて来て我々が聯合軍に反対  
 して日本人を助ける様に教へ込む様になりました。然し之は何の効果もあ  
 りませんでした。二人の印度人はまた何處かへ行つて了りました。それ  
 からは我々の糧食をも減らし、我々は一日僅かに握りの米を與へるに  
 止りました。

我々は日本語を習ふ様に無理に強いられました。教へることを  
 覺えさせられずした。そして教をせよと打たれました。

我々は烟を耕しました。病人はその仕事をせよとせられてのま  
 した。時にはある印度人は働くことができないに拘はらず  
 烟に連れて行かれ働かされ、そして打たれました。その夜病人  
 は死んで行くのであります。

一月に五十五人の印度人が「クアラバハラ」で飢餓のため  
 に死にました。私がキャンプにいた間に百三十人以上の者が  
 死にました。その中には日本人に殺されたところの五人  
 の者も含まれております。

あゝの夜日本人は印度人全部を殺すやうな命  
 令をしました。としかかく私は殺す列しませんでした。  
 でした。



私は近くの藪の中に隠れました。私は実際には殺されぬのを見ませんでした。が印度人の叫び声を聞きました。朝入る行つて私は印度人全部の首が切られてゐるのを見ました。

「クアラマバラット」に於てその出来事のある時の責任者は山口中尉です。ホイラ伍長、岡及び「アタダ」もここにゐました。

この四人がその夜印度人の殺害に関係したものです。これは一九四五年(昭和廿年)一月十三日が十四日の出来事です。ハッキリした日は憶へて居りません。あの印度人は首を斬られ他の者は銃剣で刺されました。銃剣で刺された者のある者はその時まだ生きてゐました。今日に迄生きてゐる者は二人あります。その一人である「サントス・シニング」は今此のキャンプに居ります。他の一人「モルドサイク」は「ラブアン」に居ります。又「ライク、グラム、フサイ」は「オーストラリア」に行つてゐます。「ウメド、アリ」も亦そこにゐました。彼も亦そこにゐました。彼も亦殺害を列しなかつた一人です。

No 6  
それから二日後日本人が歸つて来て虐殺の行はれた小屋に火を付けました。私は焼かれた印度人即ち即ち灰と骨を見ました。







「アタダ」は彼等に次の如く言ひました。「お前達はもう印度兵ではない。御前達は日本の勞働隊だ」と憲兵は藤のステッキで打ちました。そして意識を取り戻させようとした。その人達に冷たい水を注ぎ、そして亦打ちました。それから十三日後に四人の下士卒はキャンプに連れ戻されました。憲兵隊區域から彼等は他の場所に連れて行かれました。印度人將校一名は余り打たれたので死にました。誰か彼を葬るの事を許されませんでした。その印度人の名は「スズダー・モード・アンワー」と云ひます。

一九四五年(昭和廿年)三月印度人二名が「クアラバヤ」キャンプから逃げました。が三日後かへつて来ました。なぜ逃げたかと尋ねられました。時彼等はお腹がすいて食物を探す為逃げたと答へました。彼等は「アタダ」に打たれた後憲兵に渡され、そこで亦打たれました。その二人の印度人は逃げた理由として印度人の軍曹「セオラム」が彼等二人にキャンプから逃げて聯合軍の上陸の情報を持つて来ようとした。命じたのだと云い、強く強制された。私に知らせた。とにかく二人の印度人は打たれても之を拒絶しました。けれど日本人はキャンプを廻して「セオラム」が印度人に逃げたやうな命を命じたと言ひました。そこで「セオラム」は憲兵に打たれました。十日間の間彼等は皆打たれました。そして食物は與へられず、



でした。それから彼等は擔架でキャンプに運ばれて  
来ました。一ヶ月の間彼等は重い病気に罹りました。  
逃げた二人の印度人は死にました。セオラムは今こ  
の「モロタイ」のキャンプに居ります。彼には怪我の  
跡がまだあります。

「アタダ」は時々下士官をつかまへ、「お前達は  
聯合軍の飛行機と連絡があるだらう」と言ひ代  
々しく責めて彼等を打ちました。誰か「ブ」人な事  
で毎日打たれておりました。「アタダ」の他に岡も私共を  
打ちました。山口は印度人の總べてを打つやう彼  
下士官に命令しました。



CHANDGI RAM.

My full number, name, rank and unit are 8355 Naik Chandgi Ram, 2/15 Punjab Regiment.

I was first captured by the Japanese on 27th December 1941, 13 miles from Kuching. I was first confined in Kuching prison camp, where I remained for two months. While I was at Kuching I was put in a cell with 212 other Indians. We were in the cell for one month, after which time we were taken out to work on the air strips and to fill bomb craters. For the first month we were prisoners in the cell night and day but for the second month we had to work from daylight to dark and sometimes at night. We were kept in the cell overnight. The Japanese told us that we would be given food but for three days we were without food at all. On the first day we were captured the Japanese tied us up. After that we were not tied up but were slapped across the face many times.

Some Australian and British prisoners were kept in the adjoining cell and we were beaten for giving them food. I do not know the name of the Japanese responsible but an Australian officer was in the engineering office. The British officers were Lieut. Follower and Lieut Hodges.

At Kuching we were told that we would be taken to Miri and that after 2 months we were to be taken back to Kuching. However, the Japanese put us on a ship in a cell. The space was adequate for 50 men but 213 of us were confined in this cell. We could not lie down or stand up but had to sit down. We were taken to Kuala Balat first, where we landed, and then we were taken by truck to Seria, where we remained for one year. The Japanese threw us about 50 pieces of bread in the cell on the ship but many of us went without food. We were given water on the ship. We were on the ship for three days.

When in Seria I was beaten many times with sticks and rifle butts and I was kicked also. A bone near my neck was broken as a result and my teeth were knocked out. I had scars on my body from the beatings. I had to work in the mornings until 12 o'clock and then we rested for an hour, after which we had to work until 7 o'clock in the evening and sometimes until 8 o'clock.

We were given bad rice mixed with lime in Seria. At that time we were not used to eating rice and became weak. Those of us who were unable to work were beaten and those who could not carry heavy loads were also beaten. I cannot remember the name of the camp commander but L/Cpl. Wada was one of the Japanese there; he was one of those who beat us.

I suffered from beri beri in the camp but received no medical treatment. However, an Indian civilian doctor there smuggled us some medicine.

We lived in wooden houses with an iron roof.

One of the huts was about 60 yards long by 10 yards wide. There were three huts; each contained about 74 soldiers.

In Seria camp we were given just rice; for three days we were given a few vegetables but after that we did not get any for two weeks, and then we sometimes got our vegetables from jungle bushes. A Jap would take two or three sick Indians into the jungle and make the two or three



of them carry the jungle vegetables back.

Two British officers, a British sergeant and a private were taken to Kuching from Seria camp, and later I and all the other Indians were taken to Kuala Balat. I was at Kuala Balat for the rest of my period. I was beaten with a leather belt, and the Jap also took off a boot and beat me across the face with it. Mostly our soldiers were beaten as they were taken off to work. We asked the camp commander for implements to do the work, and when they said we were working slowly they beat us.

Those who beat me were Oka, Lieut. Yamaguchi (the camp commander) and Atada. Atada was the man who gave me the beatings, broke my right collarbone, struck me on the left arm, and knocked out my front bottom teeth.

One day after Allied planes had gone over, and everybody had been hiding, one of the Indians went into the garden at the camp to get some sweet potatoes. Atada came out and saw him there, and beat him with a shovel. He took me into the lines and tied me with hands in front, around the stomach and around both legs; I was thus tied for 24 hours and was given no food. This other Indian was Lal Gul; he is here in Morotai camp now.

At Kuala Balat we were asked by the Japanese to help in an attack on the British. The Japs selected 35 of our men and took them to Miri. Two of the 35 were Santokh Singh and Naik Lakhmir Singh. They are here in camp now. They refused to sign the papers the Japanese asked them to sign.

At Kuala Balat, Indian officers were put in charge of Indian work parties. I was beaten many times there with sticks and bits of steel pipe. I had malaria and beri beri there; but I got no treatment for them. At first we were given enough rice and vegetables, but when we refused to help them against the British the Japanese reduced our rations. After that they brought two Indians into the camp to lecture us to try to get us to help the Japs against the Allies, but this had no result and the two Indians went away again. Then the Japs reduced the rations more, and we just got a handful of rice a day.

We were forced to try to learn the Jap language. We had to count, and when we forgot the numbers we were beaten.

We used to plant gardens and sick men were supposed to work on them; sometimes it happened that some of the Indians were unable to work; but they were taken to the gardens and made to work, and beaten; and at night a sick man would die.

In one month about 55 Indians died of starvation at Kuala Balat. About over 130 Indians died there whilst I was at the camp, including 65 killed by the Japanese.

One night the Japanese ordered all of the Indians to fall in. However, I did not fall in; I hid in the bushes nearby. I did not actually see the killings, but I heard the Indians crying; and in the morning I went in and saw that all of the Indians' heads had been cut off.

Lieut. Yamaguchi was in charge at Kuala Balat at the time of that happening. Cpl. Hoira, and Oka and Atada, also were present.

These four were all concerned in the killing of the Indians that night. This happened about 13 or 14 June 1945. I do not remember the exact



date. Some Indians were beheaded and the rest were bayoneted; those who were bayoneted included some still alive at that time. Two of them are alive to this day - Santokh Singh, who is in this camp now; and Mohd Sadiq, who is in Labuan. Also L/Naik Ghulam Hussain, who has gone to Australia. Umed Ali also was there; he was one of those who did not fall in.

Two days later the Japanese returned and set fire to the hut in which this massacre had been committed. I saw the burnt Indians - the ashes and the bones.

At nights the Japanese made Indians guard themselves at most times. One day a Havildar was compelled to take a wooden rifle on guard, but he refused; he was beaten so much that he became unconscious; then they put me on guard and forced me to take the wooden rifle; however, I refused, and I was beaten. I was beaten with the wooden rifle and a stick. The Japanese who beat the two of us were Atada and Morizan. Atada beat the Havildar; the Havildar's name is Lal Badshah; he is in camp here at Morotai now.

Then an Indian officer came and asked the Japanese why they were beating the Indians, pointing out that this should not be done. Temporarily the beatings were stopped. Then Atada asked the Indians to light fires in the barracks to remove the mosquitoes. At night Atada asked why the fires had been lit; and Atada said he had not asked anybody to light any fires. He called five Indian officers and six ORs and beat them with a steel pipe; then the party was taken to the military police and beaten again until they fell unconscious. They were badly injured. They were trying to make the Indians say that Atada had not told them; that they had been told to light the fires by an Indian officer. The Japanese Atada said to them: "You are no longer Indian soldiers - you are Japanese labour corps." The military police beat them with cane sticks. Cold water was poured over the men to restore them, when they again were beaten. After 13 days four ORs were brought back to the camp. From the military police area they were taken to another place; one Indian officer died because he was beaten too much. Nobody was allowed to bury him. The Indian's name was Subedar Mohd Anwar.

two

In March 1945/Indians escaped from Kuala Balat camp but after three days they returned; when asked why they had escaped they said that hunger had compelled them to go to look for food. They were beaten by Atada and then taken to the military police, who again beat them. These two Indians told me they were forced to say that Havildar Sheo Ram ordered them to escape from the camp and to bring back information of Allied landings. However, the two Indians refused to say this, despite the beatings. But the Japs went round the camp and said that Sheo Ram had ordered the Indians to escape, so Sheo Ram was beaten by the military police. For 10 days they were all beaten, and had no food. Then they were brought back to the camp on stretchers; for a month they were very sick, and then the two Indians who had escaped died. Sheo Ram is here in Morotai camp now; he still has wound scars.

Atada sometimes used to get an NCO and say, "You are having some connection with Allied planes". He accused each in turn of this, and then beat them ----- somebody was being beaten daily over this. Besides Atada, Oka beat us; and Yamaguchi ordered his NCO's to beat all of the Indians.



Evidentiary Document 5004.

Evidence of GHANDGI RAM, taken on 28 September, 1945, at the Prisoner-of-War and Internee Camp, Morotai, before Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Sapper Clerk JOGINDAR SINGH is sworn as Interpreter.

My full name, rank and unit are 8355 Naik Chandgi Ram, 2/15, Punjab Regiment.

I was first captured by the Japanese on 27 December, 1941, 13 miles from Kuching. I was first confined in Kuching prison camp, where I remained for two months. While I was at Kuching I was put in a cell with 212 other Indians. We were in the cell for one month, after which time we were taken out to work on the air strips and to fill bomb craters. For the first month we were prisoners in the cell night and day but for the second month we had to work from daylight to dark and sometimes at night. We were kept in the cell overnight. The Japanese told us that we would be given food but for three days we were without food at all. On the first day we were captured the Japanese tied us up. After that we were not tied up but were slapped across the face many times.

Some Australian and British prisoners were kept in the adjoining cell and we were beaten for giving them food. I do not know the name of the Japanese responsible but an Australian officer was in the engineering office. The British officers were Lieut. Follower and Lieut. Hodges.

At Kuching we were told that we would be taken to Miri and that after 2 months we were to be taken back to Kuching. However, the Japanese put us on a ship in a cell. The space was adequate for 50 men but 213 of us were confined in this cell. We would not lie down or stand up but had to sit down. We were taken to Kuala Balat first, where we landed, and then we were taken by truck to Seria, where we remained for one year. The Japanese threw us about 50 pieces of bread in the cell on the ship but many of us went without food. We were given water on the ship. We were on the ship for three days.

When in Seria I was beaten many times with sticks and rifle butts and I was kicked also. A bone near my neck was broken as a result and my teeth were knocked out. I had scars on my body from the beatings. I had to work in the mornings until 12 o'clock and then we rested for an hour, after which we had to work until 7 o'clock in the evening and sometimes until 8 o'clock.

We were given bad rice mixed with lime in Seria. At that time we were not used to eating rice and became weak. Those of us who were unable to work were beaten and those who could not carry heavy loads were also beaten. I cannot



remember the name of the camp commander but L/Cpl. Wada was one of the Japanese there; he was one of those who beat us.

I suffered from beri beri in the camp but received no medical treatment. However, an Indian civilian doctor there smuggled us some medicine.

We lived in wooden houses with an iron roof. One of the huts was about 60 yards long by 10 yards wide. There were three huts; each contained about 74 soldiers.

In Seria camp we were given just rice; for three days we were given a few vegetables but after that we did not get any for two weeks, and then we sometimes got out vegetables from jungle bushes. A Jap would take two or three sick Indians into the jungle and make the two or three of them carry the jungle vegetables back.

Two British officers, a British sergeant and a private were taken to Kuching from Seria camp, and later I and all the other Indians were taken to Kuala Balat. I was at Kuala Balat for the rest of my period. I was beaten with a leather belt, and the Jap also took off a boot and beat me across the face with it. Mostly our soldiers were beaten as they were taken off to work, and when they said we were working slowly they beat us.

Those who beat me were Oka, Lieut Yamaguchi (the camp commander) and Atada. Atada was the man who gave me the beatings, broke my right collarbone, struck me on the left arm, and knocked out my front bottom teeth.

One day after Allied planes had gone over, and everybody had been hiding, one of the Indians went into the garden at the camp to get some sweet potatoes. Atada came out and saw him there, and beat him with a shovel. He took me into the lines and tied me with hands in front, around the stomach, and around both legs; I was thus tied for 24 hours, and was given no food. This other Indian was Lal Gul; he is here in Meretai camp now.

At Kuala Balat we were asked by the Japanese to help in an attack on the British. The Japs selected 35 of our men and took them to Miri. Two of the 35 were Santekh Singh and Naik Lakhmir Singh. They are here in camp now. They refused to sign the papers the Japanese asked them to sign.

At Kuala Balat, <sup>Indian</sup> ~~wandan~~ officers were put in charge of Indian work parties. I was beaten many times there with sticks and bits of steel pipe. I had malaria and beri beri there; but I got no treatment for them. At first we were given enough rice and vegetables, but when we refused to help them against the British the Japanese reduced our rations. After that



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We were forced to try to learn the Jap language. We had to count, and when we forgot the numbers we were beaten.

We used to plant gardens and sick men were supposed to work on them; sometimes it happened that some of the Indians were unable to work; but they were taken to the gardens and made to work, and beaten; and at night a sick man would die.

In one month about 55 Indians died of starvation at Kuala Balat. About over 130 Indians died there whilst I was at the camp, including 65 killed by the Japanese.

One night the Japanese ordered all of the Indians to fall in. However, I did not fall in; I hid in the bushes nearby. I did not actually see the killings, but I heard the Indians crying; and in the morning I went in and saw that all of the Indians' heads had been cut off.

Lieut. Yamaguchi was in charge at Kuala Balat at the time of that happening. Cpl Heira, and Oka and Atada, also were present.

These four were all concerned in the killing of the Indians that night. This happened about 13 or 14 June, 1945. I do not remember the exact date. Some Indians were beheaded and the rest were bayoneted; those who were bayoneted included some still alive at that time. Two of them are alive to this day -- Santekh Singh, who is in this camp now; and Mehd Sadiq, who is in Labuan. Also L/Naik Chulam Hussain, who has gone to Australia. Umed Ali also was there; he was one of those who did not fall in.

Two days later the Japanese returned and set fire to the hut in which this massacre had been committed. I saw the burnt Indians -- the ashes and the bones..

At nights the Japanese made Indians guard themselves at most times. One day a Havildar was compelled to take a wooden rifle on guard, but he refused; he was beaten so much that he became unconscious; then they put me on guard and forced me to take the wooden rifle; however, I refused, and I was beaten. I was beaten with the wooden rifle and a stick. The Japanese who beat the two of us were Atada and Merizan. Atada. Atada beat the Havildar, the Havildar's name



is Lal Badshah; he is in camp here at Meretai now.

Then an Indian officer came and asked the Japanese why they were beating the Indians, pointing out that this should not be done. Temporarily the beatings were stopped. Then Atada asked the Indians to light fires in the barracks to remove the mosquitoes. At night Atada asked why the fires had been lit; and Atada said he had not asked anybody to light any fires. He called five Indian officers and six ORs and beat them with a steel pipe; then the party was taken to the military police and beaten again until they fell unconscious. They were badly injured. They were trying to make the Indians say that Atada had not told them; that they had been told to light the fires by an Indian Officer. The Japanese Atada said to them "You are no longer Indian soldiers - you are Japanese labour corps." The military police beat them with cane sticks. Cold water was poured over the men to restore them, when they again were beaten. After 13 days four ORs were brought back to the camp. From the military police area they were taken to another place; one Indian officer died because he was beaten too much. Nobody was allowed to bury him. The Indian's name was Subedar Mohd Anwar.

In March, 1945, two Indians escaped from Kuala Balat camp but after three days they returned; when asked why they had escaped they said that hunger had compelled them to go to look for food. They were beaten by Atada and then taken to the military police, who again beat them. These two Indians told me they were forced to say that Havildar Shee Ram ordered them to escape from the camp and to bring back information of Allied landings. However, the two Indians refused to say this, despite the beatings. But the Japs went round the camp and said that Shee Ram had ordered the Indians to escape, so Shee Ram was beaten by the military police. For ten days they were all beaten, and had no food. Then they were brought back to the camp on stretchers; for a month they were very sick, and then the two Indians who had escaped died. Shee Ram is here in Meretai camp now; he still has wound scars.

Atada sometimes used to get an NCO and say "You are having some connection with Allied planes". He accused each in turn of this, and then beat them-----somebody was being beaten daily over this. Besides Atada, Oka beat us; and Yanaguchi ordered his NCOs to beat all of the Indians.

I, JOGINDAR SINGH, being duly sworn, state as follows@

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Chandgi RAM before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter, on 28 September, 1945, and state that it is true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Chagdi RAM.



I was present before His Honour Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when Changdi RAM swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Changdi RAM so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Jogindar Singh

I, Changdi RAM, do swear that the evidence read to me by JOGINDAR SINGH immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and fact.

(Signed) Changdi Ram

Taken and sworn before me at Meretai )  
this 28th day of September, 1945. )

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield  
Commissioner.



Evidentiary Document 5004.

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In March, 1945, two Indians escaped from Kuela Balat camp but after three days they returned; when asked why they had escaped they said that hunger had compelled them to go to look for food. They were beaten by Atada and then taken to the military police, who again beat them. These two Indians told me they were forced to say that Havildar Sheo Ram ordered them to escape from the camp and to bring back information of Allied landings. However, the two Indians refused to say this, despite the beatings. But the Japs went round the camp and said that Sheo Ram had ordered the Indians to escape, so Sheo Ram was beaten by the military police. For ten days they were all beaten, and had no food. Then they were brought back to the camp on stretchers; for a month they were very sick, and then the two Indians who had escaped died. Sheo Ram is here in Morotai camp now; he still has wound scars.

Atada sometimes used to get an NCO and say "You are having some connection with Allied planes". He accused each in turn of this, and then beat them-----somebody was being beaten daily over this. Besides Atada, Oka beat us; and Yamaguchi ordered his NCOs to beat all of the Indians.

I, JOGINDAR SINGH, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Chandgi RAM before Mr. Justice Mansfield. with myself as interpreter on 28 September, 1945, and state that it is true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Chagdi RAM.



I was present before His Honour Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when Changdi RAM swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Changdi RAM so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Jogindar Singh

I, Changdi RAM, do swear that the evidence read to me by JOGINDAR SINGH immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and fact.

(Signed) Changdi Ram

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai )  
this 28th day of September, 1945. )

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield  
Commissioner.