POW SUMPATION - APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES CONVITTED BY JAPANESE IN CHINA BETWEEN 1937 AND 1945.

AUTROCITIES AGAINET CIVILIANS AND FORMUR CHINESE

1. The evidence introduced before the Tribunal discloses that the atrocities committed against civilians and others by the Jacanese troops in China, comprising Class "C" offenses and crimes against humanity, included: (1) Massacre and murder; (2) Torture; (3) Rape; (4) Rotbery, locting and wanton destruction of property.

2. That these crimes against humanity by Japanese soldiers continued from 1937 to 1945 and occurred in every province in China occupied by Japanese troops: that knowledge of these continuing acts was brought home not only to the commanding generals in China, but to the government in Tokyo and no effective action was taken to correct the situation; that these acts were assented to if not authorized and directed by both the military and the civiliar authorities of Japan: and that the commission of these crimes constituted the Japanese nattern of warfare. The first and most outstanding instance of the commission of these acts was at Nanking and is commonly called the "Rame of Nanking."

A. The Rane of Nanking.

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3. "hen Nanking fell on 13 December 1937 all resistance by Chinese forces within the city entirely ceased. ("ILSON, R 2533; HSU, R 2559; BATES, R 2628; MAGEE, R 3894). The Japanese soldiers advancing into the city, indiscriminately shot civilians on the street, especially those who ran from them (HSU, R 2562). After the Japanese soldiers, under the command of General MATSUI, were in complete control of the city an orgy of violence and crime by the soldiers began and continued for more than six weeks. Among the offenses committed by the Japanese troops were (1) murder and massacre, (2) torture, (3) rabe, and (4) robberv, looting and wanton destruction of property.

(1) <u>Yurder and Massacre</u>.

4. Thousands of Chinese in groups which sometimes included former soldiers and sometimes only civilians were massacred by Japanese troops. Civilians were taken by the Japanese troops under the pretext that they had formerly been soldiers, or because they had failed to answer satisfactorily some question put to them, or for no a marent reason, frequently bound together in groups, marched out of the city, lined up and killed by machine-gun fire and their bodies thrown into ponds or the Yangtze River or sprayed with pasoline and set afire. Civilians in untold rumbers were murdered by Japanese troops. Murder of men, women and children appeared to be the order of the day for the Japanese soldiers of Marking for a period of over six weeks following the fall of that city. Any word or action on the part of a civilian which for any reason an individual soldier did not like

was sufficient ground for the murder of the individual, and civilians were frequently murdered for no annarent reason except for the sport which the Jananese soldiers enjoyed in killing them. Anyone suspected of having formerly been in the Chinese Army was likewise murdered.

Dr. Robert O. Wilson testified how the 5. University Hospital which had only fifty patients at the time of the fall of Nanking, within a very few days after 13 December 1937 was filled to overflowing with men, women and children of all eges whose statements to him confirmed the fact that their wounds had been received at the hands of Janarese soldiers (R 2522-33). He mentioned the case of a woman of forty all of the muscles of her neck having been severed by a blow from a Janarese soldier (R 2534-53); of a boy eight years of age with a bayonet cound piercing his storech (R 2535); of a man severely burned about his head and shoulders who before he died stated that he was the only survivor of a large group who had been bound together, sprayed with gasoline and set afire (R 2538); of an old man who had been stabled with a hayonet by a Japanese soldier and left for dead (R 2538); of a girl seven years of age whose elbow had been slashed by the same soldier who before her eyes had killed her father and mother (R 2539). He identified Captain Liang and Wu-Chang-teh, each of whom testified in this case, as two of the pa-tients treated by him for wounds received at the hands of the Japanese (R 2539).

6. In reply to a question as to the action of the Japanese soldiers towards the civilians as they came into the city, Dr. "Su Chuan-Ying testified:

"The Japanese soldiers, when the entered the city - they were very very rough, and they were very barbarous: They shoot at everyone in sight. Anybody who runs away, or on the street, or hanging around somewhere, or preking through the door, they shoot them instart death." (MSM, R 2562)

7. In describing his trip through the city, on the third day after the occupation, with a Japanese officer for the purpose of estimating the nurber of people lying dead on the street and in the houses, he stated:

"***I saw the dead hodies lying everywhere, and some of the hodies are very hadly mutilated. Some of dead bodies are lying there as they were, shot or killed, some kneeling, some bending, some on their sides, and some just with their legs and arms wide oner. It shows that these been done by the Jananese, and I saw several Janarese were doing that at that very moment.

"One main street I even started to try to count the number of corpses lying on both sides of the street, and I started to counting more than five hundred myself. I say it was no use counting them; I can never do that.***

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"All these corpses, not a single one I find in uniform--not a single soldier; they are all civilians, both old and young, ard women and children, too. All the soldiers--we do not see any Chinese soldier in the whole city.***"(HSU, R 2563-64)

8. Japanese soldiers repeatedly searched the safety zones and on one occasion they took about 1500 refugees, tied them hand to hand in groups of from ten to fifteen and despite the protests made to the Japanese authorites by Mr. Rabe, the Chairman of the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, Mr. Fitch and Dr. Hsu, these civilians were shot with machine guns and their corpses thrown into a pond (R 2566-67).

9. Dr. N. S. Bates, Vice President of the University of Nanking, and a member of the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, testified that he "observed a whole series of shootings of individual civilians without any provocation or apparent reason whatsoever." (R 2629) After detailapparent reason whatsoever. In 2027, in the ing instance after instance of the killing of civitotal spread of this killing was so extensive that no one can give a complete picture of it;" that to his own sure knowledge 12,000 civilian men, women and children were killed inside the walls; and that there were many killed in the city of which he had no knowledge and large numbers of civilians were killed immediately outside of the city; that these were quite apart from the killing of tens of thousands former Chinese soldiers; that the International Corrittee arranged for the burial of more than 30,000 soldiers whose bodies were for the most part along the banks of the Yangtze River where they had been killed by machine-gun fire after their surrender; that it was immossible to estimate the number of bodies which had been thrown into the river or otherwise disposed of (R 2630-31). The safety zones were searched day after day for about three weeks, and any nerson who had a callous on his hands or the mark on his forehead from wearing a hat, most of them ordinary carriers and laborers, were accused of having been soldiers and were taken out by the Japanese military forces and shot (R 2632).

10. Dr. Bates further testified that a peculiar form of treachery was practiced to persuade ren to admit that they had been in the service of the Chinese Army. The Japanese officers would urge them, saying

"'If you have previously been a Chinese soldier or if you have ever worked as a carrier or laborer in the Chinese Army, that will all now be forgotter and forgiven if you will join this labor corps.'"

In that way in one afternoon two hundred ren were secured from the premises of the University of Nanking and along with many others likewise secured from other safety zones were marched away and executed (BATES, R 2632-33).

11. John G. Magee, a minister who had resided in Nanking from 1912 to 1940, testified to the killing of civilians by Japanese soldiers, which began following the fall of the city and increased until

"***there was organized killing of great bodies of men. Soon there were bodies of men lying everywhere, and I passed columns of men being taken out to be killed. These people were being killed by rifle fire and machine gun principally. Also, we knew of groups of several hundred being bayonetted to death.***"(MAGEE, R 3894)

He further testified that on the evening of December 14 he passed two columns of Chinese civilians tied in groups of four, these columns containing at least a thousand men who were marched off and shot; that on December 16 over a thousand civilians, including fourteen from his Christian corgregation and the fifteen year old boy of the Chinese pastor, were carried out to the banks of the Yangtze River and moved down by machine gun fire (R 3898).

12. He thus describes a killing witnessed by hirself along with another American and two Russian citizens:

"***A Chinese was walking along the street before this house in a long silk gown; two Japanese soldiers called to hir, and he was so frightened: he was trying to get away. He hastened his pace, was trying to get around a corner in a berboo fance, hoping there was an opening, but there was no opening. The soldiers walked in front of him and couldn't have stood more than five yards in front of hir, and both of them shot him in the face--killed hir. They were both laughing and talking as though nothing had heppend; never stopped sroking their cigarettes or talking and with no--they killed him with no more feeling than one taking a shot at a wild duck, and then walked on. ***" (MAGPE, R 3900-01)

13. He festified that he saw the hodies of civilians in groups of hundr ds along the bond, many of which were charred, indicating that they had been set after after they had been shot; that it was impossible to drive down some of the streets because of the number of bodies of dead civilians; that he took pictures of women kneeling in the streets before the Japanese-begging vainly for their menfolk as they were being lined up to be marched off by Japanese soldiers; and that he was gruffly reboked when he screht to have a Japanese sergeant release from one of these proups the two brothers of his chauffeur (R 3900-02).

14. George A. Fitch, who was born in China and who was for some thirty-six years Secretary of the Invernational Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, in his affidavit quotes the following from the diary which he kept at the time:

"On December 15, I saw approximately 1300 men, all in civilian clothes, just taken from one of our camps near our headquerters, lined up and robed together in groups of about 100 by soldiers with fixed bayonets. In spite of my protests to the commanding officer, they were marched off to be shot.***

"On December 22, 1937, I saw about fifty cornses in a bond a quarter of a mile east of my office. All were dressed in eavilian clothes, most of them with bands bound behind their backs, and one with the top half of his head completely cut off. Subsequently, I saw hundreds of bodies of Chinese, mostly men but a few women, in a similar condition, in ponds, on the streets, and in houses.***" (FITCH, R 4461-63)

15. J. H. McCallum, an American missionary in Nanking, after recording in his diary many instances of the shooting of civilians by Jananese soldiers, in the entry on 29 December 1937, said

> "***It is absolutely unbelievable, but thousands have been butchered in cold blood--how rany it is hard to guess, some believe it would approach the 10,000 mark."

In the entry of the following day, he stated how men were carried away from the safety zones on the pretext of having formerly been soldiers, and continues

"***The men had friends arong the group who could identify ther as civilians, but because they had callouses on their hands they were branded without further investigation as soldiers in spite of the protests voiced. Many ricksha and sampan men, as well as other laborers have been shot simply because they have the marks of honest toil upon their hands.****" (R 4471-72)

16. Shang Teh Yi, a silk merchant, testified that he along with more than a thousand civilians were arrested on 16 December 1937 by Japanese soldiers, bound together by twos and sent to Shiakman on the bark of the Yangtze River and there seated facing machine guns. On order of a Japanese army officer, Jananese soldiers opened fire on this group. He fainted just before the firing started and when he recovered he was covered with the cornses of the dead (R 2600).

17. Wu Chang Teh, a former policeran in the city of Nanking, who had never been a soldier, along with some three hundred other policemen was taken on December 15 from the Judicial Yuan, in spite of the statements to the Japanese soldiers by rembers of the International Corrittee that these policeren had not been soldiers, and rarched to the west gate of the city. Over 1700 Chinese had been brought to this point. Machine guns were set up by Japanese soldiers just cutside of and on either side of the gate beyond which is a steep slope leading down to a canal. In groups of over one hundred each, the Chinese were forced through the pate at the point of beyonets and shot down by machine guns, their bodies falling along the slope and into the canal. Those not killed hy gunfire were stabled with bayonets by the Japanese soldiers. After the massacre many of the bodies along the bank were sprayed with gasoline and set afire. The witness escaped the bullets, but was stabled with a bayonet and feigning death was able to make his escape in the night. He finally made his way to the University Hospital where he was treated by Dr. Wilson (R 2604-6).

18. Chen Fu Pao testified that on 14 December thirty-nine civiliars were taken from a refuree camp and because they had a hat-mark on their forehead or a callous mark on their hards were carried to the side of a little nond and killed by machine gun fire. He was required by Jananese soldiers to help throw the bodies into the pond (R 2609).

19. Captain Liang Ting-Fang, a former member of the Medical Corps of the Chinese Army, testified that he was one of annroximately five thousard former soldiers who were taken by the Japanese on 16 December from Nanking to Shiakwan on the bank of the Yangtze River, lined up on the edge of the river with their wrists bourd, shot with machine guns, and their bodies thrown into the river. About eight hundred Japanese soldiers, including officers, were present. The binding and shooting began about seven o'clock in the evening and kept up until about two o'clock ir the morring. He and a frierd jumped into the river and though wounded by machine gun fire he escaped and eventually made his way to the hospital where he was treated by Dr. Wilson (R 3370-73).

20. Sun Yven Cheng, in his statement told that the Chinese people were directed to come to the Jananese military camp near the Marking Railroad Station to get passes. Then they came they were told to go to the bank of the river and line up for a roll call. After approximately ten thousand had been assembled, trucks carrying machine guns came up and opened fire on the group. The shooting lasted for about an hour. After the shooting the bodies were thrown into the river (R 4483-84).

21. Lu Su, in his statement made to the Chief Prosecutor of the District Court of Narking, and included in the latter's report, said

"Unon entry of Nanking, Chinese civilians of both sexes and of all ages, as well as retreating soldiers, totaling 57,418, were interned by Japanese in the villages at Mu-Fu hill. Many died since neither water nor food was given. Many were frozen to death. In the evening of Dec. 16th, 1937, those who were still alive were marched off to Tsao-Shie-Chi, at Shia-Kuen, in a column of four, while each two were bound together by lead wire. There they were machine-gunned, followed by repeated bayonet thrusts. Corpses were burnt

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by kerosene and, at last, the remains of the burnt corpses were thrown into the river.***" (R 4538)

22. Lee Tih Sung stated that he had witnessed the killing of Chinese civilians who had been drafted into a labor camp by the Jananese soldiers because they could not understand what the soldiers had ordered them to do, and that on 23 December he saw fifty or sixty of these civilians lined up in a vacant lot alongside a pend, shot with machine guns, sprayed with gasoline, and set afire (R 4485-87).

23. Mrs. Loh Sung Sze stated that her husband, a teacher, was bayonetted by Jaranese soldiers in her presence because he did not carry a burden in the manner the soldiers desired (R 4489).

24. Woo King Zai narrated how the Japanese soliders on 20 December examined the palms of Chinese laborers who had been drafted to carry their loot to Moo Foo Hill. Five of these civilians were found to have callouses on their hands and were bayonetted to death by the Japanese. He told that the bodies of Chinese, including many children who had been bayonetted, were lying along the road (R 4491-92).

25. The joint statement of Chu Yong Ung and Chang Chi Hsiang affirmed the murder in their presence by Japanese soldiers of four Chinese civilians, one pregnant woman being kicked to death (R 4493).

26. Mrs. "Ong Kiang Sze witnessed the killing by Jananese soldiers in her presence of her son, a clerk in the courts, and her son-in-law, an accountant, neither of whom had ever been in the military service (R 4494-Ex 315).

27. Hu Tu Sin stated that he saw a Japanese soldier shoot a civilian whose business was making noodles, because he had callous marks on his right hand (R 4496).

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28. Wong Chen Sze saw her hushand kicked to death by Jananese soldiers while trying to protact her from being raped (R 4498).

29. "W Zah Tsing stated that her brother was bayonetted to death by Janarese soldiers because he did not kneel as promotly as they thought be should (R 4499).

30. Yien Wang Sze saw her brother bayonetted to death by Japanese soldiers. He was not a soldier but a member of the volunteer corps raised to prevent looting (R 4500).

31. The official report from the American Vice Consul at Manking to Johnson, the American Ambassador to China, dated 25 January 1938, giving an account of the hapmenings at Manking from 10 December 1937 to 24 January 1938 stated that while accurate records were not then available, it was estimated that over 20,000 persons were executed by the Japanese soldiers in Nanking during the first few days after its fall on the ground that they had formerly been soldiers. It added "little effort appears to have been made to discriminate between ex-soldiers and those who had never, in fact, served in the Chinese armies. If there was the slightest suspicion that a person had been a soldier such person was seemingly invariably taken away to be shot.***"(R 4569) The report continues:

"***Besides the hunting down and execution of all former Chincse soldiers by detachments of Jananese military, small bands of two or three or more Jananese soldiers roamed at will the entire city. It was the killing, raping and looting of these soldiers that perpetrated the worst of the terrors on the city. Whether carte blanche was given to these soldiers to do anything they like or whether the Jananese armies got completely out of control after they entered the city has not been fully explained.***

"***It remains, however, that the Japanese soldiers swarmed over the city in thousands and committed untold depredations and atrocities. It would seem according to stories told us by foreign witnesses that the soldiers were let loose like a barbarian horde to desecrate the city. Men, women, and children were killed in uncounted numbers throughout the city.***"(R 4571-72)

(2) <u>Torture</u>,

32. Indignities of every nature were committed by Japanese soldiers against Chinese civilians although the Chinese civilians were most abject and pitiful in their submissive attitude. They were kicked and beaten, made to stard undressed in the cold, had water poured down their noses, their bodies stabbed and burned, and subjected to all forms of human torture. Upon the discovery of family relationship arong the Chinese, a son would be required to have intercourse with his mother, a father with his daughter, a brother with his sister, in the presence of and to the delight of the Japanese soldiers. (Report of the Procurator of the District Court of Narking (R4543-44).

(?) <u>Rape</u>.

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33. During the period from December 13, 1937 to February 6, 1938, thousands of Chinese girls and women in Nanking ranging in ages from nine to seventy-seven years of age were horribly, and in many cases repeatedly raped by Japanese soldiers. John Rabe, Chairman of the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, in a report submitted to the German Foreign Office, dated 14 January 1938, stated that in the month following the fall of Manking not less than 20,000 women and girls had been raped by Japanese soldiers (R 4594). Thousands of these women died as a result of mistreatment at the hands of the Japanese, and other thousands were butchered by the Japanese soldiers after they had been repeatedly raped. Japanese soldiers frequently descrated the bodies of the victims who had been raped and killed, by inserting a stick or bottle or other foreign substance in the female organ and leaving the body exnosed to public view. These crimes of violence occurred almost as frequently in the daytime as at night. If members of the family, or even the children of the victims interfered with the lustrul conduct of the soldiers, they were horribly beaten or killed on the spot.

For four or five weeks following the 34. fall of the city, soldiers daily entered the grounds of Ginling College, which had been declared a safety zone and on which more than 10,000 women and children refugees were crowded, and the grounds of the University of Manking which had likewise been declared a safety zone and on which were some 40,000 refugees; and des-pite the heroic efforts of Miss Vautrun, Mrs. Twinen and Mrs. Tsen, the members of the International Committee and the foreign residents assisting them, openly raped girls and young women on the grounds of these institutions, and selected therefrom groups of the most beautiful girls to carry off to officer's quarters to be raped and horriby dehauched, This conduct of the soldiers continued unrestrained for more than six weeks following the fall of the city.

35. In testifying as to the conduct of the Janarese soldiers toward the worren of the city, Pr. Bates said:

> "That was one of the roughest and saddest parts of the whole micture. Again, in the homes of my three nearest neighbors, women were raped, including wives of University teachers. On five different occasions, which I can detail for you if desired, I, myself, came upon soldiers in the act of rape and nulled them away from the womer.

"The safety zone case reports, to which we have previously referred, and my own records of what occurred among the thirty thousand refugees on the various grounds and in the building of the University of Nanking, hold a total of many hundreds of cases of rape about which exact details were furnished to the Japanese authorities at the tire. One month after the occupation, Mr. Rabe, the Chairman of the International Committee, reported to the German authorities that he and his colleagues believed that not less than twenty thousand cases of rape had occurred. A little eachier I estimated, vecy much more cautionsly and on the basis of the safety zone reports alone, some eight thousand cases.

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"Every day and every night there were large numbers of different gargs of soldiers usually fifteen or twenty in a group, who went about through the city, chiefly in the safety zone because that's where almost all the people were, and went into the houses seeking women. In two cases, which I can remember all too clearly because I nearly lost my life in each of them, officers participated in this seizing and raping of women on the University property. The raping was frequent daytime as well as right and occurred along the readside in many cases.

"On the grounds of the Manking Theological Seminary, under the eyes of one of my own friends, a Chinase Woman was raped in rabid succession by seventies Japanese soldiers. I do not care to repeat the occasional cases of sadistic and abnormal behavior in connection with the rating, but I do want to mention that on the grounds of the University slone a little girl of nine and a grandwother of seventy-six were raped." (BATES, R 2633-34).

36. Dr. Wilson testified to having driven off Japanese soldiers caught in the act of raping Chinese woman, and of having insated at the University Hospital victims who told of having been raped by Japanese soldiers, including a girl of fifteen who developed syphilis (R 2537-39),

37. Dr. Hsu testified that Japanese soldiers came with three trucks in one day to the camp in the safety zone and despite his protests took girls and women ranging from thirteen to forty years old to a place where they were raped. (R 2569) Typical of his testimony is his statement of what occurred at No. 7 Sin Kai Road, near the south gate of the city:

"**In that house there were eleven killed--three raped and two--there were two of the three, one is four then and one is seventeen. After raping, they but foreign stuff into the vagina and the grandmother showed me the stuff. The young girl wes raped on the table; and while I was there the blood spilled on the table not all dry yet. And we also see the corpses because they were took away, not far away, only a few yards from that house, all the corpses there. Of those corpses Mr. Magee and I took pictures of them because they were naked and shows the crimes there. ***" (HSU, R 2572)

38. Magee in his testimony confirms this statement and gives additional details of the incident (R 3910-11). Magee testified to numerous instances of rape by Japanese soldiers within his personal knowledge, including that of a ten-year old girl which occurred on 20 December, and a fifteen year old girl who was raped for the sixth

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time on 1 February 1938, a widow in her forties who was raped eighteen times, and a widow seventy-seven years old who was twice raped by Japanese soldiers while on her way from her home to the safety zone at Ginling College, of a woman eighty years old who was shot and killed by a Japanese soldier when she rerused his advances with the statement, "I am too old." He further testified that a Japanese officer catching a soldier in the actual act of raping a woman, only slapped the soldier, and that Japanese sentries to whom he reported cases of rape by Japanese soldiers only laughed (R 3906-16).

39. Mrs. Shui Fang Tsen, the Director of Dormitories of Ginling College on the grounds of which there were more than 10,000 women and girl refugees, stated how soldlers in spite of all the efforts of Miss Vautrin entered the grounds and carried off girls, some of whom horribly raped and abused by Japanese officers finally made their way back to the safety zone. She stated:

"***During the first four weeks every night soldiers would come to get our girls and Miss Vautrin with what help she had would try to keep them from the girls. The worst of it was during the first four or five weeks.

"***Miss Vautrin went to the Jananese Consul time and tire again and reported the action of the soldiers and asked protection for the girls. It was four or five weeks before the situation becan to cease and then several months before the danger was passed.

"***In other safety zones where there were no foreigners like Miss Vautrin to help the situation was much worse than at Gingling College.***"(R 4465-66)

40. Wong Pan Sze detailed how Japanese trucks came to a safety zone at No. 100 Shanghai Road where five hundred persons were living and carried off women to be abused by Japanese soldiers. He saw the desecrated body of a girl of fifteen who had died as a result of the raping, and how when a husband tried to protect his wife from Japanese soldiers they stuck a wire through his nose, tied him to a tree, "just like one would tie a bull," and bayonetted him to death (R 4501-03).

41. Mrs. Woo Chang Sze described how a girl of eighteen died as a result of repéated n rabings at the hands of Japanese soldiers in a home formerly occupied by a German family near the American Embassy is which she had come as a place of safety (R 4504-05).

42. Mrs. Chang Kia Sze described how twelve Japanese soldiers and officers raped and killed æ Chinese woman in the presence of her husband and children, killed the husband for attempting to defend his wife and the two children because they wept when their mother was being raped (R 4506-07).

43. Chen Fu Pao testified that he saw three Japanese soldiers rape a dumb girl sixteen years old, and later saw a Japanese soldier drive a husband from home and rape his pregnant wife (R 2609-10).

44. James H. McCallum, an American missionary, wrote in his diary on 17 December 1937:

"***Rape! Rape! Rape! - We estimate at least 1000 cases a night, and many by day. In case of resistance or anything that seems like disapproval there is a hayonet stab or a bullet. We could write up hundreds of cases a day. People are hysterical; they get down on their knees and 'Kowtow' anytime a foreigner annears. They beg for aid. **Woren are being carried off every morning, afternoon, and evening, The whole Japanese army seems to be free to go and come anywhere it pleases, and to do what it pleases." (R 4467-68)

Ard on 3 January 1938, he noted:

"***But each day has a long list of bad reports. A man was killed near the relief headquarters yesterday afternoon. In the afternoon a Japanese soldier attempted to rape a woman; her husband interfered and helped her resist; but in the afternoon the soldier returned and shot the husband.

"This morning came another woman in a sad plight and with a horrible story. She was one of five women whom the Japanese soldiers had taken to one of their medical vrits--to wash their clothes by day, to be raped by night. Two of them were forced to satisfy from 15 to 20 men, and the prettiest one as many as 40 each night. This one who came to us had been called off by three of the soldiers into an isolated place, where they attempted to cut off her head. The muscles of the neck had been cut but they failed to sever the spinal cord. She feigned death but dragged herself to the hospital --***" (R 4475-76)

And on 8 January 1938 he recorded in his diary:

"Some newspaper men came to the entrance of a concentration camp and distributed cakes and apples, and handed out a few coins to the refugeer, and moving nictures taken of this kind act. At the same time a bunch of soldiers climbed over the back wall of the compound and raped a dozen or so of the women. There were no pictures taken out back.***"(R 4477)

45. The official report made to the American Ambassalor to China on 25 January 1938 by the Vice Consul following his return to Manking, summarizing what had occurred in that city since the Japanese occupation, said:

"The soldiers are reported to have sought cut the native women wherever they could be found to violate them. Reference is made to the enclosures of this report for description of such occurrences. During the early part of the Japanese occupation over a thousand such cases a night are believed by the foreigners here to have occurred and one American counted thirty such cases in one night in one piece of American property." (R 4573)

(4) <u>Robbery, Locting and Wanton Des-</u> iruction of Property.

46. Pillage by the soldiers and destruction of private property began after the fall of the city and when it was entirely in the hands of the Japanese military forces. Private residences, schools, borpitals, public buildings were entered and personal property of every kind stolen and carried off by the soldiers. After several days of occupation, organized pillages and burning by the soldiers began and continued for some six weeks. Trucks guarded by soldiers would be stonped in front of a store, all of the goods in the store removed by the soldiers or persons directed by them, and then the building would be burned. This was repeated block by block, day after day, for a period of four or five weeks. The Y.M.C.A. building, numerous church buildings, school buildings, public buildings and private residences including the Russian Embassy, were burned by Japanese soldiers.

47. At the time of its capture, only small sections of the great city of Nanking had been damaged in the military carpaign which preceded its capture. As a result of the systematic and continued burning of dwellings, stores, churches, schools, and public buildings by the soldiers during the first five or six weeks following the capture of the city, it became a ruled and despoiled city. Dr. Bates testified:

"***Practically every building in the city was entered many, many times by these roving ganes of soldiers throughout the first six or seven weeks of the occupation. In some cases the looting was well organized and systematic, using fleets of arry trucks under the direction of officers. The vaults in the banks, including the personal safe denosit boxes of German officials and residents, were cut open with acetylere torches.***

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"The foreign embassies were broken into and suffered robberv, including the German Embassy and the personal property of the Ambassador, Practically all commercial property of any noticeable value was taken.

minor fires, and arently started by drunken soldiers, there was no burning until the Janarase troops had been in the city five or six days. Feginning, I believe, on the 10th

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or 20th of December, burning was carried on regularly for six weeks. In some cases the burning followed the looting of a line of stores, but in most instances we could not see any reason or pattern in it. At no time was there a general conflagration, but the definite firing of certain groups of buildings each day. Sometimes gasoline was used, but more commonly chemical strips, of which I secured samples.

"***they (the Russian Embassy buildings) were burned at the beginning of 1938. Also, just to illustrate the range of burning, the Y.M.C.A. building, two important church buildings, the two chief German commercial properties with the Swastika flying upon them, were among those burned." (BATES, R 2635, 2636, 2637, 2608)

Dr. Hsu testified as follows:

"***Japanese soldiers do not respect any pronerty rights or any personal possessions. They enter every house and take away everything they like. They burn the houses and they damage the houses. They destroy the houses.

"***Japanese soldiers started burning the Russian Legation Embassy where I saw they poured kerosene oil on that and started the fire. That was on January 1, 1938, at twelve o'clock. Other institutions like Y.M.C.A., educational buildings and prominent citizens' residences have all been burned.

"O ""ere these buildings hurned after the occupation of the city by the Japanese?

"A Yes, this all wanton destruction all done after the Janarese been in the city many days.***" (HSV, R 2576-77)

Magee testified:

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"***The Jananese soldiers took from the people anything that struck their fancy; wristwatches, fountain pens, money, clothing, food. I took to the hospital in those first few days of occupation a half-witted woman of forty-one who was stabled in the neck because she prabhed at some bedding that a Japanese soldier was taking away from her.***

"***The burning continued day by day in different parts of the city. One of our own Episconal church missions was partly burned, and later on they finished the job on January 26. The Christian Disciples Mission was burned--one of their school buildings was burned, the YMCA, the Russian Embassy, and a great many homes of the people outside of our Safety Zone.

or 20th of December, burning was carried on regularly for six weeks. In some cases the burning followed the looting of a line of stores, but in most instances we could not see any reason or pattern in it. At no time was there a general conflagration, but the definite firing of certain groups of buildings each day. Sometimes gasoline was used, but more commonly chemical strips, of which I secured samples.

"***they (the Russian Embassy buildings) were burned at the beginning of 1938. Also, just to illustrate the range of burning, the Y.M.C.A. building, two important church buildings, the two chief German commercial properties with the Swastika flying upon them, were among those burned." (BATES, R 2635, 2636, 2637, 2628)

Dr. Hsu testified as follows:

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"Every once in a while these soldiers would leave behind little black sticks of some substance which may have been termite. It was highly inflarmable, and it was no doubt what they were using to set fire to the buildings." (Magee, R 3920-21)

Fitch noted in his diary on December 20, 1937 that:

"***vandalism and violence continued unchecked. All Taiping Road, the most important shopping street in the city, was in flames. I saw many Japanese army trucks being loaded with the loot which they were taking from the shops before setting fire to them, also witnessed one group of soldiers actually setting fire to a building. I drove next to the Y.J'.C.A. which was already in flames, evidently fired only a short time previously. That night I counted fourteen fires from my window, some of them covering considerable areas.***" (R 4462)

McCallum recorded in his diary on 27 December 1937:

"***Every foreign house is a sight to behold, untouched until the Japanese army arrived; nothing unicuched since. Every lock has been broken, every trunk rensacked. Their search for money and valuables has led them to the flues ard inside planos.

"***Manking presents a dismal appearance. At the time the Japanese Arry entered the city little harm had been done to the buildings. Since then the stores have been stringed of their wares and most of them burned, Taining, Chung Hwa, and practically every other main business road in the city is a mass of ruins.***"(R 4469)

48. The secret report of a German eye witness which General von Falkenhausen authorized should be transmitted as strictly confidential to the German Foreign Office in Berlin, describing the actions of the Japanese soldiers in Nanking from 8 December 1937 to 13 January 1938, said:

"***They took all seizable stores of focd stuffs from the refugees, the woolen sleeping blankets, the clothes, the watchesin short, everything which seemed worth taking with them.

"**It was no rare picture that a single Jananese soldier drove four coolies who had to carry his loot. This organized thieving and plundering lasted fourteen days and even today one is still unsafe from some groups. ***" (R 4599-600)

Then, reciting that by far the greater part of the city was undamaged at the time of its capture, the report continues:

"The picture of the city has changed completely under Jananese rule. No day goes by without new cases of arson. It is now the turn of the Taiping Lou, the Chung Shen Tung

Lou, Go Fu Lou, Kio Kian Lou. The entire southern nart of the city and Fudse Miave are completely burned and plundered down. Expressed in percentages, one could say that 30 to 40 percent of the city has been burned down.***" (R 4601)

49. The official report made to the American Foreign Office stated, "No atternt is known to have been made to extinguish the flames of any building on fire." (R 4578)

(5) <u>Total Number of Persons Killed</u> <u>at Narking after the Capture of</u> <u>that City</u>.

50. It is impossible definitely to determine the total number of citizens of Nanking killed by the Japanese soldiers following the fall of that city. Bodies of civilians killed by the Japanese soldiers littered the streets for weeks. Cornses were lying in doorways, yards, gardens, in public buildings and in private dwellings throughout the city. Huge miles of charred remains beside the ponds and the river indicated where massacres had occurred. Two charitable organizations, the Red Swastika Society and the Tsung-Shan-Tong, for months engaged in burying the dead in and around Nanking, burying only those bodies which the family or friends of the decedent had not buried.

51. The records of the Red Cwastika Society, of which Dr. Hsu was Vice President show that this society buried 43,071 corpses of civilians-men, woren and children--in and around Manking during the period of several months following the fall of that city (R 4527-40).

52. The records of the Tsung-Shan-Tong indicate that the total number of victims buried by that organization in the vicinity from 26 December 1937 to 20 April 1938 was 112,266 (R 4537-39).

53. The report of the Chief Prosecutor of the District Court of Nanking, dated 20 January 1946, giving the facts which his investigation had disclosed concerning the corditions in Nanking following the fall of that city summarized as approximately 260,000 the number killed by the Japanese troops in and around Nanking following the fall of that city (R 4536-37).

54. The summary report on the investigations of Jananese war crimes committed in Nanking prepared by the Procurator of the District Court of Nanking in February 1946 determined that at least 300,000 persons were massarred collectively or murdered individually by the Japanese troops in Nanking (R 4542-47).

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(6) <u>The Reign of Terror Continued</u> for Yore Than Six Weeks.

55. After describing the condition of numerors civilians brought to the hospital to be treated for injuries received at the hands of Japanese troops, Dr. Wilson testified "Cases like this continued to come in for a matter of some six or seven weeks following the fall of the city on 13 December 1937." (R 2538)

56. Dr. Hsu said, with regard to the period of time during which the atrocities continued, "It was the worst about the first few months, especially three months, and later on it gradually diminished more or less." (R 2584) Dr. Bates testified, "The terror was intense for two and one-half to three weeks. It was serious to a total of six to seven weeks." (R 2642)

57. Mr. Magee testified in reply to a question as to how long the action of Jananese soldiers towards civilians as he had described continued following the fall of that city, said "After about six weeks it began to taper off, although many things happened---individual things happened after that." (R 3922)

> (7) Knowledge of the Continuing Atrocities by Japanese Soldiors. Was Brought Home to General MATSUI and to the Japanese Government in Tokyo.

a) General MATSUI was in Marking.

58. From General MATSUI's own statement, he was in Nanking on 17 December 1937 and remained there for one week before returning to Shanghai (R 3459). He heard from Japanese diplomats as soon as he entered Nanking that the troops had committed many outrages there (R 3454). General MATSUI remained in command until February 1938 and stated that he was then relieved of command at his own request (R 3456). The defendant, General MUTO, then adjutant to the Chief of Staff, stated that he came to Manking with General MATSUI for the taking-over exercises and remained there for ten days (R 3552-53). During the period that General MATSUI remained in command, no effective steps were taken to correct the situation.

b) <u>Reports of the International Com-</u> <u>mittee for the Nanking Safety</u> <u>Zone</u>.

59. The International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone was organized by a group of German, British, American and Danish citizers who were in Nanking before and at the time of the fall of that city. John H. D. Rabe, a German, was Chairman and Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe was Secretary of this committee from 14 December 1937 until 10 February 1938. The names and nationalities of the members of the committee appear on pages 4508 and 4509 of the Transcript of Proceedings. The

purpose was to provide a refuge in a small noncombetant zone where civilians might escape the dangers of the fighting. (BATES R 2625) After the fall of the city, between 200,000 and 300,000 people crowded into the safety zones (HSU R 2561).

60. The International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone made daily personal reports to the Japanese Foreign Office in Nanking, and almost daily this committee delivered to Japanese consuls and representatives of the Japanese Foreign Office in Nanking, written reports setting out in detail specific atrocities committed by the Japanese soldiers in the safety zones in Nanking. These reports covering 425 groups of cases (some groups containing as many as thirty different cases of rape or other crimes) began on 16 December 1937 and continued until 2 February 1938 (R 4509-36). Dr. Smythe in his affidavit states:

> "***We filed nearly two protests every day for the first six weeks of the Japanese occupation. Usually one of these was taken to the Japanese Embassy by Mr. Rabe and myself in person; the other was sent by messenger.

"***In the almost daily conferences that Mr. Rabe and I had with the Japanese Embassy, they at no time denied the accuracy of these reports. They continually promised that they would do something about it. But it was February 1938 before any effective action was taken to correct the situation.**" (R 4457-58)

Dr. Bates testified:

"***Almost daily for the first three weeks I went to the Embassy with a typed report or letter covering the preceding day, and frequently had also a conversation with the officials regarding it. These officials were Mr. T. FUKUI, who had the rank of Consul, a certain Mr. TANAKA, vice-consul, Mr. Toyoyasu FUKUDA. The latter is now secretary to the Premier YOSHIDA. These men were honestly trying to do what little they could in a very bad situation, but they themselves were terrified by the military and they could do nothing except forward these communications through Shanghai to Tokyo." (BATES, R 2638)

"In the letter of December 16th I complained of many cases of abduction of women from the University's properties and of the rape of thirty women in one University building the previous night.

"In the letter of December 17th, besides detailing the specific cases by rote, the reign of terror and brutality continues in the plain view of your buildings and among your own neighbors.

"In the letter of December 18th I reported that on the previous night rape had occurred in six different buildings of the University of Nanking***

"In a letter of December 21st, I complained that many hundrods of refugees had been taken away for forced labor.***

"On ^Cbristmas Day I reported that in one building of the University about ten cases per day of race and abduction were continually courring.

"On the 27th of December, after a long list of individual cases, I wrote: 'Shemeful disorder continues and we see no serious erforts to stop it. The soldiers every day injure hundreds of persons most seriously. Does not the Japanese Army care for its reputation." (BATES, R 2640-42)

61. He testified that the situation did not substantially improve until the firth or sixth of February 1938, and that he knew that the reports made to the Japanese Consulate in Manhang were sent by it to the Japanese Forcign Office in Tokyo (R 2643-44; 2661). He said:

"I have seen telegrams sont by Mr. Grew, the Ambassador in Tokyo, to the Arerdorn Smbassy in Nonking, which referred to where reports in ercit detail and referred to conversations in which they bad been discussed fetween Mr. Grew and officials of the Cermusbo, including Mr. HIROTAN (one of the Cermusbo, in-(BATES, R 2661)

62. On December 16, Smythe, the Secretary of the committee, wrote Mr. FUKUDA of the Javanese Foreign Office, in submitting a detailed Lies of cases of disorders by Japanese soldiers in the safety zone, "vesterday the continued disorders in the Safety Zone increased the state of panic smong the refugees." (R 4509)

63. On December 18, Rate, the Chairman of the committee, where one Transso Publicary gaving details of atrocities committed by because troops in the Safety Zone, his latter beginning:

"Ve are very sorry to trouble you again but the sufferings and meds of the 200,000 civilions for whom we are trying to care make it urgent that we try to secure action from your military epohericles to stop the present disorder among Japanese soldiers wandering through the Safety Zone." (R 4516)

64. On December 19 the secretary of the committee wrote the Japanese Embassy in submitting a further list of disorders by Japanese soldiers in the safety zone: "**1 am also very regretful to have to report that the situation today is as bad as ever," (R 4524)

65. On December 20 the opening paragraph of the letter from Chairman Rabe to the Japanese Embassy was:

"Herewith is the sad continuation of the story of disorders by Japanese soldiers in Nanking, cases Nos, 71 to 96. You will note that of these 26 cases reported to us since yesterday, 14 of them occurred yesterday afternoon, night and today. Consequently there does not seem to be much improvement in the situation" (R 4528).

66. The letter from the Secretary of the committee to the Janarese Embassy on December 21, submitting a list of cases which had occurred since the previous afternoon, stated:

"***It should be borne in mind that some of these women who have daily been reped in our Zone are the wives of pastors, Y.M.C.A. workers, college instructors, and others who have always lived a selfrespecting life."** '(R 4531)

67. On 21 December the twenty-two foreign residents of Nanking delivered a letter to the Japanese Embassy asking in the name of humanity and for the welfare of over 200,000 civilians in Nanking that the burning throughout the city and the disorderly conduct of the Japanese troops in the city which was causing so much suffering to the civilian population be immediately stopped, (R 4521-32)

68, On 2 February 1938 a renort was filed by the committee setting cut seventy-seven separate cases of rape, four cases of murder and thirteen cases of robbery, all reported to have occurred during the last week of January 1938 (R 4536)

69. Magne testified that in addition to the reports from the committee, he went "many times to the Japanese Embassy to tell of individual cases of outrage," (R 3922) and that:

"On December 21st, Vice Consul "ANAKA told me that the bad "vision then in Nanking would be changed for a better one and that he thought by December 24th everything would be settled; but by December 24th and after that there was no apparent betterment." (R 3904)

> c) The Foreign Office in Tokyo Had Knowledge of the Situation in Nanking.

70. American Ambassedor Grew continued through January 1938 to protect to the Japanese Foreign Minister (the defendant HIROTA) the reported conduct of Japanese troops in Nanking, and on January 19 Grew reported from Tokyo that HIROTA had laid his (Grew's) protest before the Cabinet and

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"that a drastic measure to assure compliance by forces in the field with instructions from Tokyo is being considered. He said that he would probably be in a position tomorrow to inform us of the measure to be taken" (R 4558).

71. NOPUFUMI ITO, Minister-at-large from Japan to China from September 1937 to February 1938, testified that he was in charge of negotiations with the diplomatic corps and members of the press at Shanghai, as well as in charge of information, and that

"I received reports from meets of the diplomatic corps and from press men that the Japanese Army at Narking had committed various atrocities at the time" (R 3505).

He further testified that he did not seek to verify these reports, but sent a general resume of the reports to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, all of which were addressed to the Foreign Minister, (the defendant HIROTA). (R 3505-06)

72. No effective action to correct the situation at Nanking was taken for a period of more than six weeks after knowledge of the continuing atrocities by Japanese soldlers was brought home both to the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese high command in Tokyo. These actions were continued with the knowledge and assent of both the military and fivil authorities of Japan, and fully justified the statement contained in the secret report of the German eye witness to the happenings in Nanking, sent by Trautman to the German Foreign Office in Berlin on 16 February 1938:

"The fateful days of Manking have clearly shown two facts: (1) the failure of the control of the defense of the fort of Nanking; (2) the lack of discipline, atrocities, and criminal acts not of an individual but of an entire Army, namely the Japanese." (R 4604).

This was the Japanese "Inner of waging its under clared war against China.

B. <u>Similar Atrocities were Committed by Japanese</u> <u>Troops Throughout the Cocupied Areas of China</u>.

73. The conduct of the Japanese troops at Nanking was no isolated case. Similar atrocitles to those committed against civilians and others there for a period of more than six weeks following the fall of that city took place in every province occupied by Japanese troops in China. The same types of atrocities by Japanese troops against the Chinese people were repeated every year from 1937 to 1945. Typical instances which the evidence discloses of the actions of Japanese troops throughout all parts of occupied China are set out below:

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1) <u>Kiangsu Province</u>.

74. Liu Teh Shan stated that when the Japanese troops captured Scochow in Kiangsu Province in November 1937, they killed four merchants, openly declared they would kill all people seen by them and killed innumerable civilians (R 4608). Chen Ya Ching described the massacre with machine guns of more than two hundred merchants by Japanese troops after they occupied Nan Hslang in Kiangsu Province on 10 October 1937 (R 4609).

> 2) <u>Hurch Province</u> (in which is situated Hanzow, Count 47 of the Indictment).

75. Dorrance, who was at the time Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Hankow, testified that after the occupation of that city by the Japanese in 1938, he watched Japanese soldiers kicking captured Chinese soldiers in the water on the Yangtze River and shooting those who came to the surface (R 3392). When the Japanese troops noticed that their actions were being observed by American citizens, they would put the Chinese soldiers in a steam laurch, take them cut in the middle of the Yangtze River and there throw them overboard and shoot them when they care up (R 3393). He also testified that he saw on the streets of Hankow, "Chinese men dressed in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them, and they had been shot***" (R 3396). This evidence tends to establish the charge in Count 47 of the Indictment. Ten statements were offered in evidence of separate witnesses, snowing specific instances of warton destruction of property by the 65th Regiment, 104th Prigade, 13th Division of the Japanese Army, which occurred in Hupeh Province in 1943 (R 4609).

> 3) <u>Hunen Province</u> (in which are situated Ghangsha, Count 43 of the Indictment, and Hengyang, Count 49 of the Indictment).

76. TAMURA, Nobusada, Lance Cornoral of the Japanese Army, stated:

"During the second Changsha Campaign in September 1941, the third company (under command of Captain SASAKI, Ichi) of the second Battalion (under the command of Major TAKAHASHI, Sakayoshi) attached to the second Independent Mountain Artillery Regiment (under the command of Colorel MARITO, Ryuzo) of the sixth Division of the Japanese Army forced more than 200 Chinese prisoners of war in Chen Tung Shih, Chengsha, Hunan, to plunder large quantities of rice, wheat, and other commodities. After they returned, the Japanese forces, numbering more than 200, in order to hide these crimes, messacred these Chinese by artillery." (R 4611-12)

77. Hsieh-Chin Hua described how the Japanese forces after they had occupied Changsha "freely indugled in murder, rape, incendiarism, and many other atrocities throughout the district," and how on the evening of 17 June 1944, more than 100 Japanese soldiers went to To-shih, Shi Shan and machine-gunned and set fire to all houses from both ends of the streets, totally destroying more than a hundred business places with the stocks of goods (R 4612-13).

4) <u>Hopei Province</u>.

78. Liu Yao Hwa testified that 24 civilians were killed in his village by the Jananese soldiers in 1937, and two thirds of the houses in the village were burned. He also testified to instances of rape and murder committed by Jananese soldiers, including the rape of a thirteen year old girl, by eight soldiers resulting in her death, and that two Chinese men were tied, blind folded, and stabbed to death by bayonets upon order of a Japanese officer (R 4615-16)

79. Ti Shu-tang testified that after the Japanese occupied his village in 1941 they forced about sixty ren, women and children into a house and then set the house afire, shooting those who tried to escape, and that in 1942 Japanese troops required about forty Chinese women to undress and parade in public view, shooting those who tried to avoid embarassment by jurping into a pool; that although he had never been a soldier he was taken with other civilians and required either to join the puppet forces or to go as a captive to Japan. He refused to join the puppet force and was brought to Japan and forced to labor until the end of the war. Of 981 in this group, 418 died (R 4619-20)

80. Colonel KIANG, Cheng-Ting, Judge of the Military Court for Trying War Criminals in the General Headquarters of the Eleventh War Zone of China, described the atrocities committed by Japanese troops throughout North China, detailing numerous instances of torture and murder of civilians, including two separate massacres of civilians in Kao-Yang " ien in 1938, by the Ishimatsu Unit; the massacre of 200 civilians in September of 1943, and the killing of over a thousand by starvation or freezing in Jen-Chiu Hsien; and the messacre "by swords or burying them alive" of 128 women and children by the 38th Battalion of the 4204 Japanese Army Unit at the village of Chuan-Twen-Tseng in 1945 (R 4634-35).

81. In describing the means of torture Colonel Kiang stated how prisoners were driven into yards where hungry police dogs tore them to pieces, how water was poured into the nostrils of prisoners, electric current was passed through their bodies to force confessions and live matches and hot irons applied to their person. Many women were required to engage in sexual intercourse or be shot (R 4637-38).

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82. Cheng Wei-Hsia stated the means of torture used by Japanese troops against rembers of the secret society of young Chinese who sought to carry on underground work against the Japanese, which included beating into insensibility, pouring water into the victim until he stopped breathing, boring the palms with sharp instruments, passing electric current through the body until the victim became unconscious, swinging in the air by the thumbs, throwing bound victims into pools of water until suffocated, pulling out finger nails and strinning women victims and requiring them to sit over charcoal stoves (R 4640-43).

83. Wong Chung Fu described the torture killing of over 1000 Chinese high school and college students by the Japanese soldiers in Peiping in July 1940 (R 4645).

84. KINOSHITA, Masaichi, a Japanese merchant, stated that seven civilians suspected of having been guerillas were bound to trees by the Japanese soldiers and beyonetted to death (R4646). Wang Chun Fu described the torture and rape of girl students of Bridgeman Middle School, Peiping, in 1940 (R 4647).

> 5) <u>Kwantung Province</u> (in which is situated the city of Canton, Count 46 of the Indictment)

85. Wang Shi Ziang described the massacre of over 700 Chinese civilians by Japanese troops at Liang Doong village, and numerous acts of robbery and wanton destruction of property by the Japanese soldiers in this vicinity (R 4648). Liv Chi Yuan stated that more than 2000 civilians, men, women and children, were massacred by the Japanese troops after they captured the city of Wei-Yang in 1941 (R 4650).

> 6) <u>Kwangsi Province</u> (in which are situated the cities of Kweilin ard Liuchow, Count 50 of the Irdictrent)

86. An official statement from the President and City Council at Kweilin described the organization of an arson corps by the Japanese soldiers in that city, and the wholesale burning of the city, resulting in the destruction of more than 10,000 rooms (R 4652). Nine citizens of the city stated how women were forced into prostitution with Japanese soldiers; and hundreds of Chinese troops who had been taken prisoner were killed and their bodies exposed to view on the Imperial Wall or thrown into the Lee River (R 4653).

87. Twelve additional statements were introduced from citizens of Kwangsi Province, describing twenty-one murders and instances of looting, rape and aboution of by Japanese soldlers which occurred in Kwangsi Province during 1944 and 1945 (R 4654).

7) Jehol Province.

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88. Under pretext of searching for members of the guerilla forces, the Japanese troops in Avgust of 1941 killed all members of 300 families and burned the entire village of Si Tu Ti in Ping Chuan District in Jehol Province. (Statement of Liv Cha-un Ju; R 4556).

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8) <u>Suiyuan Province</u>.

89. Ten statements were introduced, giving instances of looting, burning and the murdering of civilians by Japanese troops in Suiyuan Province in 1940. Typical of these is the statement of Hu Tsi Ni:

"On 3 February 1940, five Janarese soldiers of the 13th Regiment of the 26th Division under the command of KUYODA Jutoku, went to the home of CHIA Jen. They asked him for pretty women. He failed to fird any, thereupon the Japanese soldiers killed him by beating him all over with a red-hot spade." (R 4660)

9) <u>Shansi Province</u>.

90. Goette testified that he was in Shansi Province several times during 1938, 1939, and 1940 and that British and American missionaries reported to him that missionaries were imprisoned by the Japanese for treating wounded Chinese soldiers in mission hospitals; they also reported many cases of rape committed by Japanese soldiers there; and that

"The formal demand by the Jananese Army on local Chinese officials to provide women for the use of the Jananese Army was a commonplace thing; it was commonly accepted by the Chinese officials and by the Japanese Army.***" (B 3775)

10) <u>Yunnan Province</u>.

91. G. J. Hsu, a Chinese merchant, testified to the looting by Jananese troops of Chinese civilians at the Salween River on the Burna highway in May 1942; and that he was one of two survivors of a group of over thirty civilians captured there by Japanese soldiers, seated in a semi-circle and the others killed by machine-gun fire. He told of instances of rape by Japanese soldiers and how the road to the river was lined with the bodies of over 1000 civilians who had been shot (R 2620-22).

C. The Japanese Pattern of Warfare.

92. The evidence of atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the citizens of the Republic of China is typical of the conduct of

Page 25

7) Jehol Province.

88. Under pretext of searching for members of the guerilla forces, the Japanese troops in Avgust of 1941 killed all members of 300 families and burned the entire village of Si Tu Ti in Ping Chuan District in Jehol Province. (Statement of Liv Ckn-un Ju; R 4656).

and the second second

8) <u>Suiyuan Province</u>.

89. Ten statements were introduced, giving instances of looting, burning and the murdering of civilians by Japanese troops in Suiyuan Province in 1940. Typical of these is the statement of Hu Tsi Ni:

"On 3 February 1940, five Japarese soldiers of the 13th Regiment of the 26th Division under the command of KUYODA Jutoku, went to the home of CHIA Jan. They asked him for pretty women. He failed to fird any, thereupon the Japanese soldiers killed him by beating him all over with a red-hot spade." (R 4660)

9) <u>Shansi Province</u>.

90. Goette testified that he was in Shansi Province several times during 1938, 1939, and 1940 and that British and American missionaries reported to him that missionaries were imprisoned by the Japanese for treating wounded Chinese soldiers in mission hospitals; they also reported many cases of rape committed by Japanese soldiers there; and that

"The formal demand by the Jananese Army onlocal Chinese officials to provide women for the use of the Jananese Army was a commonplace thing; it was commonly accepted by the Chinese officials and by the Japanese Army.***" (R 3775)

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C. The Japanese Pattern of Warfare.

92. The evidence of atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the citizens of the Republic of China is typical of the conduct of Page 26

Japanese troops in China. The instances of (1) massacre and murder; (2) torture; (3) rape; (4) robbery, looting and wanton destruction of property are shown by the evidence to have occurred in every Province of occupied China and covered the period from 1937 until the end of the war. The commission of these atrocities by Japanese soldiers in city after city and province after province throughout China, and the continuation of this type of conduct on the part of Japanese soldiers month after month and year after year from 1937 to 1945 establishes clearly that this method of warfare was approved by and assented to not only by the commanding officers of the Japanese troops in China, but by the Japanese high command and the Japanese Government in Tckyo. Their responsibility for these crimes which shocked the conscience of humanity is inescapable. This was the Japanese pattern of warfare.

-B-B-A 星雪川 のういいないとうと語いるいろう

۵

「四人以前、随町人、 ない」ましている

日本間過冬日間 人生な、出しないが、成、人間にないいいいい、時になるとき とこら י מושי יוור ייוו 1-12-13-13-1 、「「「「 中学院に生活ない

時間を世後の

POW Summultion - Curr. A

(1) 委

一日照明的調整

御御上山山を 一時間に見ている あしている 原告子,是了,一日了的一些好好一個人的男人之口,一個 今回人間、下二日本語人、時間、「二日」日、一下日日 「三十二章 二十二日三日三十二章 三十二章 いいかん ちょう 二十二十二十二十二十二 ろうろう ا <u>ا</u> ا L. . /.,

! ä

2、南京强奏事件

POW Summe Tion - app. A

<u>c</u>~

松井将軍招輝下言心日本軍隊、該南京完金、支配三五六二夏」 三五六二夏」日本軍か市内"進行こ子來于街路"居北民間人了無差遇能一六三八夏、「マギー」(MAGEE)選記線三六八四夏」王王天夏、「スウ」(HSU)達記線三五五九夏、「ハーツ」(BATES)受法院、全了停止こころ、「ウイルリン(Wilson)速記線

りこう、又虚殺の持問の強姦的強軍旅軍反財産・濫壞ぎ入週間以上續すこころ、日本軍隊、6月られ罪中の織減入後、日本軍人、武果、武義、武義、王を軍人、武王を軍人、武王を軍人、武王を軍人、武王を軍人、武王を軍

の鉄減反虐殺

国軍言居を該ひろ者、強も王司張言殺害すっころ。う以外三何のの十理由王立三居を殺害すころ、以前事業を民間人、該等を殺人、ガロ本兵・與ころ、スホーワアートトカラ民間人、言あい、者を殺ストか・理由トオリころ、う

Summetion - app. A

Pow

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p--

いロハート·O·タインン(Robert O. Wilson)博士、南京省時達 カ五人きなあ人院こうみる大郎を病院 かれここ年 きの すこのぶろ 、僅、数日間、凡三年、然、天若男なか何、這と話り三杯 こナックの 強いころこう えちょう人をか彼、語りう話にはなる、うなな 、日本兵ノきううアガエランクよう事実を推証こころの、ほう記録 11五三一三五三三夏、夜、日本、丹三路打サレト頭内金、部う 切当かちろってす、(送記録ころこ四ーこみろこう)祭創が腹 う費きょう入す、男、子(達記録ニユニ五夏)自分、強教部ホガニサ とガッリンラ注かし、メラ防ィランタ大数の、人々、住人、出致りかし、死 又前語う語うろうたることのでるのうのの(生むなころを 八百)日本長三部剣を刺き死人とう法を書きる人(達 記録(五え)を) 文--ゆう同・前が役こう同び(平*)時うメいう新り 11キンクセオ・文・王(使記録ニカミ九夏)・コトラば、マンタ、後、本 新該言於き自分等一人、日本兵」係いいこは、治療する人 うきるもういし、記すこうって大時と伝を使めう縁のこころ (京」記録三五三九員)

い日本兵か市内えいきまう際、後等か民間へきないき様うう

A CONTRACTOR

- 部死」(「許」(ひいて)速記録二五六二百一)書きる人情問う限すを信い者」をかったうしほい者」ましいうな、たってきし、たちをとう、なちを、たちをとう、なない、ころで、たちを、ちている、なない、なって、 ちょう ちょう 一日をうち後、うしうり 本軍 小部かり 四気の 時まっている 一日をうち 聞う かち かち かかって ちょうろ

たいようでしたの

べるる、なる成立をあるる、ない、ない、ない、ない、なっか、なった、なっか、なった、なった、なった、なって、なって、ない、ない、なって、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、ない、

Summation - agint

WV2

(°:.

ま、教会を無限わるアントを、知いまうとす事、出来て教王治をうテアリマスを知自身で五百以上教王紹メマテンの前見で五百以上教王紹メマテンのがよう大通しがそれ、其、街、四倒着了テキル展体

- 部況((話)(ちいと)選記録二五六二百) 書きる後間を服うをに着着ちいいの等にしきをしたうをある、街のうろしたあ、街でしょうしをおころしょうほい者」をひょうしまで、「お数すころう」、そうかい、こと地につる

大言名者、数う感を決充意市内可通行言意、意言該、かう迎入台館後三日目三日李特式、伴う路に反言な、かう迎

Summation - a

Alia

ジナ

():.

ま、私教会を金銀あるアントをうろ、私へ来るアントする、金素で教士に、ううでアリマスか知らり、アユロリム教王的とうでアリマスか知らり、アユロリム教王的とうで、おし、おしてそうない、「おいます大通り、かいた

服う当きみとなった、気酸モ夏ママンデアタ、金金湯酸ー

国軍三居る、張こう高、強もモ同原三殺害すッマンろ。う以外、何、明日、理由モモニ三原を殺害すこう、以前軍軍等を民間へ、該等す殺スノガ日本兵、與テントズホーアリアル・カック民間人、言あい、者を殺ス十分,理由、 ほうころ、うちろ、 アンティン理由、 きあい、 きちろ 一分子 たっ たまえころう 可等力 理由が 個々 たさえころう

Summetion - app. A

Pow

3

Pi

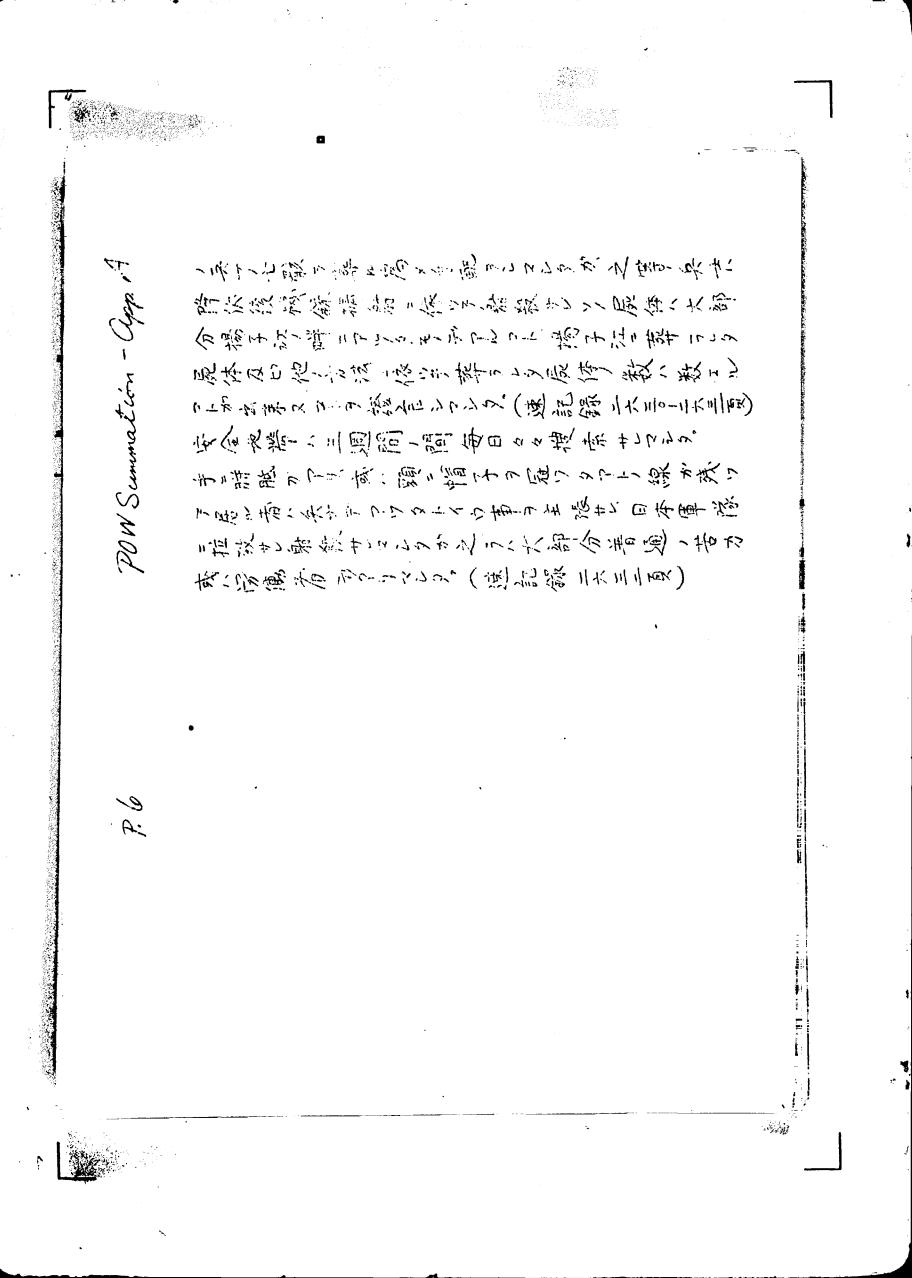
いロハート・O. タイルッン(Robert O. Wilson)博士、有京省落者時達 カ五人を思者の入院こうみった怒を病院 かれここぼす 立月十三日以後 、産、数日間、見ご年、送、夫若男なかか何、這と話り三杯 こナリタを教えることとう、ころなる人をか後、話にりうごは、彼なる、の見名の 、日本兵、きううアれころろちろす実を推証こころの、使記録 11五三一五三三夏、夜、日本、丹、港打サレ、夏、前内金、部う 切新かちのすす、文、(送記録ころこ四ーころうこう)絵創が腹 アサラインタハオノヨノス(法)記録ニユニュラ)自分、強教部ホカニサ とガッリンラ注かし、メラ防ィランタ大部の人人々、准人、生みりかし、死 又前語う語う語とうで、人間で夏うの人の一記はころで 八百)日本云言能到予朝さ死人とう法之言にこう老人(達 記録(五三八百)文-母う同・前が役しう同い示さ…附うメいう新り 11キンタセオ・文・マ(医記録ニカミル夏)・コトア逆、マンタ、彼、不 許許言がき自分買こへ、日本なこぼいいこと後、治療で良す うままでう?~ むきこうって大尉、在長後氏う縁別こころ (原)記録三五三九)

·0日本兵か市内·スリテオを際、後等か民間人·オテ様う行

【許建說是太三一百天四夏】

・死・する旅をうでろ(送記録三五六六十二五六七頁) 抗議すらうこそあっと等市民、機能が射撃すサンノ尾谷(Rabe)め「マイッチ、(Fitch)め及び許博士が日本軍書局モキを課数数求かこれ前京可際保守支委員会長「レーア」

FOW Summation



. 141

POM Summation

P:

速記線 (Kinn-ukinn)夏、東下、(「ベーツ」(Bata) 化地域き同端、手段がステ社致うか、大勢、高上去、南京大学校のう一百名、男子社致らか、大勢、高上去、アンテレン、一日、干後かく、「大学、サットの事を焼き、チャックの、夢を焼きた、回かっこう「う下後、アニシで、ましかい、夢を焼きた、回かっこう、ましかい、夢を焼きた、「ちを、気を、

う見りかう書、谷り沢山市民、尻麻かでのこ、武が路、う見りかくう教、打ち書を送き居玉 殺すうはなら、時、後が八下」、所て教育をある、前に、後が八下」、所て教育、市品、前に後が八下」、

58

0:

你一些記言說是不可能要留該言子会國際委員会,

POW Summation - april

Ð.

書き記事 天後、前前与隊、より行きを見て居りる

PON Summation

P.10

殿を慶と被下きたさえ、話言とこれ(星記録長ら夏) 殿、斜橋了松云直之前こ来神之気が所ち時天底二座うきしてえ 不自在将後、命ず日本来、銀等子記等」と見(ちっこ) (またた) ろうご (またた) 新報人とき (たこそ年 生自 てこち日本先こ 指引 せいこ人 ご 統御尚尚 尚愚 善的、 渡浜 動自 尚徳 善的、 派、 下人 次上、 民间

小江前南京市「警察」をたい「夏三年後」ろうます 「上長鹿兄、ひ、三日人、四、紫高、ふ、國際委員会、 来も見り日本をない、ひちゃの一下です人でトークトトナーのアノニモで物 +こうさううはたいのをして、行きしていい イモる人にたけ「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「、」」、「たけ」、 観査を発展していたかしいで聞きてよってろう 大川、北京に見てきしたと、ストーマートでくいし、 「国下をしてなるに、公前下したよいでうこう「「「「 ことう法部でただのがかかかい、生、成う物でを運す - 中へるこうな問題時期の教生をうない日本兵 一般がサントンを読ん、何かいううがなした生 こかっていていまれしこう話人の旅行うえいい 南京サーションシャンホージャーティー」の生でもしてある そうし、気気、成にたぬきを限にいい、あまっていいと博士 (Dr. Wilson)- 些喉(~~ Ux+~~~ (出記就 11+0月-水(x)

Cippo.

Summation

POW

--P.: こことにおいて、ことなくへくディートント、マンサート、アア国家のこの、大学を行う、アンティール、記言

人の、十二人日の市金をないるしているでのの「ある」 下街」したし、「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」を通ういすやうし ない、「ない」、「ない」、「「「ない」、」、 今日と聞へるへい すそれなしていい 根理になれてんて 時頃怒るし全前、時間を読をこう、彼しる人で、 テヤーにににしてなたうでいい様すのない M. 102 (44) 2 5 11/11 Ka - 11 11 K 11/100K)

- Caro-

Summa

MOD

ノ言言をする。「「「「「「「」」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「「「「「「」」、「「「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、

うのうろろうのうますのはごっよう(ほ)記録四八五山四八七夏)五六十ん、民国今四」合ってやきたい、後国などが、たいしてたい、ほどうない、そううしろない、うちしのうない、ようして盛く民間へいた

Summation - app.

NOC

512

(運記線 (四人九夏)ろうを、板ぐ見をまか所す日本子、範創下引っ設すり」」 速ごうな 陸流の天文、教師すこう アスカロ本キャアでおる語、高物う路よ

路義言をうと語りころ(連記銀四九1---西川三月) こえ後、総創利、殺すり多数----思えて國人死保着中五人、キニ所比でし、言之死見の日子子、高高前三完テ段すしを見入万御者、告す人族をうう言言語のこれま

民間人言不長を設すいいの一人、妊娠きをきゅうが人 盗殺しろうか 朱南高、張輝祥雨化、共同既照書、彼等自了前了四人、中國

なまえの大人を二年書 あときしょうしょう 金 ちょうかいちょう いる国語、「キーキャン」」、「教堂」、「創業」、「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」、「「「「「「」」、「「「「」」」、「「「「」」、「「」」、「「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「」」、「」」、「」」、「」 ~町をうちになる」」をしている。(町)のはのの日、ならいの」とう の王原氏のがちしいけないのないないので、ころのちょうの 四部に「三」いて、「「二」」「百」」を、其時、受いし、明相、き、平 「おいい」(前)の「「「「」」 「「いい」」 nς

の美奈市、版本、文、日本兵軍委委会等約、中京、金山創業子	の業工化、水ケース、日本大三三人、創一利約、一利約、一日時一年、日本一日時一日、日本人、日本人、日本人、日本人、日本人、日本人、日本、日本日前国員、二一、一日前日回日、一日、日本の、月、	「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」
四天天前、河中、	「「「「「「「」」」	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-

Ħ/ ¿

香報り2012、**×、(医記碗四五三員、四五三夏)一番教の2012、**×、(医記線四五三月)教(万年)ろ教-二供えが物うすき男子なる法(石市)同り数(万年)ろ教-語こに大三時、野谷之祥、御谷人群、如う 野衣を 野谷之子 部分で 一個人 ほう 医管 たっかっ そう 御奉を言語

当人之柔順言 的名字目的 游 務 間

Summation - app. 1:

Mad

() [)

(記録四五四三)」四五二四三) 陸ストラーをかせるようの(前本の四う教別所後一多一報告(追) ハノあいて、いか、こここ、約5年、四三人がないない。

E als the

Sumation - app.

Mod

2

彼客によう設好、或者、喝予後すりか了して、

及るま人・歴きしくちのここわられ ちばいえいき 近ち読い構内。たう ころとを言たしかう語なしていたろう時後、百金、唐二子行う人院 *サントリのなえいろう 生 火きし気をそ大してすす (国を)とうしろう 午隊的意力市法法、固角以上落言羅ナラーする

Summation - app. A ある情人。なるのまようかあっちまったはする、ない、(BATES) 唐こでに近いころる

FUN

Lia

「いいい、事件、ほと見をたてこし、「デアリーズ」なるまたとうし、 「うりょう、私、家山市、え、族人、あったいとうよの認れキッマ こうま、ヤース大地を教授・風をきをりをすしてく。

あい五辰、甘う、晋御う御、唐望まアリマシろ、成)ってい、知自年年後がろ ないきを見場られることでで、で、そうかほううううを into the best

前南京之子安全地营、要件、截兰及日今 自員、調査デモ市京大学権内及会三陸ック 三人、遊、難民・生、怒る、強ななをけい書をテアー マス。甘く正確でき時間が全部報告しそ日本軍 常校"涙サリノ、テアーマス。に領後「トローシテ国際本 百名を与王がししうよ及り同学へにしい、言思 こがこうかくしてころへ、ほな事件がアックコートでにジ テ居い-- 報告シマシス シリリ 少き前私、まして、マッ - 内輪三見精-マーマーママを思想-不言又含人報 きでしてきてきをを事けへへート見てきってい F=NK° 毎日百時、並目通ですみろう二十名う以三国ラナス

民,大部分前把居了了了,下生三年全地带 カチキを通り、まう投シテをなーキテ人ッテ行ック・テア ーてて、三、東は私、其、玉をはず能に向すたとの トターデ非治やし、マキー四月エテニューマスが二アノ思の合う 、大学構内を新しても、選客及ご選品事件 一年夜マデが参加シクシアーーマス、以一陸林八書三を夜ト 同不満をし行うしろ、テアリマシテラクをなるなほう 1-2-20.000

南京御管隆、庸内下私一夜人が見ティル前三人、

中国帰人がホテノーナー七名・チナー、依ッテ渡をサレアシ

えみ、弦を言用、そ加を的或、変能が明、書きけう特"

Summa Lion - app. A

POW

此気を中部ご度、アーマモデー大どう福川グケアモルオート オイドをなどセナデャーオーズをするたまやレットイクラート 計型すべい(「マーシ」(Bates)「教堂記録」「トーーートを三日を下

(選節館 1月11-1五三五百) 「大学病院を学治療でシンル」目、動音ラシマシク。 「アセッモなど、「日本共通しなす」語ック有地者達 ういう日本なる、「日本共通路を認してもす、

POW Summation - app.,

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- 二次、アライ推進すい、「「「「「「「「「」、「「「」、「「」(192gee) POW Summation - app. 1 大きれた、其等一死職、運休你了犯罪す正記スルモ いたこのかした、「ほし」の大いのたっしいの。----」(「サーなく The second particular) 3、12+-」(Magice):使一些音生于此情就

羽枝庭,「高を以下婦人望かす」酒都有が不久を度

のてな

大学会監陳期本女史(「ひちょう」、(Vautrin)女史 Summation - app. A アラボ努カミガラズ矢陸達が校庭に侵入シア根達す 選ぎ去り本、中、町本香、日本香、柳花、ヨーハベロシノモ強 も松、汚歴しうと見後、を全地帯へきでろび、手まりことう 陳过シアシス同せえ、た、や、陳法 、アシク 根達すチェへいしょうやいうまれいいやうしい、たえい助り 一限り根接き天陸達、近ットを打きる 長を思かう時、豆取かの一田、五通町でかりろ。」 「「「ろう」で史、「「美を日本領事」行そ午後支、 POW 行名う報告を根廷三付て必保護人う末入の世で、称 行為が下火」を光之、町、五通雨りのり、元慶が過きまし 近こまなち月カッツイ 「----や、安全地帯ディットアートリンセ史-杯"後年 う助てい外人が居てカック省市能に、金慶大学ろう町 三元カッペーーー 如王海氏、日本毎十トラックが、五百名、人をが生活シテキル 3 工海路市百省、安全地营了来で日本矢が運長る e. ターをききを思いろうときを使って ますう結果死亡こう下五キー一ドサー活展すどう死住 う見、且良人が東、雪をき日本 ちゃう やしいしょう時日本 そが下度人なまう焼りけていうりこう役、留下三街金 う気を通き不三律 シシテ使う経気を刺殺シタイラ

夏てこの、(渡)記録田立の一日五の三百人) POW Summation - app. A 出号張氏天人、十八年一下せが使せが空全とし場 所とうマッテモテキへ米国大使館近こうか以前 三備邊人家族が住きます人気家、中デ日本女、手 デ海ボジン語をサレク語果死センクコトを洗ジシマシク () 部 解 四五。田-田五。五百天) 松 陳寶成夫人、日本安及解核等十一名。 一治中国 場人、其、天々子医、面前、語を好きを怒き且妻 うやうウトシターデサテーな人うホニ人 うまがせがろう なサレテキの時近~の、「一葉・子供なす。我、ころし、う笑 道シマシス(速記館四五・六-四五・七百人) 的陳福夏(Chen Fu Pao)、彼、日本共三百万十大不 一理-一小さう理なスルーラ見一気に、日本なが 夏今ままう通いとも言妊娠でし、後、事を言語す切ろ ET.J. ルーう見るんと目記言をうろ(ほど記例」たったーこた」の Kerx)

Hand a the reader (う前心一時人) う有様うのえる初語う 梅うう 来这多级公司不過小衛王部隊一隊王速行 多五名 · ×ナーズデリター前す書面、日本長、衣類、花蜜生 を、読みかりて、飲を等してして、無理って五名の至二丁 みられる「「「「「「」」を見たい、「「」」をするそ

夏三九三十二日、使、次、如の記どろろ [--- 影之圣日委日及将-夏人張告-里經天天一人角 +発き、牛后菜、南本部、前近を数かうとうの牛右、日 今天、将人を感えごろうしってきん 彼女うなんころ ある 等然大日間了不能能言見送之年一倍五十五十六天了天来

う算、日子を多ううけがしした、 あを 起花成不 永諾見るるが有人就別を受きたな小紙を射教 えしうえ、なた、一日、なならけ、日本でキートレックトを出来の見 金水、いててり-二座って足りマスー門「低等」、衣夫外 国人見下行等を読ま、時間印頭を教シマス。 彼等、欲照小水之了之, ~~~ 女子、每朝每晚里)2支 うろい日本軍人们、何処うこれましぬこよ人出来又勝 キノ旅業、シッテモロ白し焼アーい。(金)記録ロスモー DE ((mk)

POW Summation - App.

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できろ

井米雨人間、茶店「Mesik I Manes H.Mccalla シンドーモデューナートレー、第日記え、祝り記

7.24

代副领了九了一南京"罪着後一九三八年一日廿五日中 手期心事件三件目前算いい(建記錄匠七三頁)(信が居り、而言,成米人、一夜,同二個,米国人財產,中 一夜一新之事件一个件以上発生了下当年一在留,外国人 ,報告,同該物,一參照,下已度之日本軍占領,初期, ·液扉多~液できしてり之等,出来了,記述一付了此 國駐創米國大使手名公式報告一日本軍一占領 兵隊共行之間,婦人尾,見当り次す,攫シ出シ彼女等 以来同学「於う起り名事」約言言次、如う報ジマシタ

POW Summation - app

四日七七夏 軍内·東保コョジ登ッテネテナニ人位、女子の張女ジシシ 久重き、方が、「怒」具、撮影かしてモンデシター--」、見記録 一数急新闻記為收容前,人口(未了菓子下林檎,配 かれ,親切,行うう撮影を多全切,日本兵,一団が 給之避難民、若干、金衣、手渡シタ、手活動留員 更二九三八年一月八日、彼、次,如,日記,記錄之之多 ービデス夏) 「たいえ、病院にっいり着きです」」」(東記鉄 二五 兵士是:北下龍,切,離之,大敗之多版女,死安風 頭部,切,恐,一計區之方照於,筋肉,切,分 日本兵可満足てきちしゃ私天,処へ来夕此、婦人、三名、日本 矢:誰との場所、ほど入らと天其処デ彼等、彼女.

4. 張為原軍及联慶 造廣

POW Summation - app. A.

P.25

そ愛かいとうでする或弱谷三年、夜季、名分通路とう心虚物のか等、近方心失子国谷を有有何、「しを残きょう最初、天七週间、よう同、下り、(CATES)博士、次、松っ証言をとるろう感者、教会、学校記、公式、 「 (CATES)博士、次、松っ証言をとるろう、 (CATES)博士、次、松っ証言をとる、 (CATES)博士、派を、高麗を教会、学校記、な話、ない、、 (CATES)博士、派遣、 う同常、教会、学校記、な話、ない、 ううない、 ううない、 うっかい、 (CATES)博士、 (CATES)博士、 (CATES)博士、 (CATES)博士、 (CATES)博士、 (CATES) 博士、 (CATES) 福息、 (CATES) # (CATES)

組織的一年とうな、京市用しての料陵、福博、下三 PON Summation - Opp. 使用十七日十十十日之後等人至是三百般变人百变十些是 「老息天使館よど大学個人市南御うそろこ、各外国大 使館を凌入す、該登すとうデーしてた何等かして、借」できし 高品にないがいできょうシーティーーでん。 --- 出意がうたこをがろうてろう大うろうトイルろうを イテ、日本国本大戦シテカラは、大田経りマアン、メラートアモンでう でちる、な、信だいけで、、「こ日・丁九日の二十日」おろう、周 同南定期的感想を行いるううろうで、湯合き後りき、 「は、高」に、なな、シンスマットショトモールショイズ、 又恐衛令兵事、恐怖之何等計型的第一引號也了 ままっちょうきのないかいとしてもこを非ないことをくういいりてもくう 家」を目、定期的「武意物群」現都了ちるにいうをしてう ろ武が、ガリリンを使用すってきない、化学要でし、「「ろうなので用す」 革、国本をうか、ないていてはいてえ、 えん - 芸等·送物(緊必重天使能):12天年前頭烙神る ここの、大一丁去、恐雨を割田、创きなの、ましょうべい、本金 智刻青年会館一下重要教会,其上"快速国種" 思いまうごうころなる、あれて思ないのそうやってしている

辛と思慮の破除になってえ、 - Clap. 後等で、「うろい」に、ほう、ハッティボテルテナモノハリテモが、 \mathcal{P} 日本年、他一日一時還已知有一個一個一個一個 子をした、いいいないで、

致念 第十某他 念的教育上 建造物负害名于市民部 しん、ション 「ちょう、ひとし」の「「「「「「「」」」」 (後等)陸前、陸回うをきた笑う起こうううアアー 国家長い、際大学能に行ういしてき、東京大学

a ruti-時間、肥幸、養がい、日本雪子、同市、日露、えんをきなるとう 一下、ハイテアリーとしょう

業人に成られからしてもことしてしていいいい 国家、2011年四十一日中国是四百百万美国王

唐 記 第二五七六 文二五七百) Ŭ∵

A PC

Summe

行生に、日、十二、二、江東市を致くらうでしてく、古堂村見 聖殿院部会人に留計してか一部た際院教とマンタ、長 ~~ 「~~ やた ノモンナードート 一谷日 大小然ころ、 たま 読まっているの読みをして、一日の町をしたやれてして、 院へほこうだしてしい、彼かい日本文のうようトライトレン それに、「からうって、「なっ」で、「ほう一度、すう」で 害事意言等時、着物、虚物、医物、「「「「」」」で、「「「そくくうう、なすとトリマ 「一日本二八月二十時間四十月211年11年11月十時時計

·多数·家市本のシアアリッス。 し上三直波が近に、前人的就反安全地帯引入へを送りした。

PDN Summalion - app.

SO CY

R.

いろうして、日子子をあること、そのになって、「そうない」とうして、

三文大変通的着いな干弦震なす予書を置いてあうけろころ、見てた見知を見ている。

アーマンシンド に うちょう ディー ディッシュ 新市にスシント 語をして、 ここで マレー かくしょうろく 次生でく金や雪く 重ねい様とかいで見たちしていた例でであるとしろ

FON Summation - (

「「你等意意見」できるないの意思を見ている。 - うして(の)いしょう、「日下をなっている 「「人」日本をから、今時記を送して、本下のでの =一五で、居したいない、アリア・デレット、大迎しまし ~?你是一些是小你日間端+人」「下井、を送しこう人 今、我也是不同,你生生之情的人」(学院院国圣代大王英の)夏 うってなる一下した部分がヨース略当時に将なるものできた See トカックトー 読をする 古本 かる きできる うちょう やうましゃ POW 11- (1+12 - 1- ~ () 「一首」完全男、日本電子を死下、して人なこの及代してした 毎日許り三派だが行いって日にアリッセンへでを街いた 平路中留到前路村正路、街子了 南部金町人たる顧りえる長金をと優大きう 一回人の一部一下でない、二十人でもかがかましょうとろ 小いテアリーでで、「「「「」」で、「」」」を、 公米国外務局に、伝統ようし、公式報告書で「「「二」を 5.30 実施したうないろう ことをしていれるして(ないで セントアリアアリーション、「ほどは、田立てへてく のあるに肥き何か、たち秋香中、小香焼秋 切倒を問意言に日本手に低いて我生をサント国本 この教教にしたことにしていていていませうしょうろう

日本来、為二百民、武学、紫四間街之三、 あして他にして、近後金を三日、これして、国して、没 関心さな美愛にかわった人に足上す、満つうないころ POW Summation - apr 反之間の一部部 官法一意法書 どうまで来者・こ本語べ たくかである 気をくして 陸気すたいろう 「教室市町四川をうに記をしたしまで、同会: 自己に見てい しませんいきー 「うろくしん」は、 - 大きしていたいない シーマン このころのではないないのうしてのの これ、「「「「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、 (mt) Or Grand Band and 1) 10

い意意地で、我们市会をまた、120元年一月二下の村報告書で、 医带 医肠外的 一个人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人名 ◆活業会の通べいでに通常引援→→前京市内及周辺 これではかですが、「ないる」 えてののデアルーをわれ when the server (and a durk - E dury low)

PON Summation - Copy. A. び 一九四六年一月南京学の旅行行後京などのよう日、南京三 於三年できるこ本人之子犯罪調査、周之略式要害、すう トモニロの、ののころ、これないたち日本電かいい。 ろう年天園的、 BABN - BARANK)

的一般的意思。大國同人上經過

13 日本電子を通言を言意 治療う意下にくと 福思へ進 いしろき数·民前人、登話のを設立しを成「タイルンン」(Wilson) 博士へ「ふううときない」ひことうすーナー」目を皆落こう 熊子创大に関西、川川福を入院を予末久」と話言致してろう、 (mathing and in the mathing)

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い許博士、残屋行馬、ろ朝角三角ころ「ア、長初、数色 月降三五百日日、家三夏、送二、公室今今余日、城少多 七八二四日当日、三四日、同、金月のアーマンタ、>>×大型

「あう七風」「えっこうで大デャーマンタ」、話言ないっかろ (連花錄二六四二百天)

四松井路軍、南京三唐りでうろ。將軍及東京、日本成府、張知サセランテオマンタ、例引渡+提ッテキタ日本軍兵士展、議院三九三三員、後、個人事件が発生しろ」、証言してう(速記線三九三三員)了事件が発生してい、 朝大通同後三流少し むこう 初大通同後三流少し 始く 事件が発生してい 大動が同市、 昭落後 ド 陸期间 德ノタカト 部间 言答 ううか

POW Summation

3

N. N. ●在前京國際保受委員會報告張正前、支育、國務正式効果的十处置、報うってござらん。 三五五五夏) 松井将軍が指揮官 デアマン朝前 三季能ラ三五五五夏) 松井将軍が指揮官 デアマン朝前 三季能ラ 一番就有不 一個海在 こう 保证 こうう (連記録三四五四月) 花井將軍 (長) 花井將軍 - 共三南东京之法 (世記録三四五四月) 花井將軍 (正式) 有这條サック。(進記録三四五四月) 花井將軍 (正式) 有这 時十分」 (進記録三四五四月) 松井將軍 (四前末) (後が) (進記 充雄二五六(夏) 乃至三下方、人间が客全地带、雪崩し人ミマンタ(許達乃至三下方、人间が客全地带、雪前し人ミマンク(計) マンノ、(「ベーリ」 (BATES) テニ五夏) 當者、陷落後二十万足如五の九夏、小サ、那戰開地带、避難所,設下心了下了 デアリマンサ、予書(會、會見、姓名及圖諸、建設缺四五の人のシート、、、、、、(「ハットス、ら、、ええ」(Lewis S. C. Smythe) 骨子がし、テーベン(John H.D. Rape)が吐奈夏會、奉言尽長が「ニモネーボー」で、「人」、「、」、「 (Lawis S. C. Smythe) 骨子が書れまれ、「コント、、・・、」((John H.D. Rape)が吐茶夏會、香言人

PON Summation - app. A

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(Kabe) 在十級不可要, 可不不能能, 接起了,他一言

(這記録留意)-四四五八夏) マ直云局 同等有效已行為可保了しナクックテアリマス…」 マトランラクト詞度 ひこう、こから 「九三八年二月 近)、"状態度」ラントガイ、「ここ」、 定等、絶互、ソット、「し て 「二月」」、 た等、絶互、 いっトラット 可等 クトーン 医等 まずある ほう パイン 日本大使館 倒し

FOW Summa

30.1

2.

「シジン林 ままなのろ明白こ見を休えまで、唐人、同学ニョナモ、書間こ於き、得た、書件を検拭的こけ

三部で、小学で、アントで、「「、 「二百十八日」言語、於テ記、学前花、南京大学、七丁、 またしきででは、そうなないないのうちのがあることの 「十一月三百一寺」は、於日人、遊乾者がろ引等例、 n-ap. · sull with a fat is as the a line & line & line & 「おく「シースでス」のこれのこと、「日、約十年、 こう おいたいない こので + えいテキア 報告を そうろ (注于现) Scimma NOL 3 C 5.

金地势是称于1999年前第月经十年月後居行居于詳述是天夜,行下去等了一百余四日金客, 每四天, 五人, 四天, 大使發怒, 全

+又五京京日本該事館法」作成もうし人報告、領害事態。 「う」」又三方六年二月二十日上八部記、東京的三次等でうし」、「一」」又記留二百一二六四十二、四部留二百一二六四十三

MM Summation - Chan

 \mathcal{C}

新村をえるサアインであの、「高屋りころまし」

接てまるもあるしていろうきでもでころ

POW Summation - Mar.

90 90

P:

(医配銀室二公之)限したうか、金金丁でした、金子でしてろ」、「四人子」の、完在した規律、停止える、行動う取って、通知、見る、不可、現在、不規律、得些、大者、四人、可能、「一個」、「一個」、「一個」、「

と書きていえ、ハナンスラトサモホンンで、アアリマス(運記能力二百月)本」語がなか、ノンテ不良アアルトイラコトラや報を取する「中に日不天人に、第一時一時一時一時一時、不受強的こ子を強い、日不大使難死こ や金地帯こがの 十二月十九日 ふ うぶ金書記、日不大使難死こ や金地帯こが

~書記を、またしまい」まであるをあい日本大使館こあをう書筒

S+1月11-11日·1 ※ mx会書記か日本大使館·死下り書前:

五三一四五三三夏又 四五三一四五三二百天, 安室, 名三部三南京三十万市民, 安室, 名三諸朝、ママンろ、(正記都町、市中三部下2日本兵, 景虚行為日郎時中止、2日う人道,前日本交正民间人三非常三角, 人居省民、日本大使館三書

POW Summation -1

-報きすしでもう(医記録のユニ六員) サレに等金却か(オニハンサー目・最終週间に起っりモノデアル別々、随英事件セナ七件殺人四件及ど探奪す十三件か公所の「えこ、引っ、陸吉事件セナ七件教人四件及ど探索す十三件か公所

話三九三夏、夏、は、二、三日本大使能にの回き赴りり、話言し(連記は、こうきこ日本大使能にの回き赴りり、話言し(連記りです」、本員会り、報告を加エテ 彼、何の、奉行事

スペテルオナックト思かいトニョとマミタ、街を十二月二五日の御園、そっトライ柳園を代エラし、自分、十二月二五日住二二十二月二十一日、田中副領事、松三南京ニアに現在、まかイ

前日-千石以降"起"了事件,表"混出之下

POW Summation -1

<u>...</u>

夏)トボママング トラアハニのり、雪人を頂かえバナリマセン・・・・」(遠記録の五三生はこ、日季でう保持しきまかう人達」本ボイルトイラう師 菱督教書身会職員大学諸師事、他常ニット

四五三一四五三三員、ろ三部開、マンシ、(連記録る"称"、雨亭二下不不民、安室、出"諸関シマンシ、(連記録す赤平、がアン日本矢、柔虚行為「即時中上、ルヨウ人道、商」を交よ民间人"非常三多了、被害、蒙、シノタ金市、地が十二月二十一日前京、二十二名、外人居留民、日本大使館"書

-報きかしでも、(送記解四五三六員)サー報きかしでも、(送記解四五三六月)月、最終週间三起。タモノデアル別々、題本事件セナ七件殺人四件及び孫奪す十三件か公開路1カ三八年二月二日一本写尽会にヨッテ一通、報告書が提出すし

録三九三夏、更き得不大展館、行回き赴イノト話言し(連記は、ことう美こう日本大展館、行回き赴イノト語言し)(連記のです)(本言を含う、報告言加エテ 彼、何々、奉行事

スマテホオナックト思らし、言とマミタ、侍もま」月二五日、「「「「「「「」」、日介、十二月二五日に二二十二月二五日」、田衡事、私、南京ニアに現在、まかく

川東京、外務考、南京のかいを書読う熟知らうなり、上語言とってもう (医記録三九の四き) 引都有カリマセンデンうに

こと来京う、報告又、「「日ナ九日二八」に、「公前、一月ナ九日二八」に、「公后田、銀」」」、「武法、周満三所田、四三村で南京、か下に既報、日本軍隊、行送司振議、随の米大使「かい」、二九三八年一月中日本外務大臣(彼告人太

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-報告シマンよ(運記録の立立へ夏)、 マラうい、ふうし、そうで、「リメテュー通知スルネからまし、な明日はうは、そうで、「「ひょう」」」を、「見た」」のないころうを思って「アリアス、取らうう感的ことに早ない、

·話言とこれ (運記保三五の五夏) 彼、東三正等了 報告福書でする」、「小支團五、新南、人のう南京三称き 当時 日本軍ノノ語言と東、

her 10mm (盗、ふきふのふー nel km) キシッ・完先 (心心外務天室(成告へのど)こですうよう話 オヨラトンクロトンかっかが、ソーズ要、東京人外務省免報

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Fra 電話をとうするで、御雪報を言い供近、正きました、無色術外新自完送付してきえ 無金人、夏夕南常端とうかでした エーステニトエテロモートラウーこかべいし」「「夏」ないないれんしっていいした、東京司合部、ひかこ数初でしょうしてもえ 天週间以上し、日本軍法三日、美居行為がまであります。天週间以上して日本軍法三百一時度行うでしょう

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ころこう許言に又下如う話言してよ、天美死デ行にろう本兵を後入法部書件を報告はを報告に要該補書に、家族病院、中国軍傷兵、治療をうう教師達に家族病院、中国軍傷兵、治療をうう本意感がも出西省に行っろう 加三八十五五人 不思し 小田泊

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POW SUMMATION - APPENDIX B

PIRT I

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE IN RELATION TO TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES AND INHABITANTS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES IN PLACES OTHER THAN THE FHILIPPINES BETTEEN DECEMBER 1941 AND SEPTEMBER 1945.

DIVISION 1 UP TO 30 JUNE 1942.

Indictment Ref to App 'D,'

Sec 1 & 10

Sec 1 & 10

Sec 1 & 10

1. Ambon Island Group

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10 (a) <u>1st Fob 42</u>. 10 Lustralian soldiors who had been captured were bayonetted to death at Sowacoad on orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because they were likely to become a drag upon the movement of the Admiral's force in the rear. (Ex 1819, 1819B at pp. 13930-40.)

> (b) <u>5th Feb 42</u>. 50 Australian soldiers who had surrendered some days previously were executed with swords and bayonets at Sowacoad on orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because he had received a report from Ensign SAKAMOTA that the prisoners had "either robelled against him or made desertions because of the misunderstanding due to differences of language" and that he was at loss with small number of guard for treatment of prisoners. None of these men were tried. (Ex 1819 at p. 13930).

- (c) <u>6th Feb 42.</u> 30 Australian or Dutch POW were executed near Laha Airfield on the orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because of disobedience caused partly by misunderstanding of language. None of these men were tried (Ex 1819 at 13930).
 - (d) <u>20th Feb 42</u>. 220 Australian or Dutch POW were executed near Laha on orders of Commanding Officer HAYASHI because it was feared that some of them would escape and convey information to the Allies. (Ex. 1819, 1819B at pp. 13930-40)

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>.

Soc 5 (a)

(a) Tan Toey Barracks.

During this period food was reasonably good and sufficient.

Indictmont Ref to app 'D'

Accommodation also was good, as POW were confined in the barracks they had occupied prior to invasion. Medical supplies were inadequate. (van Nootan, p. 13948)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Nil

Borneo

3.

(1) Principal Atrocitios and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4(a)(b) & 10.

- (a) <u>12 Jan 1942;</u> Near Tarakan, about 30 Dutch POW, who had been captured on the provious day, were blindfolden, tied up and bayenetted to death, for refusing to give information to Japanese as to direction of Tarakan. (Ex. 1685 at pp. 13492-5)
- Sec 1, 4(a)(b)
 (b) <u>12 Jan 42</u>: Near Tarakan, 215 Dutch troops, having surrendered, were machine gunned and buried at sea. Communications had been cut off with this force, which consequently was not informed of the surrender, and which had fired on and sank 2 Japanese destroyers, and the killing was in retaliation. (Ex. 1685, 1686 at pp. 13492-98)
- Sec 1 & 12 (c) <u>24 Fab 42</u>: At Balikpapan, 80 to 100 Europeans, comprising the total white population, ware brutally murdered, after Japanese occupation. (Ex. 1341 at pp.12049-53)
- Sec 1, 4(a) (d) <u>17 June 42</u>: At Pontianak, 3 Dutch POW escapeos were recaptured and beheaded without trial. (Ex. 1694 at p. 13511)
 - (2) POW and Internment Camps.
- Sec 2(a)(e) 5(a)
- (a) <u>Tarakan Camp</u>

Conditions extremely bad; accommodation overcrowded; heavy and exhausting work on military projects; unhygionic conditions, causing the number of sick, especially dysentery patients, to incroase daily. All clothes confiscated except 2 pairs of pants per man. All books,

		-2 /-
Indictment Ref to 4pp	'D '	notes burnt; all noncy and valuables taken away; food and medical supplies in- sufficient. Working with the upper part of the body naked and shaven heads caused the number of sick to in- crease. (Ex. 1686 at pp. 13495-7)
	(b)	Balikpapan Cemp
Sec 3,4(a) & (b) 5(e)	·	Conditions extremely bad; food insufficient in quality and quantity; medical supplies insufficient; constant ill treatment and many severe beatings. Inadequate clothing. (Ex. 1691 at pp. 13504-7)
	(c)	Kuching Comp
Sec 1,2(a) (c)(d)(e), 3		213 Indians confined in one cell, day and night, for one month. Later forced to work long hours on the airstrip. Constant beatings; rations insufficient. (Ex. 1655, 1656, at pp. 13312-4)
	(d)	<u>Seria C.np</u>
Sec 1,2(d) (e) 3,5 (a)		Constant beatings. Sick compelled to work and if too sick to do so, they were beaten. Some died as a result. Rations inadequate. Accommodation overcrowded. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-4)

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App	" <u>D</u> "

4. Burma and Siam

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12

- (a) <u>13 Dec 41</u>: 22 European men and women and ⁸ Indian soldiers were locked up in a room at Kempong Toh. Japs threw in a grenade and after explosion rushed in and shot and bayonet- ted those in the room. Nearly all were killed. (Ex. 1587 at p. 13107)
- Sec 1 & 4(a) (b) <u>6 June 42</u>; 8 Australian POW who had escaped from Tavoy Aerodrome were recaptured and executed without trial. (Ex. 1581 at p. 1309)
- Sec 1 & 4(a) (c) June 42: Pte Goulden recaptured after escape was executed without trial at Victoria Point, (Ex. 1580 at p. 13098)
 - (2) <u>20W and Internment Camps</u>.
- Sec 2(a)(d)Arrived May 42. 1500 Australian (a) Mergui: POW confined in a school meant for classroom accommodation of about 400 children. Accommo-(e) 3 & 5 (a) dation absolutely inadequate and gave rise to an outbreak of gaol fever. No drugs available. Japanese MO advised use of charcoal from kitchen. Coolie huts had to be used to hospitalize patients. Patients only clothing was what they wore and when this had to be washed natients were left lying naked on the bare floor. 20 deaths took place. Deaths could have been avoided had proper medical supplies been avail-able. ^{OUV} engaged in aerodrome construction. (Coates pp. 11403-10, 11488) Food consisted of about 400 grammes of rice ver day, and very little vegetable. Later 15 lbs of meat and bone per day was divided between 1500 men. Prisoners of war were compelled by corporal punishment to work on construction of aerodrome. (Lloyd 13016-7)
 - 5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

1797 at p. 13846)

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10

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(a)

(b) <u>March 42</u>: At Menado, 5 Dutch NCOs. who had participated in guerilla activities, and had been captured, were exocuted.(Ex. 1808 at p. 13917)

March 42: At Ralla, South West Celebes; 8 Dutch POW were killed by bayonetting. (Ex.

- (c) <u>About March 42</u>: At Menado, 2 Dutch NCOs, who had defended the aerodrome and had been captured, were brutally maltreated and then executed. (Ex. 1809 at p. 13918)
- ~~~ **_** ~
- Sec 1 & 10
- Sec 1 & 10

Indictment Ref. to App "D"	·	-4-		
Sec 1, 4(a) (d)	(a)	<u>9 May 42</u> : Three prisoners being found in the wrong enclosure were so badly beaten that two had broken arms and one broken ribs. (Ex. 1905 at p. 13867)		
	(2)	POW and Internment Camps.		
	(a)	Macassar DOW Camp		
Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (c) (d) & (e), 3, 4(a) (c), 5(a)(d), (e)		Bad accommodation, no furniture, no bedding, no clothing, overcrowded cames: exhausting labour on military objects; old and unfit men compelled to work; insufficient food in quality and quantity; bad sanitary con- ditions; medical supplies inadequately provided even during dysentery and malaria enidemics: as a consequence of malnutri- tion, the prisoners' health deteriorated both mentally and physically, and the death rate was high; no Red Cross parcels were distributed; no recreation was pro- vided, even singing was forbidden; no mails; frequent and severe beatings; collective reprisals on the innocent and sick. (Ex. 1804 at p. 13866)		
	(b)	Various sadistic tortures were inflicted on the prisoners, (Ex, 1805 at p, 13867) <u>Moling Internment Camp, Menado</u>		
Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(b) 5(a)		The food was bad and insufficient in quan- tity; no medicines were supplied; discip- line was maintained by terrorization, severe beatings, torture and confinement in cells under miserable conditions. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13020)		
6. China other than Hong Kong.				
	(1)	Principal Atrocities and Incidents.		
Sec 1 & 12	(e)	About 10 March 1942: At Shanghai Prison Camp, an American Internee, who was stand- ing near the prison fence, was shot and killed without provocation by a Japanese guard. (Ex. 1890 at p. 14161)		
Sec 1 & 3	(Ъ)	March 1942: At Shanghai Prison Camp, Woosung, an American civilian died from malnutrition and starvation. (Ex. 1901 at p. 14179)		
	(2)	POW and Internment Camos.		
	(a)	Bridge House, Shanghai (Jap Gendarmeri¢ HQ)		
Sec 1, 3, 5(a) 8(a) & 12.		Prisoners confined under appalling condi- tions for alleged offences. Filthy, ver- minous and overcrowded cells. Food entire- ly inadequate, Sanitation entirely inadequate		

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Indictment Ref. to App "D"

> and unhygienic. Both serves confined in the same cell. Prisoners slept on the floor and received inadequate bedclothes. The general treatment of the prisoners was an organized, premeditated and inhuman way of breaking down resistance and morale. During the day they were forced to sit at attention; sometimes forced to kneel for 6 or 8 hours. Beating and torture administered during interrogation. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Exs. 1900 and 1901 at pp. 14178-9) A prisoner killed by bayonet thrust: mass punishments for individual offences. Swiss Consul was refused permission to visit prisoners. (Powell 3270, 3280)

(b) <u>Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai.</u>

Conditions deplorable, food inadequate. Sanitary conditions abominable. Water supply inadequate - sometimes no water at all being obtainable for 24 hours. No stoves or fuel for fires furnished. Prisoners slept on bare boards with insufficient blankets: in winter temperature fell to 15-20 degrees below zero. Practically no clothing issued. No soap issued. No medical care supplied. Prisoners were employed on war work. (Ex. 1901, at p. 14179, Ex. 1911 at p. 14101, Ex. 1914 at p. 14194) In March 1042 an American POW who escaped from Woosung Camp, was recentured, tried by court martial under the provisions of Japanese military law as a deserter from the Japanese Army, and sentenced to 10 years' confinement. (Ex. 1900 at p. 14178) <u>DEFENCE EVIDENCE</u> - SAWADA, Comd 13 Army Dec. 40-Oct. 42, said that POW fairly and justly treated and Swiss International Red Cross was highly delighted when he inspected Shanghai POW Carp. (Ex. 3073 at pp. 27444-7)

7. Formosa.

Nil

P. French Indo China.

N11

Hainan Island.

Nil.

- 10. Hong Kong
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 5(a) (c) & 11.

5(a) (a) <u>25/26 December 1941</u>: When the Japanese entered St. Stephens College Hospital,

Sec 2(a), 3, 4(d), 5(a) 8(d) Indictment Ref. to App "D"

Sec 1, 5(a) and 10.

Sec 1, 5(a) and 10.

Sec 1 & 10.

Sec 1 & 10.

Sec 1 & 10

-6-

SUBJECT

Hong Kong, 15 to 20 wounded men were bayonetted in their beds by the Japanese. In inspection the next day disclosed the hospital in a dreadful state: two soldiers were found with their bodies badly mutilated - their ears, tongues, noses and eyes having been cut away from their faces. About 70 wounded patients had been killed in their beds; the commanding officer and his adjutant had been killed and badly mutilated: several hurses had been raped by the Japanese during the night and three others had been killed and badly mutilated; the St. John's Ambulance men were but in a room and systematically butchered by the Japanese - only one survived. Altogether about 60 to 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of members of the staff were collected and burned by order of the Japanese, plus about 90 bodies from the battlefield. Large quantities of food and medical sup-plies were looted by the Japs. The Hos-pital was well-marked with Red Cross signs. (Ex. 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, at pp. 13162-6 and witness Parnett 13112-13147)

- (b) <u>About 19 Dec. 1941</u>: At a first aid nost at the Salesian Mission, all the medical personnel were lined up and bayonetted or shot: there were two survivors out of 40-50. Any wounded men found by the roadside were bayonetted or shot also. (Ex. 1594, 1595, 1596 at pp. 13166-13169)
- (c) <u>19 December 1941</u>: At an Advanced Dressing Station at Wongneichong, 10 St. John's Ambulance bearers surrendered and although they wore Red Cross brassards, they were killed by the Japanese. (Ex. 1597 at p. 13170)
- (d) <u>17 or 18 December 1941</u>: At Sai Man A.A. gun position, 25 men of the 5th A.A. Battery who had surrendered, were bayonetted to death by the Japanese; one survived. (Ex. 1598 at p. 13172)
- (e) <u>25 December 1941</u>: 6 captured British officers were bayonetted to death by the Japanese. (Ex. 1599 at p. 13173)
- (f) <u>19 December 1941</u>: At Mt. Butler, 3 Canadian Grenadiers of a group which had surrendered were taken out of the ranks and two bayonetted and one shot. (Ex. 1600 at p. 13174)

Indictment Ref. to App. "D"

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Sec 1

Sec 1 & 10.

- SUBJFCT
- (g) <u>29 December 1941</u>: After the surrender of Hong Kong, over 50 dead bodies were found in the Wong Nei Chong area, many with their hands and feet tied and all with beyonet and sword wounds in their backs. (Ex. 1601 at p. 13175)

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- (h) Early 1941: A Canadian soldier, riddled with machine gun bullets, the wounds being infected with maggots, was brought into Bowen Road Hospital. He was one of a number of Canadian prisoners who had surrendered and who were tied up together and machine gunned. He was the only survivor. (Ex. 160⁹ at pp. 13183-4)
- (1) In Dec. 41 Japs shelled and/or bombed 4 Russian ships, sinking 2 and badly damaging one. Some members of crews killed, beaten, starved and robbed (Ex. 818 thru Ex. 821 at pp. 8041-8)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - No cases of murder or looting by 38 Division - re (1) above. Japanese did not fire on ships in harbour (Ex. 27520-6).

(2) POW Camps and Civilian Internment Camps.

(a) Shamshuipo POW Camp

Conditions extremely bad; accommodation inadequate; no beds or bedding supplied prisoners slept on cement floor or on boards; the latter became infested with bedbugs and the prisoners received permission from the Japs to discard them. The camp had been stripped of windows and doors and the men had to use plaster boards, sacking and tin to prevent the cold coming in in winter and the rain in summer. Latrine facilities never adequate. From April 1942 prisoners were employed on repairing guns at Stanley, Medical facil-ities and food inadequate. The sick were forced to go out on working parties. In Autumn 1942 diptheria and dysentery broke out, but the Jans refused medical attention - about 200 died. The Jap medical officer never visited the sick. At this time there were only 11 latrines and 4 showers available for 1700 men. (Ex. 1603, 1604 at pp. 13177-9; Ex. 1606, 1607 at pp. 13181-2)

(b) North Point POW Camp.

Conditions filthy and appalling. Accommoda tion inadequate. The camp was built originally to accommodate 600 or 700 but between January and April 1942 it accommodate approximately 2,200. City refuse had been

Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (e) 3, 5 (a)

Sec 2(a), 3, 4 (c) 5(a)(d) Indictment Ref. to App. "D"

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dumbed at one end of the camb, which breviously had been used as horse lines by the Japanese cavalry. At the other end of the camb were a number of dead Chinese bodies. It was a berfect breeding place for disease and the camb was infested with flies and bedbugs. Sleeping accommodation was insufficient. About 150 men or more were placed in each hut, originally built for 60 or 70 bersons. Some had beds, some had not; some had one blanket, others none at all. There was no water in the camb, no cookhouses; latrine facilities were damaged and unusable and the men had to use the sea wall - a dangerous bractice and one which helbed spread disease. At first the men had no eating utensils at all and later only enough for 100 men was subblied. For the first month the men ate army rations, after which the Japanese took what was left and from then on the prisoners' main diet was rice of a very inferior quality. The brisoners were forced to sign a non-escape document, and to work on a nearby aerodrome.

Once when it was thought a prisoner had escaped, a muster parade of the whole camp, including the sick and stretcher cases, was called by the Japs. It lasted from 11 at night till 5 in the morning, and though it rained practically the whole time, no one was allowed to wear raincoats and those who had worn them were forced by the Japs to take them off.

The Commanding Officer of the Winnibeg Grenadiers died of malnutrition, malaria and dysentery - there was an entire lack of drugs to treat him.

At first there was no hospital but later a tent was allotted for that purpose; it was most inadequate. Later a little godown or garage was allotted, but it was badly li⁺ and the cement floor was below ground level and during the rainy season there was always several inches of water covering the floor. (Ex. 1604 at p. 13179 and Barnett pp. 13119-13130)

(c) Argyle St. POW Camp.

The whole camp was in very poor repair; no amenities, facilities, medical equipment or attention. Food inadequatenutritional value nil. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

Sec 3 & 5(a)

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(d) Bowen Road Hospital.

-9-

Sec 3 & 5 (a)

Medicines provided were grossly inadequate to cope with diseases caused by malnutrition, and beri beri, pellagra and failing vision. Numerous requests for drugs and increased food supply ret with no response.

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In January 1942 all personnel at the hospital were forced to sign a statement to the effect that they would not attempt to escape. (Ex. 1608 at pp. 13183-4)

11. <u>Japan</u>

12. <u>Java</u>

- (1) Principal atrocities and incidents.
 - (a) <u>March</u>, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.

About 70 POW of the Postuma detachment were tied together in groups and machine gunned. After the machine gunning, the Japanese went between the groups with their bayonets. This occurred at Bandoeng. (Ex. 1704 at p. 136°6)

Sec 1 & 10.

(b) <u>March 6, 1942</u>.

About 80 POWs were machine gunned and bayonetted by the Japanese at Lembang, West Java. (Ex. 1705 at p. 13612)

(c) <u>March, 1942</u>.

Sec 1 & 10.

Sec 1, 10 & 12.

Several POWs were murdcred at Kali Djati, West Java. (Ex. 1706 at p. 13620)

(d) <u>12 March, 1942</u>.

Approximately 25 people, including a nurse, chemist's assistant and his wife and RAF and RAAF personnel were taken from the hospital at Soebang by the Japanese. This number, plus some women and children were killed by shooting or bayonetting. (Ex. 1707 at p. 13621)

(e) <u>6 March, 1942</u>.

Sec 1 & 10.

Seven Naval POWs were killed by bayonetting or beheading, in the vicinity of Kertsono. (Ex. 1708 at p. 13621) Indictment Ref. to App "D"

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SUBJECT

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<u>Indictment</u> <u>Ref. to App</u> "D"

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(f) <u>20th March, 1942</u>.

Sec 1.

Major-General Sitwell, G.O.C. British Troops in Java, was kept in a cell for 14 days with his hands handcuffed, except when cating. He was beaten and kicked and eventually knocked unconscious. (Ex. 1709 at p. 13622)

(g) <u>April, 1942.</u>

Sec 1, 4(a)

Sec 1, 4 (c)

3 RAF POW made an attempt to escape from the Boie Glakok camp in Java. They were caught by the Japanese and executed. The Japanese stated that they had been shot for some serious offense, but did not specify it. (Ex. 1711 at p. 13624)

- (h) <u>22 April, 1942</u>: At Bandoeng, 3 Dutch POW were fastened to a barbed wire fence, in front of a line up of Dutch Unit Commanders. A Japanese Officer delivered a speech, which translated amounted to the fact that the Dutch Officers were being held responsible for the POWs attempt to escape. The prisoners were then blindfolded and bayonetted several times. One died quickly, but the other two lived for some time. (Ex. 1713 at p. 13631)
 - (1) <u>5th May, 1942</u>: Two Dutch POWs were executed at Tjimahi, West Java, for leaving the camp during the nights. (Ex. 1714 at p. 13634)
 - (j) <u>5th Mav, 1942</u>: 6 men, Menadonese and Ambonese, were executed at Tjimahi, as a consequence of attempts to escape. (Ex. 1715 at p. 13634)
 - (k) May, 1942: Two Indonesian POWs were executed for attempting to escape. One was beheaded and the other was bayonetted by 5 Japanese soldiers and finally had some salvos from a Japanese firing squad. This incident took place at the Agricultural School Camp, Soekaboeri, West Java. (Ex. 1716 at p. 13635)
 - (1) <u>5 May, 1942</u>: At Djati Nanggor 5 POWS, Javanese and Eurasians, were executed for escaping from the camp. (Ex. 1717 at p. 13636)
- (m) <u>26 May:</u> Three Dutch POWs were executed by bayonetting at HBS Camp, Djoejoekarta, Central Java, for going owt-of the camp at night. (Ex. 1718 at p. 13637)

Sec 1, 4 (9) (b) and 10.

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Sec 1 & 12.

- (n) <u>5 March</u>. About an hour after the arrival of the Japanese at Blora the evacuees were questioned by the Japanese as to their names and where they were born. One man was born in Holland and for this reason he was executed, Four other ovacuees were killed by the Japanese and the (Ex. 1719 at p. 13638) women were raved,
- POW at Cycle Camp compelled by (o) June: beatings and threats of mass punishments to sign non-escape agreement. (Blackburn 11533)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Jaar Markt Camp. Sourabaya.

POWS were accommodated in grass huts with mud floors. Rain came through the roof at all times, Sanitary conditions were very bad. Food was inadequate and the health of prisoners deteriorated. No medical supplies whatever were supplied by the Japanese. Work consisted of building anti-aircraft gun posts, filling in air raid trenches, preparing aerodromes, making petrol dumps and store dumps etc. Men were beaten when they could not lift weights and sick men were forced to work. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

(b) Boie Glodok Camp.

Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) 5(a)

ments quite inadequate and food bad and insufficient. Although there were plenty of medicines available in the came, the Japanese refused to allow the Doctors to make use of them. As a result of the lack of medical supplies, the prisoners suffered considerably and were reduced to a weakened condition. A Royal Airforce POW had an acute intestinal obstruction, which required an immediate operation. The Japanese refused any facili-ties for him to be moved to a hospital or for instruments to be provided for an operation in the camp. As a result, the prisoner died. (Ex. 1711 at pp. 13624-9)

Very overcrowded, sanitary arrange-

(c) Cycle Camo, Batavia.

The camp was grossly overcrowded. Food at all times was completely inadequate and scarcely any medicines were issued by the Jananese. Frequent protests over the shortage of food and

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Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(d) and (e) 3, 5(a).

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drugs were ignored. Sickness was very frequent and there were at least two severe coldemics of dysentery. Discipline was very harsh - physical beatingsup and brutalities were a very frequent occurrence. Constant protests were made to the camp commandant and to staff officers from Jananese Headquarters, but never at any time was any satisfaction received or any lessening of the physical brutalities. (Blackburn 11530)

- 13. New Britain.
 - (1) <u>Principal Atrocities and Incidents.</u>

Sec 1, 5(a) and 10.

- (a) February: At Tol, 24 Australian POW were massacred by the Javanese. Their red cross armbands were ripped off them. (Ex. 1852 at p. 14105)
- Sec 1 & 10. (b) 123 Australians were captured at Tol. They were broken into parties of 10 or 12 and marched into the bush where they were bayonetted or shot. (Ex. 1853 at p. 14109)
- Sec 1 and 10. (c) <u>February 4</u>: 12 Australians were captured at Waitavallo. 10 were killed and two wounded. (Ex. 1854 at p. 14110)
 - 14. New Guinea.
 - (1) <u>Principal Atrocities and Incidents</u>.

Sec 12.

- (a) <u>April 28th</u>: In the Lae Area, one native was handed over to the Chief Medical Officer for medical experiments and five persons were stabled to death. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)
- (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps.</u>

Nil.

- 15. Singapore and Malaya,
 - (1) <u>Principal Atrocities and Incidents</u>.

Sec 1 & 10.

 (a) <u>27 Dec. 1941</u>: Near Ipoh, Malaya, 75 captured Indian troops were tied up and bayonetted to death without charge, trial or other cause. (Ex. 1522 at p. 12946.)

-13-Indictment Ref. to App. "D" to App. SUBJECT Sec 1 & 10. (b) <u>22 Jan. 1042</u>. At Parit Sulong, Malaya over 150 Australian and Indian troops were captured. Some of the wounded were bayonetted to death almost immediately. The remainder, many of whom were wounded were inspected by a high ranking Jap. of-ficer, and then tied up and shot. Petrol was poured on the bodies of the dead and wounded and they were set alight. Only two survived. There was no cause of any kind for this atrocity. (Ex. 1525 at p. 12949). Sec. 1. 25 Jan. 1942: In Johore, Malaya, a properly and clearly marked ambulance (c) convoy was deliberately bombed, three of the vehicles being set on fire. (Ex. 1505 at p. 12902) Sec 1 6 10. (d) <u>2 Feb 1942</u>: At Muar River, Malaya, 6 Australian troops who had been captured gunned. One survived. (Ex. 1524 at p. 12948) two days before were tied up and machine (e^j Sec 1 & 10. Early Feb. 1942: 10 or 12 Australian prisoners captured after Muar River fighting were roped together and marched for several days. One became ill and couldn't walk. The Japs took him off the rope and executed him. (Ex. 1505 at p. 12902) About 14 Feb. 1942: Near Katong Hospital, Singapore, a Red Cross truck was macnine-gunned and the occupants, Sec 1, 5(a)(f) & 10 9 Australian personnel, were coptured. All were tied up and shot. One survived. (Ex. 1503 at p. 12899) (g) 14 and 15 Feb. 1942: 323 of patients and staff of Alexandria Hospital, Sec 1, 5(a) and 10. Singapore, massacred by Japanese. (Ex. 1506 and 1507 at na. 12904-7) (h) <u>18 Feb 1942:</u> 15 Australian troops who Sec 1 & 1[^]. had been captured unarmed were kept prisoner at Japanese HQ at Pasir Panjang, Singapore, for two days and then tied up and shot. One survivor. (Ex. 150] One survivor. (Ex. 1501 at p. 12896) (i) <u>20 Feb. 1942</u>: At Changi Beach 70 ex-members of S.S.V.F. (Chinese) were Sec 1, 10 & 12. tied up and machine gunned. (Ex. 1498 at v. 12894)

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Sec 1, 10 & 12.	 (j) <u>22 Feb. 1942</u>: At Changi Beach, Austra- lian prisoners were required to bury 140 dead Chinese. Presumably included 70 mentioned in (i).(Ex. 1499 at p. 12895)
Sec 1, 10 & 12.	(k) Between 15 Feb 1942 and 3 Mar 1942: About 500 Chinese were executed in Singapore without trial. (Ex. 476 diary of Maj.Gen Kawamara D. 5 and Operation Diary of Imperial H.Q. D. 9. Record DU. 5365-71, 5627-81, 5717-9. Evidence of I.t. Col. Wilde, Ex. 476 Japanese apologia at D. 5624)
Sec 1.	(1) <u>1 March 1942</u> in Singapore Japanese without justification of any kind unsuccessfully endeavored to execute Pte. Brien. He had been captured on 26 Feb. 1942 and was not accused of any offence. (BRIEN 12883)
Sec 1, 10 & 12.	(m) <u>1 March 1942</u> over 56 Chinese and 60 civilians were arrested, beaten and bayonetted or shot at Batu Bahat with- out any trial. (Ex. 1530 at p. 12°57)
Sec 1, 10 & 12.	(n) Early March 1942 to beginning of April 1942, massacres took place at various places in Malaya. Japanese say they "caught wicked Chineseabout 1000 in Johore Province, about 1500 in Seremban, Malacca, about 300 in Selangor, about 100 in Perah, about 50 in Pahang and about 200 in Kedah and Penang and con- fiscated many weapons, but after in- vestigation released most of them the same way everywhere". (Ex. 476 at p. 5624) Lt-Ccl. Wilde's corment: "It can safely be stated that many thousands of Asiatic citizens of Malaya were killed by the Japanese shortly after the oc- cupation. I should say that these fig- ures are not unreasonable for the first round up. As regards Johore they in- clude, no doubt the whole of a peaceful settlement near Johore Bahm city. All the Eurasians — men, women and children - were murdered. On the evidence of wit- nesses we erhumed bodies shortly before I came up to Tokio. (WILDE, p. 5644)
Sec 1, 10.	 (o) <u>12 March 1942</u> four Australian soldiers captured near Kulai. Two were executed because they had sores on their legs. (Ex. 1529 at p. 12956)
Sec 1, 4(a) and 10.	(v) <u>19 March 1942</u> three British gunners executed after being apprehended outside, camp. (Ex. 1504 at v. 12901)

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Sec 3, 5(a) & (f)

SUBJECT

- (q) <u>March 1942</u> Japanese murdered Chinese child by throwing him under a moving vehicle because he had offered bread to prisoners, (Ex. 1509 at p. 12909)
- (r) Between 6 and 24 April 1942 Lt. Dean who had been recaotured after escaping was beaten and tortured by Kempel Tai in order to compel him to confess that he was a spy. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

DFFENSE FVIDENCE - Re para. (k) above. Sugita admits massacre of Chinese with-out trial. Says it was done to punish Chinese who had resisted Japanese and that Southern Army 50 disapproved of it. (Vitness SUGITA p. 27397-27411)

- 2. POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

From 15 Feb. 1942 until April 1944, 3500 civilians including men, women and children confined in Changl prison which had been built to house 700 prisoners. (Wilde 5359, 5605: Ex. 1521 at p. 12944)

(b) Changi POW Camp.

Nothing serious in this period.

(c) <u>River Valley Camp</u>

Grossly overcrowded - no sanitation -ground waterlogged - 4500 men confined in space of 130 by 180 yards by April 1942 - ovibreak of dysentery and a number of deficiency diseases became prevalent. (Wilde 5374-6)

- (d) Havelock Road Camp.
- Conditions similar to those at River Valley Camp. (Wilde, 5377)
 - (e) Great World Camp.
 - Working parties sent to docks and engaged in unloading ammunition and general ordnance stores - prisoners severely beaten for alleged offences. (Ex. 1509 at p. 12909)
 - (f) <u>Selerang Barracks</u>.

1800 hospital patients compelled on 20 Feb 1942 to move from hospital to Selerang Barracks thus seriously militating against their chances of recovery.

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SURFACE

This barracks had been badly damaged by bombs, beds had to be jammed together on account of lack of space. Water ration consisted of one quart of infected water per man per day for all purposes. After two weeks patients were again compelled to nove, this time to Roberts Barracks. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

(g) <u>Roberts Barracks</u>

These barracks were also badly damaged by bombs and shellfire. Food was most inadequate. In April 1942 beri beri and other deficiency diseases broke out. Medical subplies and dressings were withheld. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

(h) Kuala Lumour Camp

By April 1942, 700 British prisoners of war accommodated there in an area 40 yards square. Food was inadequate in quantity and consisted only of rice. Between Feb. 1942 and May 1942, 166 men died. Japanese did not provide medical supplies or dressings. (EX. 1526 at p. 12952)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - In March 42 German Military Attache saw Australian POW in Singapore driving past in trucks in Singapore. They made a healthy impression, more happy than depressed and seemed scarcely guarded. (Ex. 3071 at p. 27435)

16. <u>Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands</u> <u>Narn and Ocean Island</u>.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10.

 (a) At Khandok an unwounded African POW was tied to a tree. The Japanese Doctor and 4 medical students removed the fingernails and then the heart. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)

(b) <u>Sectember</u>.

In the Kokumbona Area of Guadacanal two prisoners escaped. Pistols were fired at their feet. The two prisoners were dissected while still alive and their livers taken out. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)

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Sec 1, 4 (a) 4 (d)

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(c) <u>October</u>.

22 Prisoners were killed by the Japanese at Belio, Tarawa, after the Japanese had bombed Japanese shipping on the island. The bodies were burned in a pit. (Ex. 1830 at p. 14141)

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps.</u>

Nil.

17. Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 5(a) and 10

(a)On Banka Island 50 men and 22 Army Sisters and 10 patients on stretchers were shot or bayonetted after giving themselves up to the Japanese. Only three survivors. (BULLWINKEL, p. 13454; RINGER, p. 13598; and Ex. 1767 at p. 13781)

(b) <u>13 March</u>.

Five Chinese were murdered in Medan. They were beheaded by members of the Kempei Tai, their heads placed on sticks and shown to the public. (Leenheer, p. 13756).

(c) <u>15 March</u>.

At Sinbolon Estate near Seantar, three British civilians were murdered by the Japanese. (Leenheer 13756).

(d) <u>15 March</u>.

22 Dutch troops were taken prisoner on the 14th March at Tiga Rungu. After being captured, they were kept over during the night and killed the next morning. (Leenheer 13757).

(e) <u>March</u>

Three Australian POW tried to escape and were caught at Palembang. They were brought back to camp and beheaded. There was no investigation or Court martial. (Ringer 13562).

(f) <u>February 1942</u>.

Mr. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner from Singapore, claimed diplomatic privileges. He was beaten and kicked by a Japanese Cornoral and then shot. (Ringer 13597).

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Sec 1, 4 (a) (f) (d)

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to App. "D"	SUBJECT
Sec 1	(g) 3 members of RAF surrendered to a Japanese patrol. They had their hands up but were promptly bayonetted and we kicked into the ditch by the side of the road and again bayonetted. Corpor McGahan had three bayonet wounds throw his body. (Ringer 13597)
Sec 1, 4(a) 4(d)	(h) A party of POW were caught escaping from Padang - 6 British and two Dutch. They were taken to the island of Siberaeft and executed. (Ringer 1367)
Sec 1 & 12.	 (i) On the Island of Sabang, 22 Dutch, the Governor of the Island and his sta were all murdered. (Ringer 13603)
Sec 1 & 12.	(j) <u>18 Narch, 1942.</u>
	At Kotaradja, North Sumatra, approx- imately 50 Dutch and Ambonese POW were literally kicked into three boats, tak to the open sea and shot. (Ex. 1768 at 13783).
	(2) <u>Pow and Internment Camos</u> .
Sec. 3 & 5 (a)	(a) <u>Irene Lines Camp - Palembang</u> .
	Living conditions were very overcrowde the camo contained about 500 women and children. There were fourteen houses and each house contained an average of 40 people in the space of a 4-room bungalow. Sanitation was appalling. No medical supplies were issued, in spite of repeated requests to the Japa ese. The main illness was dysentery. (Bullwinkel 13465)
	(b) <u>Padang Jail</u> .
Sec 3	2,200 women and children were crampe into this jail which was originally built for 600 criminals. Many had to sleep in the open in the rain and ex- posed to the mosquitoes for two or three nights. (Leenheer 13756)
18.	Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.
()	1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
	(a) <u>February</u> .
Sec 1 & 10	At Oesava Besar, ⁹ Australian ⁹ OWs were shot. They had been captured abo 30 hours. (Ex. 1780, 17 ⁹ 1 at op. 1382 2)
	(b) <u>February</u> .
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Sec 1, 5(a) & LO	At Babace, Dutch Timor, an Australia

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Cornoral. Cuttrie. in charge of the hospitel was hung from a tree and had his throat cut. To was unarmed and was wearing a red cross upon his arm. (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)

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Sec 1, 4(a) (b) and 10.

in Australian private, Terry, Was taken from the Oosana Besar Prison Camp to drive a truck for the Japanese. During one of his trirs he suffered a brenkdown to his truck. He was charged by his Guard with sabourge. become angry and struck him. For this offence he was shot without trial. (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)

- A notive spoke to on Australian after (6) the capitulation. For this offence he was taken into a building by the Japanese and shot. (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)
 - February: At Babaoe, three Australian (c)POW were killed by being ticd together and their throats cut. (Ex. 1782 at p. 13823).
- Sec 1 & 10. (f)23 February: 7 Australian soldiers, who had been contured by the Japanese, were bound with their hands behind their backs by telephone wire, which had been pierced through their wrists. They were beyonetted slowly at first a number of times and after twenty minutes of beyonetting, the Australians were killed. (Ex. 1783 rt'p. 13824).
 - March: At Dilli, Portuguese Timor, ~ Dutch Officer was bound to a tree, bayonetted for (g) about twenty minutes and then stabled to death. (Ex. 1783 at b. 13824).

(2) FOW and Internment Camps.

(a) Ocsana Bosar. Sec 3 & 5 (a)

> At first no covering at all was provided, except a few native huts for the sick in a separate area. POW built their own comp, in the monner of native huts. The only food at first was rice. No. cooking utensils were provided. The only water available for any purpose st all, was from a swamp in the area. There were no drugs supplied at all at first, but POW were using their own drugs, which enabled them to carry on. Sonitary arrangements were most inade-quate. Fork consisted of unloading ships, mostly food. (Ex. 17^{82} at p. $13^{82^{3}}$).

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(b) Koepang Airfield.

Sec 3, 5(a) & (d)

There were more than 1,000 Australians in this camp. The men lived in a barbed wire and bamboo enclosure in the open air. The medical officer asked for medical treatment and medicine for the sick - this was bluntly refused. After a fortnight about 50 Australians died and were buried within the enclosure. The area was about two acres. Food was very poor with only dry rice supplied. Requests for improved conditions were made but these requests were bluntly refused. The Japanose demanded a 500 man working party to repair roads, cut trees and dig. The wounded personnel had to be operated on, in some cases, without anaesthetic and adrission to the hospital at Koepang was refused. (Ex. 1787 at p. 13828)

19. Wake Island, Kvajalein and Chichi Jima:

(1) Principal A+rocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10

- (a) <u>Wake Island May 42</u>. American civilian badly beaten and then beheaded in presence of Admiral SAKIBARA for an attempt at warehouse breaking. (Ex. 2035 at p. 14968, Steward, 14927
- (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>.
 - (a) <u>Wake Island</u>. Japs refused to supply readily available instruments or anaes-thetics for operating on 40 wounded American POW. Scissors had to be used for operations; no anaesthetics POWs and civilians beaten daily, one being permanently crippled they were also compelled to work on military projects on 24 Feb 42
 POW had to repair airfield whilst it was being shelled by American cruisers. (Ex. 2035 at p. 14968, Steward 14911 14937)

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Sec 1. 2(a)(b) 4(a). 5(a)(d)

-21-DIVISION 2. 1 JULY 1942 TO 31 DECEMBER 1942. Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D" Subject 1. Ambon Island Group. (1)Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) 12 July 42. 34 Dutch officers and other Sec. 1 & 4(3)ranks having been discovered sending letters to their wives who were interned in another camp were beaten with pick handles, iron star-nickets, chains, nieces of wire and sticks for from 2 to 3 hours in front of Japanese HQ. Three died of injuries, whilst 13 suffered single or double fractures and two sustained fractured skulls. (Van Nooten, p. 13972, Ex. 1821, 1822, 1823 at pp. 14052 -4) (b) <u>19 Nov. 42</u>. 25 Australian POW at Tan Teey Comp were beaten with pick handles and S_{oc} , 1 & 4(a) bowser pipes and cortured for periods of 2 to 11 days on instructions of Japanese Island Commander, Capt. ANDO, on account of going cut of the camp confines at night. Eleven were taken away and executed. (Van Nooten p. 13976, Ex. 1822, 1823 at nn. 14053--4) A pregnant native woman was (c) Sec. 12 nunched, knocked to the ground and kicked in the stomach by a Japanese guard in the presence of other guards. (Van Nooten p. 13988) (2)POW and Internment Camps, (1) Tan Toey Barracks. Sec. 2(n)(e), 3 & 5(n)Food sufficient to keep men fit, but not to enable him to work hard. Accommodation depleted by 6 to 8 huts being taken over in July for storage of amounition etc. and further depleted by storage of bombs in camp in November. POW employed on road work, tunnelling, stevedoring and delousing bombs, all work connected with a military objective. Medical supplies inadequate. (Van Nooten pp. 13945-62) Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 2. Nil. Borneo. 3. (1)Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

> (a) <u>August 42</u>. At Bandjormasin, 3 Dutch POW escapees were recaptured and executed without trial. (Ex. 1692 at p. 13508)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

SUBJECT

Sec. 1, 10 & 12

(b) <u>26 Aug. 42</u>. At Longnawan, the Japanese, on orders from higher cormand at Tarakan, murdered 35 Dutch troops who had surrendered. About the same time 25 British and American civilians, including 4 women and 4 babies, were massacred. (Ex. 1698, 1689 at pp. 13498-9)

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(c) <u>12 Sept. 42</u>. At Sandakan Camp, Col. Walsh was threatened by a firing party unless all POW signed a statement to the effect that they would not attempt to escape. It was signed under duress. (Ex. 1667, 1668, at pp. 13410-25, Ex. 1674 at pp. 13447-8)

Sec. 1

- (d) <u>About Dec. 42</u>. At Kuching, an English officer was beaten with a hoe handle and knocked down a number of times, kicked in the stomach, then out in the cell for 5 days. This was punishment for greeting an Indian prisoner. (Ex. 1673 at p. 13446)
- (2) <u>POW and Internment Camos</u>.

(a) <u>Tarakan Camp</u>

Same conditions as previously described, but the work became heavier from September 1942 and POW received even rougher and more bestial treatment. The majority had no shoes and the sick were forced to make up work party numbers. Actually from 50% to 75% of the men were unfit for work. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

(b) <u>Balikpapan Camp</u>.

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 16°1 at p. 13504)

(c) <u>Kuching Camp</u>.

The food position was very bad, and medical supplies practically non-existent. There was no doctor in the British officers' camp until a month before the Japanese surrender. Red Cross supplies were traded to POW for watches, etc. by the Japanese. Col. SUGA visited the camp regularly until last 19 months, but he never visited the hospital. There was no proper issue of clothing or footwear and many worked barefoot. Prisoners compelled to work on military projects, and numerous prisoners, including the sick, were beaten, knocked down and jumped on. Collective

Sec. 3 . 5(a)

Sec. 1,2(a)(d) & (e), 3,5(a).

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) & (e), 3, 4(a) (d), 5(a).

-22-

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SUBJECT

punishment consisted of standing for 2 or 3 hours in the sun with their hands above their heads - anyone who moved was beaten. Tropical ulcers were prevalent. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-8)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (& (e), 3, 5(a)

(d) <u>Sandakan Camp</u>.

Accommodation quite inndequate; sanitation shocking - frequent requests for improvement refused. The water supply was infected and most unsatisfactory - the same water supply originally used for 250-300 natives had to be used for 1500 men. The food ration was inadequate consisting of 11 oz. rice and spocaful of vegetables, and the sick received only half the normal ration. There was only one small cook-house for 1500 men. Prisoners were forced to work on military projects; after Nov. 1942, 25%-30% had to work barefoot, others in clogs made by themselves. Prisoners on working parties were beaten into un-consciousness to compel them to speed up work. Mass publicaments consisted of a decrease in the food ration. There were practically no medical or surgical supplies except for a small quantity of guinine. The sick were made to work. No footwear or clothing was issued. Hospital accomposation arowaed. Deaths due to dysentery, miaria and mainutrition in-creased as tame went on. (Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 14404-13425, Ex. 1674 at p. 13448 and STICPEWICH at pp.13345-13355)

(e) Lutong Carp.

Food was insufficient; no clothing was issued, and prisoners were beaten regularly because they had taken part in war against Japanese. A number of Indians died from disease; 41 were taken away by the Japanese and never seen again. (Ex. 1657 at p. 13314)

4. Burma and Siam.

(1) <u>Principal Atrocities and Incidents</u>.

Sec. 12

 (a) JULY 42. Victoria Point Camp - in order to compel an ex-Burnese peliceman to give information about the British, he was shut up in a cage for 14 days, then beaten, tortured and burnt and finally executed. (Ex. 1535 at p. 12963)

Sec. 1,3, 4(a)(b), & 5(a). -23-

		-24-		
Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"				
	SUBJECT			
Sec. 12	(b)	b) <u>July-Nov, 42</u> , Prome Court - 5 Chincse executed by Kempei Tai without trial as a result of orders from HQ.(Ex. 1556 at b. 12992)		
Sec 4(n) & (b)	(c)	Sept. 42. Tavoy - 3 Australians were beston and tortured by Kempei Fai be- cause they were suspected of stealing from Japanese stores. (Fx. 1582 at p. 13100)		
	(b)	5 Oct. 42. Thambuyzat - Maj. Green con- fined in small wooden cell until he signed non-cscape agreement. (Ex. 15°0 at p. 13°98)		
Sec. 1 & 4(a)	(e)	13 Dec. 42. Therbuyzet - 3 Dutch officers who had been recaptured after escaving from Wegalie Carm were executed. (Fx. 1560 at 13050)		
Sec. 1 & 4(a)	(1)	14 Dec. 42. Therbuyzat - Pte. Whitfield who ned been recurbured after escaning from NANDAW CRMP was executed without trial. (Fr. 1560 at p. 13050 at Ex. 1580 at p. 13098)		
S _C c. 1 & 4(a)	(g)	27 Dec. 42. Thembuyzat - A Dutch Sergt. and 2 privates who had escaped from Wegalie Crop were executed. Thembuyzah Camp was commanded by Lt. Col. NAGATOMO new dead. (Ex. 1560 at p. 13050)		
	(2)	2011 and Internaert Sacos.		
Sec. 3, 5(a)(d)	(a)	Mergui Cam,		
		Proviously described conditions continued. (Contes 5. 11403-10, 11488, and Lloyd 5. 13016-7)		
S_{cc} , $2(3)(c)$	(b)	Tavoy Camp.		
& (d)		Aug. 42 Dec. 42 - POW were engaged on enlarging a military percorare worked 6 days a week and 10 hours a day in the rain. POW were often beaten to compel them to work harder.		
Sec. 4(c)		As a result of certain thefts which were alleged to have occurred some hundreds of POW were compelled to stand in the sun for hours (Licyd p. 13012-9 and Fx. 1522 at p. 13100)		

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25.

Subject.

Sec. 3,5(a)

(c) <u>40 Kilo Camp</u>. Oct. 42 - camp previously occupied by Burnese - camp in bad condition insufficient food and water - out of 675 personnel, 130 men in hospital and 50-100 had bad diarrhoea - 2 men died from dysentery. Jan, L/Col. in charge of camp. No medical supplies. Beri beri and bellagra began to show un, (Ex. 1561 at p. 13054)

5. The Celebos and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atredities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1, 4(a) & (d)

Sec. 1 & 4(9)

- (a) <u>3 July 42</u>. At Teling Internment Camp, Menado, two Dutch divilians were executed, On the same date 4 other Europeans were also executed. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)
- (b) <u>14 Sept. 42</u>. At Machssar POW Camp, 3 POW who actempted to escape and were recaptured, were beheaded, and another three were beheaded about the same time after severe ill treatment which lagged about a week. (Fx. 1905 at p. 13867)
- (c) <u>28 Oct. 42</u>. At Macassar, a POW who was accused of "aggressiveness" while on a working party, was given 37 strokes and, on his return to camp, another 50 strokes. During the second beating other POW had to hold him upright as he was upable to stand after the first beating. He spent a considerable tire in hospital before he was able to walk again. (Ex. 1905 at p. 13867)
- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
- Sinc conditions as previously des-cribed, (Ex. 1804,1805 at no 13866-7)
 - (b) <u>Teling Internment Comp. Mensdo.</u> Same conditions as previously des-scribed. (Ex. 1910 at p. 13920)
- 6. China other than Hong Kong.
- (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

N11.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 3,4(1)(f)

(a) Bridge House, Shanghai. Conditions continued as previously described. 'nsning facilities wholly inadequate and unhygienic. All the prisoners were filthy and

Sec. 1,2(1)(b) (c)(d)(e),

- 3,4(a)(c),5(a)(d),8(e)
- Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b), 5(a)
- (a) Macussar FOW Comp.

Sec. 2(a),3,4(c), 5(a),8(d)

Sec. 2(a), 3, 5(a)

Sec. 3, 4(a)

(d) <u>Haiphong Road Camp</u>. Between 300 and 400 civilians were interned here in N_vember 1942 without cooking arrangements, rations or toilct facilities. Food insufficient, heating during winter months insufficient. Beatings frequent. (Ex. 1888 at p. 14158, Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

7. Formosa.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps.</u>

Sec. 1,2(b)(d) &'(e),3, 5(a)&(d)

(a) <u>Karenko POW Carp</u> Starvation rations, general conditions extremely bad. Disgraceful treatment meted out to senior Allied officers, and prisoners were repeatedly beaten, and forced to do heavy manual labour. From September onwards general orgies of brutal mass beatings took place from time to time, and no prisoner was safe. The accommodation was bad. By Oct-

26.

<u>Subject</u>. covered with lice, open sores and wounds, the latter being the result of third degree methods and long incarcerations. (Ex. 1893-4 at pp 14165-8)

(b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai. Conditions as previously described continued. In about Sept. 1942, 100 American POW suffered mass punishment for the escape of 4 Marines. They were confined in a room in crowded conditions for from 6 to 20 days without heat or bed clothing at a time when the temperature was very low, and without adequate rations. (Ex. 1997 at p. 14172, Fx. 1911 at p. 14191, Fx. 1914 at p. 14194)

(c) <u>Mukden Prison Camp</u>.

Prisoners not provided with proper medical care, clothing, food or quarters. Food was available but not issued to prisoners, and what was issued was sometimes so contaminated that prisoners could not est it. All requests for more food, fuel and medical subplies refused. Over 200 POW dicd as a result of lack of food, medical care and fuel. Prisoners émployed on war work. Camp was situated about 600 yards from ammunition factory and both camouflaged in the same way. No POW markings on camp. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at up 14187-8, Ex. 1912, 1913 at up 14192-3)

27.

Subject.

ober 1942 owing to continuous starvation, hunger oedema was prevalent. No hospital accommodation was provided - one room was allotted for medical inspection purposes and hospital ward purposes. No equipment was provided and no beds patients brought their own prison bedding. Drugs and medicines supplied by the Japs were practically negligible, and those used were mainly smuggled in. In November 1942 Major-General Beckworth died, after attempts to get the advice and assistance of the Jap doctor and to get supplies of anti-diphtheria serum failed. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

(b) <u>Kinkaseki POW Camp</u>.

At least 10 men died as a result of hardships experienced between the ship and the camp. Each POW was left with a shirt or a pair of pants and given clogs in place of boots or shoes. The food was insufficient, consisting of about 400 grammes of rice and a little vegetable per day. The Japanese medical staff consisted of one Sergeant and two privates. The POW doctor and his assistants were severely beaten every morning by the Jap sergeant. Those who reported at sick parades were nearly always knocked down. Many of the sick were forced to work and almost every day a few patients in the hospital were beaten up; many of them died within a few hours of the beatings. The sick received half rations and some were ordered none at all. In December the men commenced work on the copper mines. At first equipment for working in the mines was good but after about a month many worked bareheaded, barefooted or with rags tied round their feet, and working conditions became atrocious. In some places there was an incessant flow of hot acid water from the roof, and in other places the heat was so terrific that the men became unconscious after a few minutes' work. The whole mine was a death-trap, unshored and dangerous, and there were many accidents. All articles of First Aid were confiscated by the Japs and requests for first aid articles in the mine were refused until Feb. 1944. Medicines and drugs were at all times in short supply. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp 13210-25)

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Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (d) & (e), 3,5(a) Indictment Pof. to Appendia "D"

SUBJECT.

9. Hainan Island.

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(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

28.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(1)(b) (c)(d)&(e), 3, 4(1),5(1) & (d)

- (a) <u>POW Camp.</u> Goolie huts vermin infested and filthy for accommodation of 263 PCW no sanitation - no separate provision for sick - food 4°0 grams of rice daily and some rotten meat or fish - POW engaged from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on military projects - POW suffering from beri beri, dysentery, ralaira and Malnutrition - even sick were compelled to work - men were flogged and kicked at work, some of them sustaining fractured limbs as a result. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at p. 13201-3)
- Sec. 1 & 12
- (b) <u>Coclie Camp</u>. Consisted of 100 barracks filled with Hong Kong and Canton coolies who worked at iron mine and at the port of HAISHO - they looked starved and emaciated and wore dying at the rate of 10-12 a day. Coolies were taken to POW Camp by the Japanese to be flogged or given the water torture for breaches of discipline. (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(1)(b) & (d)

Sec. 1, 4(a)

 (a) July or August 42, 4 Canadians who escaped from North Point Camp were recaptured and later stabled with swords and bayonets and then shot. (Ex. 1602 at p. 13176, Ex. 1604 at p. 13178 and Barnett pp. 13129-31)

(b) July 1942. At Sharshuipo Camp when an escape tunnel was discovered by the Japanese, 8 British OR's were arrested, 4 of whom wore never seen again, and it was later ascertained from a Japanese list that they had been shet (Ex. 1603 at p. 13177)

(2) POW and Internment Carps.

- Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c),3,5(a) & (d)
- (a) <u>Shamshuipo POW Camp</u>. Same conditions as previously described. No dishes or utensils of any kind were provided, nor could they be purchased until about Decerber 42 when the officers received their first pay. No stoves for cooking were supplied by the Japs.

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29.

Subject.

Working parties were employed on enlarging the acrodrome. When an officer protested about the prisoners working on military projects he was severely beaten. There were hardly any fit men in the carp and on many occasions a number of sick men were carried out to the job on stretchers, in order to meet the exact number demanded by the Japanese, although it was impossible for them to work. In October 1942 a diphtheria epidemic broke out and lasted till February 1943. Three or four men died each day. In October 1942 the Rev. Green was so severely beaten that he had to be sent to hospital. There were many beatings. (Ex. 1603, 1604, 1605 at pp. 13177-13180 Ex. 1607 at p.13182)

- (b) <u>North Point POV Camp</u>. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1604 at p. 13178 Barnett at pp 13119-30)
- (c) <u>Argyle Street POW Camp.</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)
- (d) Bowen Road Military Hospital. Same conditions as previously described. The food supplied was the same as in the camp - insufficient and inferior. Medical supplies became very scarce because of the large numbers of patients coming in at all times and because the Japs took supplies from the hospital whenever they wanted them. They also took away most of the X-ray equipment, and stole many Red Cross parcels. In November 1942 a special muster parade was called for all natients who could walk, and hospital staff. Dr. SAITO, head of medical affairs in Hong Kong, called this parade because he accused some of the patients of cheering when the first American air raid took place on Hong Kong on 25 October. He called out the C.O. of the hosnital (Col. BOWIE) and Major BOXER (a patient), and beat them about the head and face. He then went in and beat about the face all the patients in Ward 5.

Because of the lack of drugs men died from diphtheria and dysentery. (Ex. 1608 at p. 13183, Barnett at p. 13134-7)

Sec. 2(0),3, 5(a)&(d)

Sec. 3,5(a)

Sec. 1,3,4(a) (b)(c), 5(a)

SUBJECT.

11. Javan.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

30.

N11.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 3&5(a)

- (a) Moji Hospital. Food poor and unsuitable for sick Europeans. Hospital accommodation very noor - patients slept on wooden floors in small cubicles on loose There were several Japanese straw. doctors but all medical attention was left to some American prisoners attached to Army Medical Corps. Approx-imately 180 European prisoners in this hospital and drying the two months from about December 1942, approximately 50 died, mostly from lack of medical attention. (Ex. 1920 at n. 14203)
- (b) Ofuna Naval Prison. Many severe beatings were administered with two-handed clubs issued to the Japanese for the purpose. Prisoners not allowed to talk to each other unless given special vermission. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)
- (c) <u>H.Q. Prison Camp. Osaka (Honcho).</u> Food Insefficient and unsuitable. Prisoners lost weight. Continued and severe beatings and torture. A fav-ourite torture was to put a hose up the rectum of a prisoner and pump water in until he was unconscious. Short rations or none at all also a form of punishment, either for in-dividual pricentrs or for the whole Priscners compolled to work carp. on weapons of war for 16 hours daily; protests ignored. Practically no medicines or medical supplies provided for treatment of sick. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)
- (d) <u>Motoyama POW Camp</u>. Prisoners forced to do arduous work and long nours in the mines - 12 hours a day - which resulted in serious detriment to the health of the prisoners. Safety precautions wholly inadequate causing a number of injuries. Protests ignored. (Ex.1943 at p.14247)

(e) Cano Di Yokohama. Prascuers forced to work in the shipyard on crutsors, sircraft carriers and tengers. No sheater from air raids other than open ditches were provided, and these were 1 mile from place of work. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)

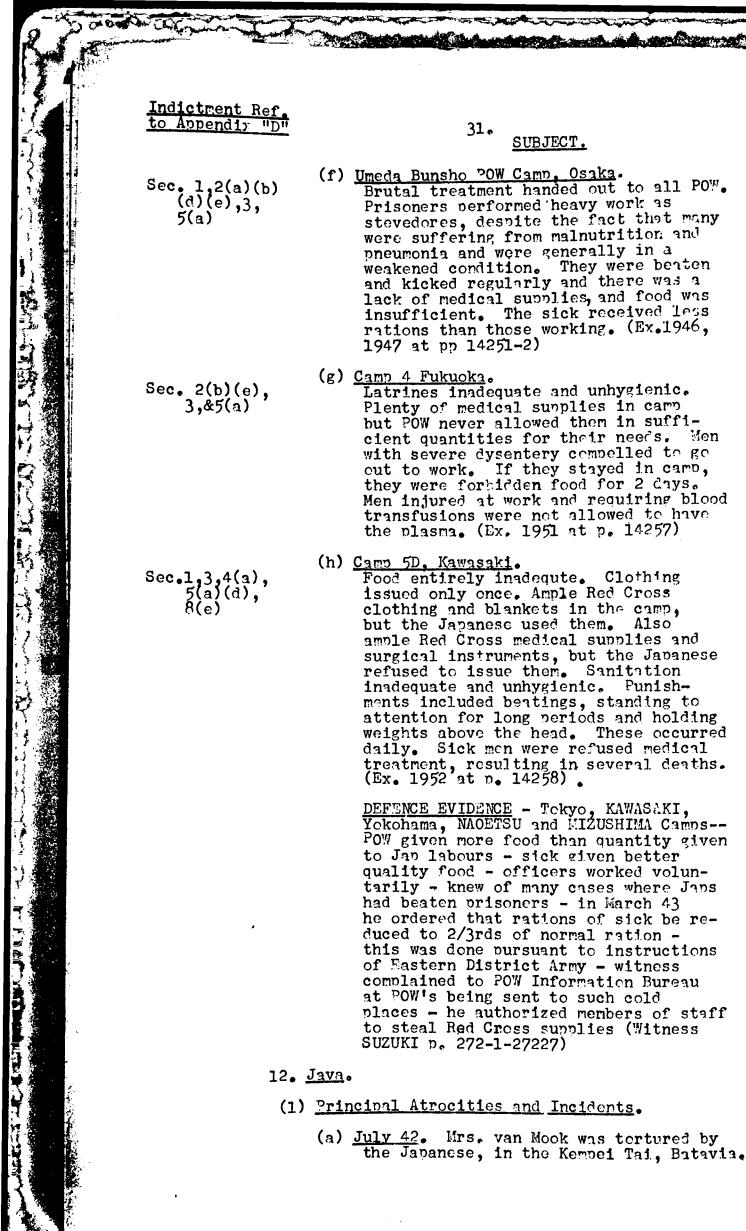
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Sec. 1&4(a)

Sec. 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c). 5(a)

Sec. 2(c)&(d)

Sec. 2(a)&(e)



POW given more food than quantity given quality food - officers worked volun-tarily - knew of many cases where Japs had beaten prisoners - in March 43 he ordered that rations of sick be rethis was done pursuant to instructions complained to POW Information Bureau places - he authorized members of staff to steal Red Cross supplies (Witness

but POW never allowed them in sufficient quantities for their needs. Men with severe dysentery compelled to go out to work. If they stayed in camp, they were forbidden food for 2 days.

ample Red Cross medical supplies and surgical instruments, but the Japanese ments included beatings, standing to attention for long periods and holding weights above the head. These occurred daily. Sick men were refused medical treatment, resulting in several deaths. (Ex. 1952 at p. 14258)

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SUBJECT.

She was made to sit on 5 sharp little beams, with her shins on the sharp edge, for 5 hours without food or drink. This torture was repeated and then she received the water, torture twice in succession and again the day after. (Ex. 1754 at p. 13695)

(b) <u>16 July 42</u>. Mrs. Idenburg van de Poll was taken to the Kempel Tai building, Koningsplein and interrogated. She was made to kneel on a foct-scraper of rounded beams and tied fast. She was then beaten with articles such as a plaited barboo stick, rope and a cudgel. As a result of severe nunish-ments, her feet were completely dislocated. She also had matches knocked under her nails, was kicked on her wounded legs, cigarettes extinguished on her arrs and legs, etc. She was beaten to the ground with the flat of a sword, dragged through the cell by her hair and kicked several times, re-sulting in a broken rib. (Ex. 1755 at p. 13696)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

- Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d),3,4(a) (b)&5(a)
 - (a) Lyceum Camp. This camp was grossly overcrowded, 2400 POW being crowded into a camp designed for 600 students. The work was on military projects and very heavy. Sanitary conditions very bad. Because of this there was a dysentery outbreak and 15 deaths occurred in a very short period. Corporal punish-ment was inflicted frequently for conduct such as whistling in the bathroom. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

(b) <u>L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng</u>. Food was always insufficient, although at that time proper food was easily available. Sanitary conditions were appalling and at times the water supply was purposely cut off. Proper medical aid was made impossible owing to lack of redical supplies and the refusal to allow more doctors to visit the carn. The internees were beaten and kicked. (Ex.1720 at p.13644)

Sec. 1,3,4(a) (b),&5(a)

Sec. 1,3,4(a) &5(a)

(c) <u>Cycle Camp</u>, Batavia, Conditions the same as previously described. (Blackburn p. 11530)

13. New Britain.

Nil.

<u>Indictment Ref</u> to <u>Appendix</u> "D"

33. Subject.

14. New Guinea.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,10,12

- (a) <u>August 42</u>. At Milne Bay in territory occupied by Japanese a native was found tied with signal wire. He had been shot and bayonetted. Also the body of a native moman was found tied down with wire by the wrists and legs to stakes. She had been killed by a bayonet. The bodies of six Australians were found - their hands tied behind their backs and bayonetted through the stomach. (Ex. 1833 at p. 14067)
- (b) September 42. About 50 yards from a captured Jap HQ at Waga Waga, Milne Bay, the bodies of 2 Australian soldiers were found one terribly mutilated and the other tied to a tree. The body of another Australian was found the top of his head was cut off and he was badly lacerated. The mutilated body of a native woman was found pegged to the ground. According to a captured Japanese soldier, these tortures were carried out by the order of their officers so that the Jap soldiers would fight and not surrender. (Ex. 1834 at p. 14069)

Sec. 1,10,12

- (c) <u>August 42</u>. At Milne Bay the bodies of eight native men and women were found shot or bayonetted. An Australian soldier was found tied to a tree and also a number of natives were found tied to trees. (Ex. 1835 at p. 14072)
- 10, (d) <u>August 42</u>. 7 to 9 Australians, of whom 3 or 4 were women were captured by the Japanese and executed without trial, in the vicinity of Bune. (Ex. 1836A at p. 14074)
- a),10 (e) <u>September 42</u>. An Australian 2nd Lt. was captured and questioned. He was executed by beheading. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14102)
 - (f) Two American soldiers were captured. They were blindfolded whilst being questioned and afterwards were both beheaded. (Ex. 1850 at p.14102)
 - (2) <u>POW and Internment Corps</u>.

Nil.

- 15. Singapore and Malaya.
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,10,12

- Sec. 1,4(1),10, 12.
- Sec. 1,4(a),10
- Sec. 1, 4(3), 10

Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"	34. <u>Subject</u>
Sec. 1,4(1) (c)	 (a) <u>29 July 42</u>. All personnel from River Valley Camp and Havelock Road Camp in- cluding sick and many who were bare- footed, were compelled to double a- round a car park surfaced with broken bricks and broken glass for 35 riputes. They were beaten to keep them going. This was a mass punishment for alleged laziness. (Wilde p.53⁸0-1)
Sec. 1,4(b)	(b) July 42. 56 year old Lt. Gen. L. HEATH refused to disclose conditions of defences in India and as a consequence was struck on the jaw and imprisoned in a dark unventilated mosquito in- fested cell for 48 hours without food or water. (Wilde p. 5384-5)
Sec. 1,4(a)(d) & 10.	(c) <u>2 Sept. 42</u> . 4 POW (Brevington, Gale and 2 others) publicly executed without trial for attempting to escape. Japan- ese Colonel OKANE present (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930 Wilde p. 5412)
Sec. 1,4(b)	 (d) <u>2 Sent 6 Sept. 42</u>. On account of refusal of Senior Officers to order PCW to sign a promise not to attempt to escape 16000 POW from Changi Camp were assembled in Selerang Barrack Square which normally accommodated 450. They were kept there for four days without food. Owing to large increase in diphtneria and dysentery among POW, the Senior Officers were compelled to instruct the POW to sign agreement. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930 - Wilde p. 5409-13)
	(e) <u>Sept. 42</u> . POW in River Valley and Havelock Road Camps compelled to sign non-escape agreements. (Wilde p.5413)
(2)	POW and Internment Caros.
Sec. 3.	 (a) <u>Changi Civilian Internment Camp</u>. Although no one died from starvation, malnutrition illnesses had broken out. (Ex. 1521 at p. 12945)
Sec. 1,2(a)(c) (d)(e), 3 & 5(a)	(b) <u>Changi POW Camp</u> . From middle of 1942 onwards food decreased and becare practically a starvation dict. Beri beri and other malnutrition diseases broke cut. Medical supplies rarely issued and then in inadequate quantities. Work parties were engaged on aerodrome construction. The men worked nine hours a day and were brutally treated by Japanese guards. Permission to pur- chase drugs through the Swiss Interna- tional Red Cross Delegate in Singapore was withdrawn. (Ex.1517 at p. 12930)

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Sec.5 مرد ر د

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Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"	35. Subject.
Sec. 1,2(n)(d) (e),3&5(n)	(c) <u>River Valley Camp</u> . Accommodation remained inadequate - no adequate hospital facilities, no beds provided for patients - medical supplies inadequate - boots and clothing wore out and not replaced - prisoners treated brutally on work- ing parties. (Ex. 1510 at n. 12911) Up to Dec. 42, 15000 personnel passed through this camp and Havelock Roed Camp which were adjacent to each oth and run in conjunction. 3000 of such personnel had to be hospitalized. Food deficient in vitamin' content elthough suff cient in bulk. (Wilde p. 5378-0). Working per- ties engaged on drome construction. (Wilde p. 5290, 5418) ond handling of incoming armunition (Wilde p. 5382.)
Sec. 1,2(a)(d) (e),3&5(a)	(d) <u>Havelock Road Camp</u> . Conditions similar to River Valley Camp. Both of these camps were closed on 24 Dec. 42. (Ex.1510 at p. 12911)
Sec. 2(a) & 4(a)	(e) <u>Great World Camp</u> . Conditions similar to those in previous period, Camp apparently closed on 23 Dec. 42. (Ex. 1508 at p. 12909)
Sec. 3&5(a)	(f) <u>Roberts Barracks</u> . Up to Sept. 42 main trouble was due to malnutrition and lack of medical supplies. Then a Red Cross ship arrived and supplies were adequate for three months. (Ex. 1516 at n.12929)
Sec. 3&5(a)	(g) <u>Kuala Lumpur Camp</u> . Conditions remained the same as in previous period. Camp closed in October 1942 when 150 prisoners were transferred to Roberts Barracks. They were covered with scabies and were suffering from deficiency diseas- es. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929, Ex. 1526 at p. 12952)
Sec. 1,3,4(c), 5(a)&(d)	(h) Outram Road Gaol. Prisoners confined in small cells. Daily ration food 6 oz. of rice and ly pints watery scup. No medical attention. Prisoners could be heard throughout the day screaming with pain from beatings. Davies, an Englishman, died in Oct. from untreated beri beri and the effects of beatings. In August 1942 prisoners were mass punished by having their ration cut to 3 oz. a day and being compelled to sit cross-legged at attention from 7 a.m. till 9.30 p.m. About the end of 1942 gaol visited by a member of Japanese Royal Family but conditions did not im- prove. (Fx. 1513 at p. 12914)

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Subject.

16. Solomons, Gilberts, Nauru and Ocean Islands.

NIL.

17. Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 4(b) & 5(a)

(a) Sept. 42. POW in Palembang were forced to sign a parole form. 650 British POW were locked into one small school. The hospital patients were thrown out of the hospital and brought into the camp. The senior commanders were put into solitary confinement. After five days dysentery developed and one man died. The parole form was signed on 8th day. (Ringer p. 13562)

(a) <u>Irene Lines Carp</u>, <u>Palenbang</u>. Same conditions as previously des-

cribed. (Bullwinkel p. 13465)

(b) <u>Palerbang Camp</u>. Accommodated in schools in slup area -

inadequate sanitation - 6 seats to

600 POW - no bedding or mosquito nets -

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 3&5(a)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e), 3,4(a),5(a)

- ralaria infested area hospital consisted of attap huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25% to 60% - food inadequate - 500-700 grams of rice - all prisoners including officers had to work - nonworkers and sick on half rations. POW engaged on military projects such as construction of airstrips, anti-aircraft battery and searchlight sites heavy manual labour 7 hours a day in tropical sun - half a day holiday per week, but it had to be utilized for digging graves etc. Sick had to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men re
 - sulted in their being beaten. POW beaten into unconsciousness - punishment administered without trial and consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small cages. Mass punishment for individual offences. (Ringer p. 13557-13586)

(c) <u>Padang Camp & Madan Camp</u>. Except for accommodation conditions similar to Palembang (Ringer p. 13557-13586)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e),3, 4(a), 5(a) Indictment Ref to Appendi:

37. Subject.

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1.

Sec. 1 & 10

 (a) - At Soeway, the Japanese beheaded a Dutch Lieutenant. He had been found hiding himself in the bush. (Ex. 1784) at p. 13824)

- (b) July 4?. A Timorese had cut a telewhone wire. He and his two brothers were sentenced to death. The public were instructed to watch the execution. The three were shot and the graves were ordered to be filled up by bystanders. (Ex.1767 at p. 13828)
 - (c) Sente 42. At Aileu, the Japanese rade an attack on Portuguese guards and killed most of them. (Ex. 1790 at p. 13835)
 - (d) <u>Oct. 42</u>. At Ainaro two Priests were murdered by the Japanese for refusing to disclose the whereabouts of sore Australians. Their ankles had been tied together, their heads tied down to their ankles and they were bayonetted to death. (Ex. 1791 at p. 13836)
 - (e) Dec. 42. At Atsabe, a Japanese, when attacking Australian Forces, used 50 to 60 natives as a screen. They also burned the native huts at Mt. Katrai and shot the women and children. This was a regular practice. (Er. 1791 at p. 13836)
- (2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)

Oct. 42. Kwajalein - by orders of Central H.Q. Tokyo, Vice Admiral ABE caused 9 PO!" to be executed. (Ex. 2055A, 2055B, 2055C at pp. 15018-28)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b), 4(a),5(a)(d)

Wake Island. Conditions similar to these previously described. (Stewart p.14911-14937 and Ex. 2035 at p. 14968)

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 12

- Sec. 1 & 12

DIVISION 3 - 1st. JANUARY to 30 JUNE 1943.

Indictment Rof. to App. "D".

Subject.

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1. Ambon

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

N11.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) and 12.

(a) <u>Tantoey Camp.</u> Position as regards food work and medical supplies the same, but lack of medical supplies serious due to incidence of beri beri and tropical ulcers. No medical instruments. Bomb dump blown up by Allied Aircraft resulted in death of 10 Australian POW and 27 Dutch women and children, the latter being interned in a camp adjacent to Australian Camp. 90 Australian POW and a large number of Dutch women and children injured. Carp was almost burnt to ground. Whilst camp was still burning Japs authorized a Red Cross sign being placed on hospital but after Jap recce plane had flown over, presumably for the purpose of taking photoes of the Red Cross sign amid the burning buildings the Jans compelled the re-moval of Red Cross sign. Many times before the bombing regresentations had been unsuccessfully made to have the POW Camp marked as such and 200,000 lbs of high explosive bombs removed from camp; the dump was with-in 15 feet of Australian sleeping quarters and 75 feet of compound in which 200-250 Dutch women were interned. Camp had to be rebuilt without Jap assistance or materials. This resulted in accommodation being inadequate and men being overcrowded. POW and natives were kicked, beaten and tortured without any trial and frequently without any offence being alleged against them. (van Nooton 13951 et seq).

(b) <u>Haroekoe Island POW Camp</u>. 2050 POW arrived on Island in May. Camp only partly built consisted of barboo huts with coconut leaves for roofs. Nothing to drink was provided for first four days and first meal consisting of 3½ czs. of rice after 26 hours thereafter once every 24 hours for a week. Only 50 per cent POW not sick and then had to build camp in tropical rainstorms. After third day working parties sent out to build acrodrome working daylight to dark. Sick in camp were beaten up.

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)(c)(e), 3 and 5 (a) Indictrent Rof. to Appendix "De

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By 8th day dysentery rate so high that all airfield work had to stop and POWs were put on to camp construction. Inadequate latrines gave rise to disease. Food was inadequate. At this time daily ration 52 ozs. rice. Almost whole camp suffered from beri beri, malaria. Medical supplies were almost nonexistent. Death rate 14 to 15 a day. In spite of this POW were forced to resume work on airfield. POW on sick parade were beaten to compel them to go out to work. One POW so beaten died a few days later. Rations of sick were cut and they had to eat snails, rats, mice, dogs and cats to keep alive. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

Subject.

(c) Liang POW Camp. 1000 POW arrived in May 43. Camp consisted of one barracks accommodating 60 men and leaky tents for the rest. Work consisted of aerodrome construction and members of working parties and sick light duty parties were brutally beaten with pick shafts, rifle butts and bamboos. Work was very heavy, such as dragging heavy logs and clearing virgin jungle. POW were suffering from malnutrition as food was inadequate and redical supplies were very short. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

Sec. 12

Sec. 12

- (a) January 1943: Andaman 7 Indians including one woman were beaten and/ or tortured to compel them to confess transmitting messages to the British. Torture consisted of burning and the water cure. At least two of them were executed without trial. (Ex. 1610, 1611, 1612 and 1613 at pp. 13185-8)
- (b) March 1943: Andaman 56 Indian men and women were accused of espionage by the Japanese. They were tried by judges sent from Singapore. During the course of the trial they were beaten and tortured by Japanese including the judges to force them to confess. Tortures including burning of private parts, insertion of heaten pins under fingernails, and the water cure. Eventually 43 were executed, 12 died in gaol and one committed suicide. (Ex. 1616 at p. 13192)

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Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e) 3 and 5(a)

Subject.

3. <u>Borneo</u>

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

40.

Sec 1, 4(a)

- (a) 1943: At Sandakan, Pte Hinchcliffe for being away from his working party gathering coconuts, was made to stand for an hour, subjected to beatings with a stick and a board and to kickings, and then placed in a cage where he was beaten daily and given no food for 7 days. He was forced to sit at attention during the day and if he relaxed he was taken out and beaten. He was not tried for any offence. (Witness Sticpewich 13356)
 - (b) <u>March 1943</u>: At Sendakan Camp, an Australian whilst a member of a working party was tied up by his wrists to a tree and beaten about the head and body with wooden swords, sword scabbards, rifle butts and pieces of wood for 16 hours. Both arms were broken and he died 4 days later as a result of the beatings. He was not charged or tried for any offence. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)
 - (c) <u>March 1943</u>: At Balikbapan, 3 Dutch and 1 Indian POW were murdered on account of being mentally deranged. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)
 - (d) <u>4 May 1943</u>: An Aust. Officer at Sendakan spent 14 days in the cage with 5 others and was later subjected to beatings and torture for 4½ days while being interrogated. He was burnt with cigarette butts, tacks were put under his finger nails and harmered in and he suffered other tortures. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)
 - (e) <u>Early 1943</u>: Throughout Western Borneo, from early 1943 onwards, Indonesian and Chinese women were arrested and forced into brothels. (Ex. 1701, 1702 at p. 13527)
 - (f) June 43: Commandant Naval Police said if Allies landed prisoners would be beheaded. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)
 - (2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(a) (d)(e)3,5(a)

- Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5 (a)
- viously described. Officers forced to work. Beri beri patients increased from 20 to 100, (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)
 (b) Balikpapan Camp: POW received inade-

(a) Tarakan Camp: Same conditions as pre-

(b) <u>Balikpapan Camp</u>: POW received inadequate food, clothing and medical supplies and were maltroated. Many

Sec 1, 4(a)

- Sec. 1 & 10.
- Sec. 1,4(a)

Sec. 12

41.

natives died from maltreatment and malnutrition. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

Subject.

(c) <u>Kuching Camp</u>: Conditions as previously described. Hospital accommodation most inadequate - dysentery patients lay on the ground covered with a piece of sacking. Sanitation was shocking. Practically no medical or surgical supplies. Brutal beatings at an average of 10 a day took place. Propaganda photographs, falsifying actual conditions were taken in the camp. Rations consisted of 8 oz rice and 2 spoonsful of vegetables daily. A number of deaths were due to deficiency diseases. POW engaged on construction of military aerodrome. Collective punishment administered for individual offences. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-8)

(d) <u>Kuala Belat Camp</u>: POW were starved causing malaria and beri beri. Members of working parties and others were brutally beaten. Rations reduced because Indians refused to fight British. In one month over 55 Indians died of starvation. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

(e) Sandakan Camp: Conditions even worse than previously described. The new "POW Guards Unit" visited work parties regularly and administered constant mass beatings. Each night PO" were carried back on stretchers, unconscious or with broken limbs. Rations were reduced to about half the previous ration at the end of April 1943. "Cages" were used for punishment. These cages were wooden barred structures, open to the weather, in which men could not stand up and owing to overcrowding could only sit crosslegged throughout the day and night. (Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 13404-20 STICPEWITCH p. 13355-7)

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- (f) <u>Lutong Camp</u>: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1657 at p. 13315)
- (g) <u>Miri Carn</u>: Indians at this camp received insufficient food and were beaten constantly. The Japanese unsuccessfully endeavoured to make them join the Indian National Army and fight the British. The rations consisted of 8 oz of rice a day and vegetables only occasionally. (Ex.1657 at p. 13315)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (d)&(e)3, 4(a)(c)5(a)

- Sec 1, 2(d) 3, 5(a)&(d)
- Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e),3, 4(a)(c)(f) 5(a)

Sec. 1,3,4(a) (b)&5(a)

Sec. 1, 3.

Sec 1,2(c)(d)

(e)3,5(a)

42.

Subject.

(h) Seria Camp: Accommodation was inadequate resulting in gross overcrowding. Prisoners were brutally beaten in camp and on working parties and were compelled to work 10-11 hours a day. Food was in-sufficient. There were no medical supplies. POW suffered from beri beri and other malnutrition diseases. 27 POW died of diseases and starvation. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

4. Burma and Stam.

(1) Atrocities and Principal Events.

Sec 1 & 4(a) (d)

Sec 1.

Sec 4 (d)

- (a) <u>16 Mar 43</u>: <u>Thambuyzayat Camp</u> Pte Bell having been recaptured after escaping was executed without trial. (Ex. 1560 at p. 13051)
- (b) <u>May-June 43: Tonbo Camp</u> 40 British POW starved for three days before interrogation and beaten. Three died as a result one of whom was kicked to death by Jap. medical officer. (Ex. 1557, 1558 at pp 12993-4)
- (c) June 43: Sonkurai 4 British Officers who escared and had been at liberty for 52 days were recaptured and sent to Singapore where they were sentenced to 9 and 10 years penal servitude. (Wilde pp 5490)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

- Sec 3 & 12

Sec 5(a)

Sec 2(a)(b)(c)and 5(a)

Sec 3,5(a) and (d)

(a) <u>Rangoon Gacl.</u> Prisoners of war and civil internees were hopelessly overcrowded in cells and inadequate sanitary accommodation. Beatings took place daily for failure to understand what the Japs wanted and for failing to bow to them.

> Between 22nd. Nov. 42 and 16 Apr 43 many deaths occurred as a result of malnutirtion and lack of medical facilities. (Ex. 1555 at p. 12991)

- (b) <u>26 Kilo Camp</u> POW went out to work at 0800 hours and returned to camp at 2200 or 2300 hours - work of a very heavy nature even sick compelled to work to keep up quota. (Ex. 1561, 1563 at pp 13054 and 13059)
- (c) 60 Kilo Camp Williams Force arrived in May 43 previously a native camp. Natives dead of cholera still being carried away. Shortly after arrival POWs began to contract cholera and many died. (Williams 13006)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d) and 5(a) (d) <u>75 Kilo Camp</u> - POW compelled to work on railway leaving camp at 8 a.m. and returning at about 2 or 3 a.m. the following day. Sick compelled to work. Prisoners beaten by the guards to compel them to work harder. POW working in mud up to their knees and had no change of clothing. Ten deaths took place in three months, 3000 in this camp in April - all in an enfeebled condition but all except 300 sent to 105 Kilo, a number subsequently died and balance transferred to 55 Kilo Camp. Natives at 75 Kilo Camp dying at rate of 15 per day but given no medical attention. (Coates 11412-4 and Ex. 1563 at p. 13058, Ex. 1580 at p. 13098)

(e) <u>105 Kilo Camp</u> - April or May 43 - POW suffering from dysentery, malaria and huge tropical ulcers - only

medical supplies were those obtained from Japs in exchange for valuables -

POWs brutally kicked and beaten by guards. (Ex. 1563 at v. 13058)

(f) <u>Hintok Camp</u> - Siam - 27 Jan 43 - 1⁹ Mar 43 - POW compelled to hew a camp out of jungle and then repair work on

jungle roads - hours of work 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. - sick compelled to work many POWs had to work barefooted and clothes of all were practically worn

out - POWs, Dutch and Australian, suffering from malaria, beri beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and general malnutrition. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

(g) <u>Kinsigk</u> - 18 Mar 43 - 1 Apr 43. POW underfed and compelled to work on

railway line for long hours. Sick

compelled to work. Prisoners beaten and stoned by guards if they as much

as straightened their backs when working. Food. medical supplies and clothing were insufficient. Eeri beri

Subject.

43.

Sec 1, 5(a)

Sec 2(a)(b) (c)3and5(a)

Sec 1,2(a) (b)(c)(d) (e)3and5(a)

Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (c)(d)&(e) 3and5 and malnutrition was prevalent. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)
(h) <u>Kinsigk No. 1 Camp. - 1 Apr 43 - 30 Jun 43.</u> Accommodation - 20 to 22 men per leaky tent. POV including sick were compelled to work on railway from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m. and were beaten if they could not work. Food was insufficient and POW were suffering from beri beri and malnutrition.(Ex: 1565 pt p. 13060).

(1) <u>Koncoita</u> - POW housed in a camp evacuated the previous day on account of cholera deaths - huts indescribably filthy and Japs refused to make

Sec 3

44. Subject.

tools available to clean them. (Ex. 1567 at p. 13071)

Sec 3(a)(b) (c)(e)5(a)

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)(c)(d)

and. (e) 5(a)(d) (j) <u>Camps between Koncoita and Taimonta</u> -Accommodation in huts without roofs food consisted of rice with a few pieces of fish in it and onion water -POW boots falling to pieces and clothes worn cut, no replacements - POW had to work in mud and water from 12 to 20 hours per day, seven days a week on railway. Sick were compelled to work and when unable to do so rations cut to 1/3. (Ex. 1567 at p. 13071)

- (k) <u>Sungkrai Camp</u> No. 2 Camp, Death Valley) 23 May 43 onwards. Accommodation bamboo structures without roofs -16d0 POW confined in 2 huts 200 metres long and 24 feet broad - rainy season POW had no protection from rain. Camp was a sea of mud in two days - men had to sleep in mud. Working varties on railway from 0530 hours to 1830 hours-food 14 pints of rice and some vegetable broth daily ration - sick were compelled to work - prisoners beaten whilst working, Cholera broke out on 24 May 43 - no provision for segregation of patients - a week later a partly roofed hut was provided - some patients had to lie in water - 38 men died on first day but could not be buried as POW were not allowed to use tools - no medical supplies - dvsentery also broke out - many convalescents died on account of being com-pelled to work. (Ex.1569 at p. 13074)
- (1) <u>30 Killo Camp</u> Feb, Mar 43 was used to accommodate 2000 sick suffering from avitaminosis, dysentery and malaria no medical supplies available and medical orderlies were sent by the Japs to work on railways. General Sassa went through hospital and ordered it to be closed and patients sent out to work, as a result many died in the next two months. (Coates 11411 - 2)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - At end of 1942 Jac medical ceam discatched from Singapore to Burma Thailand to improve sabitation and check malaria, cholera, dysertery and black plague - early rains in April 43 prevented transport of food surplies, drugs and medical supplies ~ mainutrition, dysentery, etc., increased in proportion to progress of line - deaths occurring as early as October 42 pointed out death rate to Southern Army H.Q. food and medical surplies could have reduced death rate. YASUDA p. 27743-27750) (Witness

Sec 1,2(a) and (b),5 (a) Indictment Pef to Appendix '

Subject.

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

45.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps,

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e)3, 4(a)(c)5(a) (d)&8(e)

(a) Macapsar POW Camp - Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp 13366-7)

> By April 1943 more than 70 per cent of the men were suffering from recurrent malaria, because of the lack of mosquito nets, boots, clothing, etc. The Japanese seriously re-stricted the supplies of quinine. Incre were also widespread malnutritional diseases. (Ex. 1804 at p. 13866)

Sec 1,3,4(a) (b)5(a)&12.

Sec 1,3,4 (a)(b)5(a) & 12.

- (b) <u>Teling Internment Camp, Menado</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1810 at v. 13920)
- (c) <u>Tokeitai Headquarters</u>, <u>Menado</u>: Suspects were confined under appalling conditions - overcrowded cells; forced to sit up all day; no speaking allowed; food was bad and insufficient in quantity; severe and repeated beatings, in one case for 14 days all day long and sometimes also at night; hanging by the feet, head down, burn-ing; rape. (Ex.1813 at p. 13923)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4(a) (c)(d)

- (a) <u>April 1943</u>: At Mukden Camp, 3 American POW, recaptured after escaping, wore brutally beaten and then beheaded. In addition the men from 3 barracks were forced to sit at attention each day for two weeks as punishment for the escape of their fellow prisoners. (Ex. 1899 at p. 14174)
- (b) August 1943: At Haiphong Road Camp, a civilian internee taken to the Headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie for questioning, was returned to the camp in an unconscious condition as the result of torture. He died several days later. (Ex. 1888, 1889, at p.p. 14157-60 and Ex. 1894 at p. 14166)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1,3,5(a) 8(a)&12.

(a) <u>Bridge House, Shanghei.</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.1893, 1894 at pp.14165-6)

Sec 1 & 12

R. ARTIN WARK

Indictment Ref. to Appendix	46.	
Sec 2(a),3, 5(a),8(d) 8(e)	Subject. (b) Woosung Prison Carro. Shanghai. Same conditions as previously described. Food still inadequate and medical care still not provided. From early 1942 to March 1943 be- tween 30 and 40 POW died due to malnutrition, beri beri and dysentery. POW received no Red Cross parcels whatever. (Ex. 1911 at p. 14911)	
Sec 2(a),3, 5(a)(c).	(c) <u>Mukden Prison Camp</u> Same conditions as previously des- cribed. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at pp. 14187-8, Ex. 1912, 1913 at pp. 14192-3)	
Sec 3,4(a) 5(a)&12.	 (d) <u>Haiphong Road Camp.</u> Same conditions as previously described. In January 1943 there were approx, 370 civilians interned in this camp and classified as POW by the Japs. Food totally insufficient. Accommodation overcrowded. No beds, bedding and practically no equipment provided by the Japs. Many men developed beri beri and other ailments due to malnutrition. (Ex. 1898 at p. 14157 and Ex. 1893-4 at pp.14165-6) 	
Sec 3,5(a)	(e) <u>Camp "C" Yangchow</u> . All internees, old and young, men and women, were transported to this camp in Spring of 1943 under ex- tremely severe circumstances. Food was short, medical supplies almost non-existent. (Ex. 1893 at v. 14165)	
Sec 3,5(a)	(f) Pootung Internment Camp. The camp was in a military zone. Sanitary and toilet arrangements unsatisfactory and primitive. Roofs leaked, bugs and vermin abounded. Accommodation in old warehouse un- satisfactory, and inadequate. No clothing provided. Food, at first sufficient, began to decrease. Medicines and equipment difficult to get - the Japanese supplied none at all. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)	
Sec 2(a),3, 5(a),8(e)	(g) <u>Kiang Wan Prison Camp</u> . Food insufficient and the work very hard with the result that several POW died from malnutrition. A great deal of food was stolen from the POW kitchen by the Japs. No stoves, no fuel for fires. Latrine facilities and water supply inadequate. Only a small amount of clothing issued by Japs. No attempt made to provide medical care. Red Cross packages were withheld from the POW until about May 1945. Frisoners forced to do war work. (Ex. 1907 at p. 14189, Fx. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195.	

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47. Subject.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (c) above. Instructions of accused UMEZU to Kwantung Army to send medical and hygiene personnel to Mukden to restore physique of P.O.W. - date Feb 43. General health of P.O.W. bad. (Ex. 3113 & 3114 at pp. 27815-7)

7. Formosa

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1,4(a) &(b)

- (a) <u>23 Jan. 1943</u>: At Kinkaseki, because they had not had identification photos taken, 15 sick POW were lined up in the pouring rain, made to do PT and beaten. Two died as a result, (Ex. 1630 at p. 13210.)
- (b) <u>28 Jan. 1943</u>: At Kinkaseki, 7 men in the dysentery ward were caught playing cards and sentenced to be handcuffed together for 3 days. One who was seriously ill died 3 weeks later. (Ex. 1630 at p. 13210)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Karenko POW Camp. Conditions as previously described. Orgies of beatings continued, some of them continuing up to 10 days and nights, Latrines were in a disgusting condition in spice of repeated protests, Protests against beatings only resulted to an epidemic of ex-treme brutality throughout the camp. Beatings were given by officers as well as guards. High ranking military, judicial, and diplomatic personnel were severely ill-treated by Japanese soldiers for alleged offences or none at all, and were all forced to salute Japanese soldiers and civilians; officers compelled to do heavy manual work. No clothing whatever issued. Food continued to be inadequate and prisoners lost weight steadily; they were not allowed to buy extra food. In February 1943 POW were forced, under duress, to sign a non-escape and good-behaviour form. Several Red Cross representatives were imprisoned in this camp and treated as ordinary prisoners. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208, Blackburn pp. 11542-53)

(b) Kinkaseki POW Camp

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (d)&(e)3,4(a) 5(a)

Conditions continued as before but from January 1943 the treatment of the POW became more brutal and savage, as a result of 3 men complaining of beatings. At the end of the day those whom the Jap and Formosan foreman con-

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Sec 1,4(a)& (b)

Sec 1,2(b)(d) &(e),3,4(a) 5(a)&(d),6(c)

48.

Subject. sidered had not done chough work were beaten with hammers until unconscious. Many deaths were caused through the brutal and innuman treatment. By May 1943, less than 50 per cent were fit to walk to the mine and on one occasion 90 per cent of the sick were forced to work because of an inspection by the C-in-C. In March 1943, the General from the Prisoner of War Information Bureau visited Kinaseki Camp, but no prisoner allowed to speak to him. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp. 13210-25)

8. Indo-China

Nil.

9. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Events.

Nil.

(2) POW and other camps.

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)&(e), 3,4(a),5(a)

(a) POW Camp:- Conditions generally the same as those previously described except that coolie huts were made available as a hospital - no medical supplies or drugs were provided.
Only one rest day for working party every five weeks. (Ex.1624.1625 at np. 13202-3)

Sec 1 & 12

(b) <u>Coolig Camp</u>:- Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1625 at pp. 13203)

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1,2(a) (b)(c)(d)& (e)3,5(a)& (d)&d(e) (a) Shamshuipo POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. A certain number of huis in very bid repair were set aside as a hispital. There were no beds, no windows or doors, but later the Red Cross supplied the money to put in windows and doors, The food was very bad and it went from bad to worse. The Japanese medical authorities supplied no serum, but a Japanese interpreter brought some into carp thereby saving many lives. Consequently the interpreter was removed from the camp to the Bowen Road Hospital as the Japs considered he was treating the prisoners too humanchy. He was later imprisoned for helving the prisoners at the hospital. and not released until the British forces came.

Subject.

The prisoners on working parties were called at 4 in the morning though they did not start work until 9 a.m.; the intervening hours were spent in counting them out and getting them transported to the place of work. They returned at about 7 at night. The Japanese pilfered Red Cross supplies. (Barnett at pp. 13137-43, Ex. 1603 at p. 13177 and Ex 1605 at p. 13180)

(b) <u>Argyle Street POW Camp</u>. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

49.

(c) Bowen Road Military Hospital. Same conditions as previously described. (Barnett at p. 13134-7 and Ex. 1608 at p. 13183)

11. <u>Japan</u>.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1,4(a)

Sec 3 &5(a)

Sec 1,3,4(a) (b)(c)&5(a)

> (a) <u>7 May 1943</u>: At Hakodate No. 1 Camp, a Dutch POW died after being confined in the guardhouse for several days, accused of theft. He was taken out and beaten with fists, sticks and belts every few hours and was not allowed food or medical attention. Eventually he died as a result of this ill-treatment. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>.

Sec 3&5(a)

Sec 1&4(a)

Sec 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c) 5(a)&8(e)

- (a) <u>Moji Hospital</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)
- (b) <u>Ofuna Naval Prison</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)
- (c) <u>HQ Prison Camp. Osaka</u>: Same conditions as previously described. Practically no medicine, medical or surgical facilities provided by the Japanese. In March 1943, 40 cases of medicine and medical supplies were received and were supposed to serve the 20 camps in the area. The Japanese allowed nothing more than a small trickle to go out to other camps. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)
 - (d) <u>Motovama POW Camp</u>: Same conditions as previously described. In the spring of 1943 protests were made to a Red Cross representative on working conditions, and he promised to make a report to Geneva, but no improvement resulted. The rate of sickness at

3,4(2)/(() &(d)

nutrition. No medical supplies.

Sec 2(c)(d) &5(a)

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Subject.

- (b) Argyle Street POW Camp. Same conditions as previously des-cribed. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)
- (c) Bowen Road Military Hospital. Same conditions as previously des-cribed. (Barnett at p. 13134-7 and Ex. 1608 at p. 13183)

11. Japan.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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(2) POW and Internment Camps.

- (a) Moji Hospital: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)
- (b) Ofuna Naval Prison: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)
- (c) <u>HQ Prison Camp. Osaka</u>: Same conditions as previously described. Practically no medicine, medical or surgical facilities provided by the Japanese. In March 1943, 40 cases of medicine and medical supplies were received and were supposed to serve the 20 camps in the area. The Japanese allowed nothing more than a small trickle to go out to other camps. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)
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Sec 3 &5(a)

Sec 1,3,4(a) (b)(c)&5(a)

Sec 1,4(a)

- Sec 3&5(a)
- Sec 1&4(a)

Sec 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c) 5(a)&8(e)

Sec 2(c)(d)&5(a)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (d)(c)3, 4(a)5(a)& (d)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (d)(e),3, 5(a)&(d)

Sec 2(b)(e)3 &5(a)

Sec 1,3,4(a) (c)5(a) &8(c)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)&(e) 3,4(a)5(a) &(d)

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<u>Subject</u>

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this time was increasing due to long hours, arduous work and bad conditions. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)

(e) <u>Camp D1. Yokohama</u>: Conditions as proviously described. In January 1943 more than 50 per cent of the 500 POW there had dysentery and malaria. Food was at all times inadequate and in the summer of 1943 the already meagre rations were reduced by about half; as a result bori beri became prevalent and practically everyone suffered from malnutrition. Prisoners continued to be employed at shipyards; sick men forced to work and in the first three or four months of the year 45 men died from pneumonia and malnutrition. With adequate medical supplies, proper food, clothing and medical treatment, these deaths could have been avoided. Beatings, frequent-ly administered to prisoners, including the sick who were sometimes dragged from their bunks for the purpose. One American who was ill and had been beaten by the guards, died about two days later. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246 and Ex. 1948 at p. 14253)

- (f) <u>Umeda Bunsho POW Camp, Osaka:</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946) Brutal treatment together with lack of medical supplies increased the death rate of prisoners. Within four months about 25 per cent of the original 458 prisoners had died due to starvation, exposure and diseases resulting from malnutrition and brutal treatment. (Ex. 1947 at p. 14252)
- (g) <u>Camp 4, Fukuoka</u>: Same conditions as previously described, (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)
 - (h) <u>Camp 5D, Kawasaki</u>: Same conditions as previously described. Numerous beatings with sticks, clubs and steel rods, mostly without cause and many until the victim became unconscious. Prisoners were often burned on different parts of the body with small pieces of burning punk under the guise of giving medical care. Collective punishment. (Ex.1926 at p. 14223 and Fx.1952 at p. 1425⁸)
 - (1) <u>Hakodate No. 1 POW Comp</u>: Conditions very severe. Food very short and unsuitable. All prisoners suffered from beri beri and other forms of malnutrition. No medical supplies. The

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Sec 1,2(b)(d) &(e)3,4,(a) &5(a)&(d)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (d)&(e) 3,4(a) Japanese in charge of hospital and sick parades, though not a modical man, compelled sick to work in winter weather on heavy outside work at the Muroran Steel Works, which produced steel for war purposes and which was exposed to air attack. Working hours were from daylight to dark with only one day off in 14. Brutal beatings a common occurrence. The Japanese kitchen guard took much of the prisoners' food and sold it to Japanese civilians. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

- (j) <u>Kobe Camp No. 3</u>: During the winter at one time 157 out of 500 prisoners were sick. The sick were forced to work and men often collapsed on the job. There were about 35 deaths from pneumonia and malnutrition. Medical supplies were very poor. Beatings numerous and severe. Diarrhoea and dysentery were not considered reasons for not working. (Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)
- (k) Orio POW Camp: Most of the 300 or 400 British and Australians sent to this camp in May 1943 were suffering from dysentery and beri beri. Food inadequate and diseases due to malnutrition were prevalent. On arrival prisoners were forced to run around a nearby village in front of the Japanese people. Those who collapsed were beaten. Prisoners worked in the coal mines where conditions were very bad and dangerous. Many of the sick were forced to work in the mines. Beatings numerous. (Ex. 1944 at p. 14248)

<u>DEFENCE EVIDENCE</u> - re (b) and (h) above - from Fob. 43 medical research carried out on P.O.W. in Tokyo Area Camps - generally speaking P.O.W. undernourished and many suffering from diseases - as a result efforts made to cure and check spread of deseases. (Ex. 3110-2 at pp. 27809-14)

12. <u>Java</u>.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1,4(a) and 12. (a) March, 1943: A prisoner was mercilessly flogged and kicked for denying that he had spoken, at the Japanese military Court of Justice, Batavia.
He was carried out of the cell and died an hour later. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681

51.

Indictment Ber. to Appendix "9"

52.

(Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

(b) March, 1943: Kuipers died in hospital

included constant flogging with a

after undergoing fortures by the Kempeitai at Sourabaya. His tortures

rubber rod and the water torture, which lasted for three days at a stretch.

Subject.

Sec 1, 4(a)

Sec 1,4(e) and 12. (c) <u>April, 1943</u>: Three Dutchmen were tried but given no opportunity to give their defence and were condemned to death by the Court of Justice, Batavia and were executed at Antjol by beheading. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

- Sec 1 & 12
- (d) February, 1943. The Kempeitzi at Bultenzorg arrested and tortured leading members of the underground organisation. The tortures included hanging, kidney beating, the water test and electricity. The tortures of the various people were continued for some time. There were 16 executions by beheading. (Exs. 1749, 1750 at pp. 13682-4)

Jaar Markt Comp: Accommodation leaky grass huts with mud floors. Sanita-

tion system merely holes in ground. Food inadequate. Disease prevalent. No medical supplies. POW were brutally beaten and the practice of

prisoners were forced to load hombs, petrol and light armoured vehicles on to ships marked with the Red Cross. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

making prisoners beat each other was adopted. In.March, 1043,

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps.</u>

Sec 1,2(a) 3, 4(a)5(a) & 14.

- Sec 1,3,4(a) & 5(a)
- (b) LOG Camp Bandoeng: Conditions previously described continued. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)
- Sec 1.
- (c) <u>Court of Justice, Batavia</u>: Prisoners awaiting trial were confined in cells in which they had to sit upright except for one hour a day when they were taken out and made to run 6 kilometres. Those who didn't keep up were flogged. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)
- 13. <u>New Britain.</u>

(a)

(a)

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

p. 14112)

- Sec 1,4(a) (b)5(a) and 10.
- Sec 1,4(a)(b) 5(a) & 10.
- at p. 14112)
 (b) January 29th: At Rabaul 10 Chinese were killed by the Japanese because they had no strength to work. (Ex. 1856 at

January 25th: Two Chinese were killed by the Japanese at Rabaul because

they were too sick to work. (Ex. 1855

Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"		53.
		Subject;
Sec 1,4(r)(b) 5(r) & 10.	(c)	February 4: Six Chinese were shot and killed by the Japanese because they were too ill to work. This happened at Rabaul. (Ex. 1857 at p. 14113)
Sec 1, 4(a) (b) 5(a) & 10.	(d)	March 3: At Rabaul, 24 sick Chinese POW were taken from their quarters, forced into a grave and shot. On March 11th, the other batch of sick Chinese were killed in the same way. (Ex. 1858 at p. 14114)
Sec 1,4(a)(b) 5(a) & 10.	(e)	April 3: 11 Sick Chinese POWs were executed with sabre at Kokopo because they were too ill to work. (Exs. 1859, 1°60 at pp. 14116-7)
Sec 1 and 12.	(f)	April: Because they were suspected of having a radio set in the house, a Mrs. Lei Gitsai Kunyang aged 59, was severely beaten by the Japs. Fer six sons were beaten, and one was beheaded. This occurred at Rabaul. (Ex. 1864 at p. 14120)

Exclusion of

Indictment Ref. In App. "D".

5A. Subject.

14. New Guinea.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4 (a)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) & (d)

Sec 1, 2(c), 3, 4(a), 5(a) and (d)

- (a) At Salamaua a Flight Lieutenant, was executed by decapitation, after being interrogated for some days. (Ex. 1836B at p. 14075)
- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) Wewak: For two days following the arrival of the POWs from Singapore there was no shelter, clothing or food of any kind. When the officers renorted the lack of food, they were beaten. The men had to build their own huts out of jungle plants. After a week men began dying of fever, dysentery, beri beri and several other diseases. The Camp was split up and those who remained in this camp were sick, with no arrangement for rations or medicine. (Ex. 1837 at p. 14080)
 - (b) <u>But</u>: POWs received rations but no food was given to the sick POWs. The POWs had to work continuously for eight days without any relief, Five or six men died every day. POWs were only relieved of fatigues when they could not walk and this would be one or two days before they died. If the officers complained they would be brutally beaten. (Ex. 1837 at n. 14080)

15. Singapore and Malaya.

- (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
 - (a) <u>13 Feb. 1943</u>: Farter, a prisoner at Outran Road Gaol who was suffering from beri beri and dysenter died as a result of beatings. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)
- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

Former conditions - overcrowding and underfeeding - continued. (Wilde 5359, 5695. Ex. 1521 at p. 12945)

(b) <u>Changi POW Camp</u> Food insufficient. Men continued to lose weight. Defiiciency diseases prevalent. Greater part of the food grown by prisoners was seized by Japanese. Medical supplies totally inadequate. Neither boots nor facilities to repair worn out boots provided. No clothing nor hats issued. Working parties engaged in aerodrome construction worked long hours and were brutally treated. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)

Sec 1, 4(f)

Sec 3.

Sec 1, 2(a) (c) (d) & (e), 3, 4(a) & 5 (a)

THE CALL THE

Indictment Ref. in Apn. "D"		55. Subject.
Sec 5 (a)	(c)	Roberts Parracks: Pood improved dur- ing this meriod for the purrose of building up men who left for Purma. Thailand, Porneo and Japan from Jan. 1943 to May 1943. Medical sumplies still inadequate. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)
Sec 1, 3, 4(c) (f) & 5 (a)	(ð)	Outram Road Gaol. Conditions continued as previously described. (Fx.1513 at p. 12914)
	16. <u>s</u> o <u>1</u>	omon Islands.
	(1) <u>I</u>	Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a)	(a)	May: At Buin whilst engaged in road making, a POW became sick. He was tied with his thumbs behind his back and pulled up with a block and tackle attached to his thumbs until he was off the ground. He died in 20 mins. (Ex. 1877 at p. 14133)
		Soon after another Chinese, sick with fever, made a noise when Allied planes came over. The Japanese ordered the Chinese to dig a hole and the sick man was buried alive. (Fx 1877 at p.14133)
Sec 1 & 4 (a)	(b)	May: Near Buin a white man dressed in overalls like a pilot would wear, was sitting on the ground with a drum of boiling water alongside him. Fach Japanese emotied a tin of boilg water over him. (Ex. 1877 at p. 14133)
Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a)	(c)	May: A Chinese had been sick for four or five days and unable to work. The Japanese tried to force him to work. He was given the water treatment and died within a few minutes. This occurred near Kahili. (Ex. 1877 at n. 1413)
Sec 1, 2(a) (b) 3, 5(a) & 10.	(ð)	Jan to June 43 - Bellale Island - 527 white POWs mostly sick and in poor physical condition were brought to the island - one tried to escene but was recaptured and executed without trial - remainder were put to work on aerodrome construction - a large number of deaths occurred from sickness - plans were drawn up for slaughter of POW in the event of an allied landing - in April or June 43 an Allied landing was ex- pected and in accordance with plan the 90 or 100 surviving POW were bayonetted to death. (Fx. 1878, 1879 at pp. 14137-40)
Sec 1 & 12	(e)	March 43 - NARU ISLAND - As a reprisal for 1st. Allied bombing raid 5 white civilians word executed. (Fx. 1881, 1882 at pp. 14147-9)
Sec 1 & 12	(f)	On Ocean Island 3 natives were beheaded without trial for steeling. Three others were made to race to an clec- trified fonce and were electrocyted on touching it. (Ex,1883 at p. 14150)

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Indiatment Ref. in App. "p"

17. <u>Sumatra</u> (1)

Sec 1 & 10.

Princinal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) May: At Lawo Secale Comp, Indonesian POWs were told by the Jananese Commander that they would soon have to enlist in the Japanese Army. On May 20, a Japan-ese Officer and a Vempei Tai officer arrived at the camp. The PO's were told that they had five minutes to decide whether they would enlist in the Japan-ese Army. Those who refused to enlist wore taken to Fota Tianc. The mon were bound hand and foot and mullically shown to the perulation. They were ex-ecuted on May 29th, with the population watching. (Fr. 1771 at n. 13791)

1.

DEFENCE FVIDENCE - Members of Imperial guard Division and Ath Division instructed to behave benevolently to enemy who submitted. (Witness ICHINOPE p. 27431-27433; Ex. 3060 p. 27420-30)

- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) Irenc Lines Camp Palembang.

Same as previously described. (Bullwinkel 13465).

- (b) Pelembang Camp: /ccommodated in schools in Slum area - inadequate sehitation - 6 seats to 600 POW - no bedding or mesouito nets - malaria infested area - hospital consisted of attap huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25 percent to 60 percent - food inadequate 500-700 gramms of rice - all prisoners including officers had to work - nonworkers and sick on half rations -POW ongaged on military projects such as construction of airstrins and anti aircraft battery and searchlight sitesheavy manual labour 7 hours a day in tronical sun - half day boliday per werk but it had to be utilized for digging graves etc - sick had to work to fill guote - POW besten to make them work harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men resulted in their being beaten - FOW beaten into unconsciousness - punishment administered without trial and consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small cages - mass punishment for individual offences. (Ringer 13557, 13586)
- Padang Comp & Medan Camp: Except for accommodation conditions similar to (c) Pelembang. (Ringer 13557-13586)

Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (c) (d) (e), 3, 4 5(a) 4(a)

Sec 3 & 5 (a)

56.

Indictment Ref. in App. "D"

57.

17. Sumatra (continued)

Sec 1 & 12

- (d) <u>TANDJONG BALAI CAMP</u> Women internees compelled to sweep village streets subjected to beatings and corporal punishment - most punished by being deprived of fcod (Witness LEFNFFTR p. 13751-2)
 - DUFENCE EVIDENCE re para (d) above -TANDJONG BALAI Camp was the only one under administration of witness visited camp frequently - never heard of matters complained of in pera. (d) - food greater in quantity than that supplied to local inhebitants - European style barracks internees allowed recreation. (Witness KOSHI p. 27655-27679)
- 18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
 - (a) At Ossiv Japanese best and tortured natives and half castes and killed native crief to compel them to disclose information about Australian forces. (Ex. 1788 at p. 13834)
 - (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>.
 - (a) <u>Blom Camp and Flores Island</u>.

No dwellings were provided in the first month and the sick had to stay out in the open sir. Seritery con-Food the inditions were appalling. sufficient and the health of the prisoners deteriorated. Medical supplies were totally incleanate and during many serious malaria epidemics the lack of ouinine invariably crused death. Food was totally inedequate + the Japanese only supplied rice and maloe. The supply of milk by the Roman Catholic Mission for the seriously ill patients was forbidden and the purchase of special food for the sick was very much thwarted by the Korean Cuards who themselves bought and stole these articles. Of 2,079 POWs (Dutch) 211 died within a year. Discipline was harsh, with corporal punishments which on occasions caused death. POWs who were sick with malaria and dysentery were sent out to the scrodrome to work. Sick POWs returning from their duty, and some beri beri patients, were beat-en with a rifle butt. In the seriously ill patients hut, one patient was kicked on the head, because he did not "lay at attention." (Ex. 1785 at p. 13826)

19. Wake Island, Kwajalejn and Chichi Jima.

Nil.

Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (d) (e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) & (d)

Sec 1 & 12

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DIVISION 4.

Indictment Ref. to Appendix 'D'

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1,3,4(a)

8 5(2)

Subject.

1. Ambon Island Group.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1 July 1943 TO 31 DECEMBER 1943.

- (a) July 43. 5 Austrelian POW and 19 Amboncse men and women were executed. (Ex. 1824 at p. 14054)
- (b) <u>21 Sept. 43</u>. When an American E-24 was shot down over KAI Islands the Japs took off all the crew except the navigator who was pinned down on the flight deck. He was dead the next day. Remainder were taken to Ambon where they were confined in two tiny mosquito infested. non-ventilated cells without bedding or blankets. Although some of the crew were suffering broken limbs and ribs they received no medical treatment. Some of the crew were consisted of an inadequate quantity of rice and very little water. Some of the crew confined under these conditions for 68 days. (Ex. 1830 at r. 14063)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) <u>Tan "oev Barracks</u>.

Accommodation, discipline and work were as described in the previous period except that POW were becoming physically weaker and less able to do their work. Certain POW had to swim 200-250 yards out to a small ship and float timber ashore. One on account of physical condition was drowned. Food had dropped to 10 oz. rice daily with a little fish or most. Beri beri, tropical ulcers and melnutrition increasing but only most inadequate medical supplies available. POW engaged on unloading ships found that bombs and ammunition were being unload-'ed from a hospital ship. Mail for prisoners received in Dec. 43 was withheld. (VAN NOOTEN pp. 13945-00 & 14023)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re (a) - Ship referred to RIO DE JANEIRO MARU called at Ambon but never had Bed Cross sign. (Ex. 3061 at pp. 27317-27323)

(b) <u>Harockoe Island POW Camp</u>.

Conditions similar to those previsously described except that buildings started to collapse and as a result POW were allowed to use sick parties to build more suitable accommodation than before and to put in gardens. Malaria was increasing but POW were refused permission

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(e), 3,4(e),5(a), 8(e) & 14.

Sec. 1,2(e)(b)(c) (e),3 & 5(e) 58.

DIVISION 4.

Indictment Ref. to Appendix 'D'

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a)

Subject.

- 7. Ambon Island Group.
 - (1) Principel Atrocities and Incidents.

1 July 1943 TO 31 DECEMBER 1943.

- (a) <u>July 43</u>. 5 Austrelian POW and 19 Ambonese men and women were executed. (Ex. 1824 at p. 14054)
 - (b) <u>21 Sept. 43</u>. When an American E-24 was shot down over KAI Islands the Japs took off all the crew except the navigator who was pinned down on the flight deck. He was deed the next day. Remainder were taken to Ambon where they were confined in two tiny mosquito infested, non-ventilated cells without hedding or blankets. Although some of the crew were suffering broken limbs and ribs they received no medical treatment. Some of the crew were consistently interrogated and besten. Daily ration consisted of an inadequate quantity of rice and very little water. Some of the crew confined under these conditions for 68 days. (Ex. 1830 at n. 14063)
 - (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) <u>Tan Toey Barracks</u>.

Accommodation, discipline and work were as described in the previous period except that POW were becoming physically weaker and less able to do their work. Certain POW had to swim 200-250 yards out to a small ship and float timber ashore. One on account of physical condition was drowned. Food had dropped to 10 oz. rice daily with a little fish or meat. Beri beri, tropical ulcers and malnutrition increasing but only most inadequate medical supplies available. POW engaged on unleading ships found that bombs and ammunition were being unload-'ed from a hospital ship. Mail for prisoners received in Dec. 43 was withheld. (VAN NOOTEN pp. 13945-00 & 14023)

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Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(e), 3,4(e),5(a), 8(e) & 14.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (e),3 & 5(a)

THE REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.

58.

(b) <u>Parockoe Island PO" Comp. (continued)</u>

to carry out anti-malaria precoutions. Clothing and footwear were worn out but only a small and inadequate replacement of clothing was received. Very few of the prisoners had army footwear but they had to work on coral surfaces. POW rose at 6 e.m. and carried on work until dark. Many POW died. 600 very sick returned to Java in Nov. 43. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

(c) Liang POW Camp.

Conditions similar to those previsously described. (Ex. 1827 et p. 14059)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

August 43. Nicober - coolie working for Japanese on road maintenance died as a result of being beaten. (Ex. 1622 at p. 13200)

(2) POW and Internment Comps.

Nil.

3. Borneo.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

- (a) <u>24 July 43</u>. At Sendakan M.P. H.C., an Australian officer over a period of 3 months was frequently flogged with a whip and tortured; medical aid was refused him. His ration was 5 oz. of rice and a small piece of rock salt or a dried fish head a day. This was done to make him disclose information about a wireless set. (Ex. 1660 at p. 13332)
- (b) <u>About Aug. 43</u>. At Sandakan, after being tied up and interrogated for 8[±]/₂ hours, W/O Sticpewich was put in a cape with 4 others for 4 nights and 3 days and received no blankets or mosouito curtains. (Stiepewich p.1335°)
 - (c) Oct. 43. At Fondiermasin, 5 women were executed. Other civilians were taken away and disappeared. (Ex. 1695 at p. 13512)
 - (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) Tarakan Camp.

Conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1686 at n. 13405)

(b) Baliknapan Camp.

Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 16°1 at p. 135C4)

Sec. 1,2(n)(b)(c)(d)(e), 3&5(a)

Sec. 12

Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a)

Sec. 1,3,4(n)(f)

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1, 2(a)(d)(e), 3, 5(n)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(n)& 5(n)

	60.
Indictment Ref. to Appendix 'D'	Subject.
	3. <u>Borneo</u> . (continued)
	(c) Kuching Comp.
Sec. 1,2(n)(b)(d) (e),3,4(n)(c) & 5(n)	Conditions as previously described. In Kuching Geol prisoners avaiting trial were forced to sit at attention from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and were not allowed to talk to one another. The food was insufficient, consisting of 8 oz. of rice and 2 spoonsful of voge- tables daily. The cells were alive with bugs and lice. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410, Ex. 1673. 1674 at pp. 13446-7)
Sec. 1.2(d). 3.	(d) <u>Kuele Belat Camp</u> .
Sec. 1,2(d), 3, 5(c) & (d)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex.1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)
	(e) <u>Sendakan Cemp</u> .
Sec. 1,2(p)(b)(c) (d)(e), 3, 4(n)(c)(f), & 5(n)	Conditions as previously described. From July 1942 to July 1943, about 30 men died from melnutrition diseases and dysentery. (Ex. 1666,1667,1668 at pp. 13404-24 and STICPEWICH pp. 13355-7)
	4. Eurme and Siem,
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 1 & 4(p)	 (a) Sept. 43. 7 British officers and one W70 brought into Kanburi Camp and beaten into unrecognizable masses, two of them being beaten to death. (Ex. 1570 at p. 13078)
Sec. 12	(b) <u>Sept, 43</u> . 30 Kilo Camp - Burmeso beaten almost to death and then executed by shooting, (Fr. 1536 at p. 12965)
	<pre>(c) <u>Dec. 43</u>, "ilde at request of Kempei Tai at KANCHAWBURI gave a written account of sufferings of "F" Force - K.T. sold it would be sent to Bangkok and then to Tokyo. ("ilde p.5485)</pre>
	(2) POW and Internment Camps.
	(a) 80 Kilo Camp,
Sec. 3 & 5(a)	Retween 30 July 43 and 30 Aug. 43, 300 sick Australian, American and Dutch FOW in filthy leaky attap huts. These sick man were continually drenabed by

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sick Australian, American and Dutch FOW in filthy leaky attap huts. These sick men were continually drenched by the rain. They received only a small quantity of rice as their only ration on the basis that as they couldn't work they were sent to the camp to die. Only medical supplies were those procured by harter. From 2 to 6 died defly: (Fx, 1962 at p. 13057)

Sec. 1 & 5(n)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e), 3 & 5(c)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)

Sec. 2(a) (b) &5(a)

Sec. 3 & 5(a)

Sec. 1,2(n)(h)(c) & (e),5(n) & (d) 61.

Subject.

(b) <u>105 Kilo Comp</u>.

Between July and Dec. 43 same conditions as previously described. 158 deaths took place in a comp strength of 2000-2500. (Ex. 1563 at p. 13058)

(c) Kinsioke No. 1 Jungle Comp.

Up to 20 July 43 similar conditions to those previously described continued -POW suffered from malaria, dysentery, cholera and malnutrition. There were practically no medical supplies. Of 730 POW 48 died and 400 were evacuated on account of sickness. POW on work parties were beaten by railway angineers. Many suffered from foot rot and had to crawl back to camp at night but were not allowed to stop working. Clothes of POW were in rags and they had no footwear. (Ex. 1565 at p.13060)

(d) Kinsiok Comp.

20-23rd July 43 - POW worked from daylight to dark to get rollway line finished - sick were driven out of hospital by punching and beatings and compelled to work - dysentery and cholera raging - 7 deaths from latter in 3 days - camp was a sea of mud. (Fx. 1565 at p. 13060)

(c) <u>Kluanklai Camp</u>.

24 July 43 - malaria, bari bari and malnutrition but food improved - had to construct own camp but after some weeks in rain succeeded in doing this sick men were forced to work - work was of an unnecessarily dangerous nature and 6 POW were killed in a landslide. Fad 1000 men in July but only 98 left in December, majority having had to be concusted owing to sickness. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

(f) Chungkei Sick Comp.

18 May 1943 to Jan, 1944 - Average strength 8000 POW who had been sent down from reilways through sickness -1400 died from iniuries received at work, 111-treatment by suards, tropical vicer, beri beri and pellagra. <u>Medical supplies</u> nil. <u>Pandages</u> - six 2" bandages per month to dress 2000 tropical vicers. No medical instruments - surgery done with a carving knife and a hacksaw. (Ex. 1566 at p. 13070)

(g) <u>Sungkrai Camp</u>. Conditions similar to those previously described prevailed up to 12 Sept. 1943, (Ex. 1569 at p.13074)

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Sec. 12.

Sec. 12

Sec. 12

Sec. 12

Sec. 1,3,4(p) & 5(p)

Sec. 1,3,&5(a)

62.

Subject.

(h) Unper Koncuite Comp.

Coolie camp - Oct. 1943 - strength 2500-2750, sick 1200 daily, deaths 382. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

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(i) Niki Bridge Puilding Comp.

1500-2000 coolies died in 6 months. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

(j) Wanyei Hospital Camp.

Average coolie patients 1500, maximum 3000 in Sept. 1943 - camp grossly overcrowded, patients had to lie in open. Patients frequently ill-treated. 600-700 died in Sept. 1943. 4000 died here in a year. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

(k) Kinsavoke Hospitel -

Consisted of tents with bare ground as floor, When it was thought patients would not recover they were put in attap lean-tos without food or water or medical supplies. Hospital in charge of 2nd class Jap. private. 2000 deaths in 15 months. Coolic patients. (Ex. 1575 at p. 13087)

(1) <u>Kilo 55</u>.

Hospital was an abandoned working comp and consisted of eight leaky bemboo attap huts - no latrine facilities so they had to be dug alongside buts patients suffering from ulcars, dysentery, malaria and malnutrition discases - drugs, food and medical couloment grossly inadequate - surgery had to be performed with knife, 2 pairs of artery forceps and a corpenter's sew. 120 leg emputations had to be performed in a 6 ft. x 8 ft. bemboo lean-to daily beatings administered to patients by Japanese - 330 died out of 1600 in six months - deaths could have been avoided by adequate feeding and drugs protests made unavailingly to Jap HQ at Thambuyzat - Jap, guards were strong and healthy. (Contes p.11414-11433)

(m) <u>Kilo 50 Comp</u>,

Conditions worse than at Kilo 55 - as a result of cholers on march from Siam 700 out of 1800 members of H and F Forces died within 2 or 3 months, (Coates p.11429). Japs were much better fed. (Coates p. 11,478)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e), 3 & 5(a)

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1 * (5(a)

- Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e),3, 4(a)(c),5(a) (d) & 8(e)
- Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b), 5(a) & 12

Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a)

Sec. 1 * 12

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Subject.

(n) Kilo 60 Camp.

By Dec. 43 of 800 odd men in William's Force over 200 had died of cholers and other diseases. Grossly inadequate medical sumplies. POW had little clothing and were always wet - hours of work were long - 6 a.m. to midnight seven days a week. FON were dying of exhaustion; several were found dead in their huts each morning until Oct.43. POW were beaten with hembons, rifle butts and hammers to make them work faster. ("illiams p. 1303)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - Witness was told by WAMADA, Chief P.O.". Admin. Dept. in July 43 that he had given instructions that treatment of POW be improved on Burma Thailand Ry. which he had just inspected. (Witness INADA P. 27439-41)

- 5. The Celebes and Furrounding Islands.
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
 - (a) Sept. 43. At Foelic, Felmaheirs. one netive was beheaded and another bayon-etted to death by the Japanese, both without trial. (Ex. 1815 at p. 13926)
 - (b) <u>1 Oct. 43</u>. At Fomala, Celebes. a seriously wounded Australian flier was operated on and his leg amputated without anaesthetic; he was then placed on a stretcher in the middle of the road in the rain for the night; he died within a few hours. (Ez. 1807 at p. 13916)
 - (2) POM and Internment Camp.
 - (a) Macassar POW Camp.

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp.13866-7)

(b) <u>"eling Internment Comp, Menado.</u>

Same conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1810 at p. 1392C)

(c) Military Prison, Menado.

Overcrowded conditions. Sick man not given food for 2 or 3 days. Prisoners died from dysentery, beri beri and starvation. Beatings a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1813 at p. 13923)

(d) Aermededi Women's Internment Cemr, Menado.

Food insufficient, beri beri remnant - 28 of approximately 340 died of it. The sick were not allowed to go to hosritel

64.

Subject.

except in the case of 2 women who both died there. Medical supplies very poor. Malaria was prevalent. There were no visits from Red Cross representatives. The water supply was very poor - no running water and water had to be carried in buckets by the women. They also buried the dead after disging the graves and also dug the latrines. Medical supplies insufficient. Severe beatings occurred regularly. When internees were found outside the compound, looking for food, they were whipped or beaten un, and cuite often forced to stand in the sum for long hours. (Ex. 1812 at p. 13922)

(e) Kockku Cemp. Halmabeiras.

Medical supplies and treatment withheld, even during dysentery evidemics. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

12 Nov. 43. At Yochow, a centured American sirman upon refusing to give any information was beaten, given the water treatment, handcuffed and paraded through the village for public ridicule. (Ex. 1902 at p. 14184)

- (2) POT and Internment Comps.
- (a) Bridge House, Shanshai.

Same conditions as previously desscribed. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

(b) <u>Mukden Prison Camp</u>.

Some conditions as proviously desscribed. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at pp. 14187-8 and Fx. 1912, 1913 at pp. 14192-3)

(c) Haiphong Poad Camp.

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1888 at p. 14153 and Ex. 1893, 1894 at pp. 14165-6)

(d) Camp "C" Yangchow.

Same conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1893 at p. 14165)

(c) Pootung Internment Camp.

Same conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)

Sec. 5(a)

Sec. 1,3,5(a), 8(a) & 12

Sec. 1, 4(a) & 6

Sec. 2(e),3,5(e), 8(d) 2 (e)

Sec. 3,4(a),5(a), & 12.

Sec. 3 2 5(a)

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Sec. 3,5(a)

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Subject.

(f) Kiang Wan Prison Camp.

Sec. 2(a),3,5(a) S & 8(e) c

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1907 at p. 14188, Ex.1009 at p. 14190 and Tx. 1915 at p. 14195)

<u>D'FUNCE EVIDENCE</u> - re para. (b) MUKDEN -Red Cross inspection 11 Nov. 43 hygiene& sanitation rood - 154 deaths in 1 yearfood & clothing adequate - general conditions satisfactory. (Ex. 3096 & 3136 at p. 27679 & 27917)

7. FORMOSA.

(1) <u>Principal Atrocitics and Incidents</u>.

Nil.

- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
- (a) <u>Karenko POW Camp</u>.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

(b) <u>Kinkaseki POW Camp</u>.

Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp. 13210-24) Until April 1944 no medical orderlies were allowed in the mine and the injured men remained in the mine, their broken limbs and wounds unattended, until the work party returned to the camp. (Ex. 1631 at pp 13224)

(c) Shirikawa POV Camp.

En route to this camp in June 1043 prisoners were in open trucks and at every level crossing and station the train slowed down and proceeded amidst the laughs and jeers of the civilian nopulation including schoolchildren. Food inadequate and insufficient. Peat-ings a common occurrence - high ranking officers beaten. Sanitation particularly bad and unhygionic - frequent complaints about the sanitation resulted in American and Pritish colonels having to empty latrines with open buckets. Officers compelled to do heavy work. Officers frequently placed in solitary confirement for trivial offences without trial. (Brig.Flackburn p. 11555-7)

8. French Indo China.

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Sec. 1,2(b)(d) (e),3,4(a), 5(a)(d), ^p 6(c)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (e),3,4(a) & 5(a)

Sec. 1,3,4(a), 6(h)

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Sec. 1 & 12

66.

Subject.

- 9. <u>Heinen Island</u>.
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

17 July 43. 120 Chinese from coolie camp were beyonetted to death without trial. As the Japanese had been unable to find out who was running "done" in the coolie camp they had picked their victims at rendom. (Ex. 1625, 1626 at pp. 13203-5)

- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
- (a) POW Camp.

Conditions similar to those previously described except that deily ration of rice had dropped to 350 grams. Many men without boots had to work in bare feet. (Ex. 1624,1625 at pp. 13201-3)

(b) Coolie Camp.

Conditions as proviously described. (Fx. 1625 et p. 13203)

- 1C. Hong Kong.
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
 - (a) <u>About June 43.</u> It Argule Camp, an officer POW who had been trying to contact outside agents, was detected and taken to Stanley Frison. He was badly beaten up and in due course shot. (Ex. 1606 at n. 13181)
 - (b) <u>29 Npv. 43</u>: An Indian officer who had opposed the Japanese in trying to undermine the loyalty of Indian troops, was taken to Stanley Geol where he was treated with great brutality and then beheaded. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)
 - (c) <u>18 Dec. 43</u>. At Shamshuiro Camp, 2 British officers who tried to effect a wholesele escape, were discovered, tortured, tried and shot. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)
 - (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) Shamshuipo POW Camp.

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1603 at p. 13177, EX.1605 at p. 13180 and PARNETT at p. 13137)

(b) Argvle Street POW Camp.

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e),3,4(a) & 5(a)

Sec. 1 🗄 12

Sec. 1,4(8)

Sec. 1,4(2)

Sec. 1.

Sec.1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e),3, 5(a)(d) & 8(e)

Sec. 3 & 5(a)

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Indictment Bef. to Appendix 'D'	Subject.	
	(c) <u>Powen Road Military Hospital</u> .	
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b) (c) & 5(a)	Same conditions as previously des- cribed. (Fx. 1608 at p. 13183)	
:	ll. <u>Japan</u> .	
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.	
Sec. 1,3 & 4(r)	(a) About 23 Dec. 43. At Fukuoka No. 17 Camp, a U.S. Cornoral was confined in the guardhouse, on a charge of theft, without food or water for approximately 35 days, at the end of which period he died of starvation. His weight at death was estimated at 55 pounds; his normal weight was about 170 pounds. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197)	
Sec. 1,4(a) & 5(a)	(b) Nov. 43. At F.Q. Prison Cemp, Osaka, a FOW suffering from pneumonia with a temperature of 104° was forced to get out of his bunk and stand at atten- tion, whereupon he was knocked down for not saluting properly. Although it was very cold outside he was then put in the back of a truck and driven to the hospital where he died about 3 hours later. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)	
Sec. 1,2(b) & 5(a)	(c) <u>Winter 43</u> . At IC Irison Camp, Osaka, a POW who was ill with influenza was forced to work and died 24 hours later due to exmosure. (Ex. 1936 at p.14236)	
Sec. 5(a) & (d)	(d) <u>31 Dec. 43</u> . At Yakodate No. 1 Camp, a FOW who had acute osteomyelitis, re- quired an immediate operation. The Allied medical officer asked that he be taken to a local hospital but the Japanese refused permission. He was also refused the necessary surgical instruments to perform the operation himself, and the POW died 3 days later. (Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)	
	(2) POW and Internment Comps.	
•	(a) Ofune Nevel Prison.	
Sec. 1 & 4(a)	Same conditions as previously des- cribed. (Fx. 1933 at p. 14233)	
Sec. $1, 2(e)(c)$	(b) H.O. Prison Camp, Oseka.	
3,4(a)(c), & 5(a)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)	
	(c) Motoyana POW Camp.	
Sec. 2(c) & (d)	Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)	

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67. Subject. (c) Bowen Road Vilitary Hospital. Same conditions as previously des-cribed. (Fx. 160% at p. 13183) 11. Japan. (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) About 23 Dec. 43. At Fukuoka No. 17 Camp, a U.S. Corroral was confined in the guardhouse, on a charge of theft, without food or water for approximately 35 days, at the end of which period he died of starvation. His weight at death was estimated at 55 pounds; his normal weight was about 170 pounds. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197) Sec. 1,4(a) & 5(a)

(b) <u>Nov. 43</u>. At F.Q. Prison Cemp, Osaka, a POW suffering from pneumonic with a temperature of 104° was forced to get out of his bunk and stand at attention, whereupon he was knocked down for not saluting properly. Although it was very cold outside he was then put in the back of a truck and driven to the hospital where he died about 3 hours later. (Mx. 1936 at p. 14236)

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- (c) <u>Winter 43</u>. At NC Irison Camp, Osaka, a POW who was ill with influenza was forced to work and died 24 hours later due to exposure. (Ex. 1936 at p.14236)
- (d) <u>31 Dec. 43</u>. At Pakodate No. 1 Camp, a FOW who had acute osteomyelitis, required an immediate operation. Allicd medical officer asked that he be taken to a local hospital but the Japanese refused permission. Pe was also refused the necessary surgical instruments to perform the operation himself, and the POW died 3 days later. (Ex. 1950 pt p. 14255)
- (2) POW and Internment Comps.
- (a) Ofune Neval Prison.

Same conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1933 at p. 14233)

(b) H.O. Prison Camp, Oseka.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

(c) Motovana POW Camp.

Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

Sec. 1,2(e)(c) 3,4(a)(c), & 5(a)

Sec. 2(c) & (d)

14.

- Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b) (c) & 5(a)
 - Sec. 1,3 & $4(\epsilon)$

- Sec. 1,2(b) & 5(2)
- Sec. 5(a) & (d)

Indictment Pef. to Appendix 'D'

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Indictment Rer. to Appendix (D)	Subject.	
	(d) <u>Cemp D1, Yokoyema</u> .	
Sec. 2(a) & (c)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1942, at p: 14246 and Ex. 1948 at p. 14253)	
Sec. 1,2(a)(b) $(d)(c) = 2$	(c) <u>Umcde Runsho FO'J Camp, Osaka.</u>	
(d)(e), 3, & 5(e)	Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)	
	(f) Camp 4. Fukuoka.	
Sec. 1,2(b)(e), 3,4(e) & 5(e)	Conditions as previously described. Severe beatings continued to be reg- ular occurrences, and the Japanese C.O. of the camp mode no attempt to correct the bad conditions. (Ex.1951 at p. 14257)	
Sec. 1,3,4(a), $5(a)(d)$	(g) <u>Camp 5D, Kawaseki</u> .	
5(e)(d), 8(e)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p. 14223 and Fx. 1952 at p. 14258)	
	(h) Hakodate No. 1 Camp.	
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d) (e),3,4(a), 5(a) & (d)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203) Food continued to be inadequate and medical supplies practically nil. Clothing boor, sanitation bad. Prisoners were com- pelled to sign hundreds of chits for medicines which had not been issued and which the Japanese sold or gave away. (Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)	
	(i) <u>Kobe Cemp No. 3</u>	-
Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e), 3,4(e),5(a) & (d)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex, 1937 at p. 14239) Severe beating continued to be a regular occurrence. One prisoner was beaten across the face with a rubber-soled boot for three-quarters of an hour. (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231)	
	(i) <u>Prio POW Camp</u> .	
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e),3,4(a), 5(a)(d),8(c)	Conditions as previously described. In winter the cold was intense and the blankets supplied were insufficient; there were a number of cases of pneu- monia and 5 or 6 Australians dicd from it. American Red Cross parcels were sent to the camp, but most of the con- tents were stolen by Japanese guards. Because of the continued shortage of medical supplies there were a number of deaths. (Ex. 1944 at p. 14248)	m -

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Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e), 3 & 4(a)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a),5(e) & 8(e) 69.

Subject.

(k) Camp 17. Fukuoka.

Beatings and torture a deily occurrence. The sick were forced to do heavy work at the mines. Regardless of efforts to promote semitation in the prisoners' area, the Jap guerd detachment permitted uncovered latrines and garbage to exist in their own area, making it impossible to control semitation. During the winter there was no way of heating the barracks or hospital building. One prisoner had to have both feet amputated as a result of torture. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)

(1) Kamioka POW Camp.

Severe beatings and torture, consisting of burning punk placed on various marts of the body, inflicted on the prisoners. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

(m) Naoetsu POW Camp.

Food and clothing unsufficient. Fre-cuent beatings. In the winter when snow was sometimes 5 feet deep some prisoners had to work in bare fect, though there were 300 or 400 pairs of Red Cross boots in the camp which the Japanese refused to issue. In about September or October 1943 the camp was visited by the accused Gen. DOMIHARA, Kenji. Conditions at that time were bad. the men had lost weight and were in a pitiable condition, the camp was infested with lice, bugs and other ver-min, the latrines were crawling with maggots, and men were dying of malnu-DOHIHARA mede a routine intrition. spection of camp quarters, and the sick men and officers who were in camp; the camp had been cleaned thoroughly 10 or 15 times before his visit. No change in conditions resulted from his visit. (Chisholm p. 14271-5)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re pare. (e) above, Comd. Osake P.O.W. Camp in Scpt. 43 instructed that private punishment be not inflicted on POW and that they be given as much food as possible. (EX. 3117 at p. 27826-7) re para. (m) above -See Witness SUZUKI (p. 27201-27)

12. <u>Java</u>.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(a) Oct. 1, 1943. Dr. H.E.Beissevein, Mavor of Scmareng, was arrested by the Kempei Tai and taken to the fail at Djoernatan. Fe denied the charges of having served Indictment Ref.

70. Subject.

C. Marting Pis

as a spy and was beaten with a bamboo, a dog whip and constantly pummeled. After three hours of torture he was placed in a separate cell and endured solitary confinement from 9 Oct. 43 until Jan. 31, 1945. He was tortured and beaten day after day, even whilst in hospital. (Ex. 1747 at p. 13676)

- (b) July 43. The torture of members of the underground organization by the Kempei Tai at Buitenzorg continued as proviously described. (Ex. 1749, 1750 at pp 13682-3)
- (c) <u>Nov. 43.</u> Mrs. von "averon was severely fortured at the Kempei Tai, Tandiong Prock. She was beaten with a bamboo; prodded on all parts of the body. This torture was continued again and again in an endeavour to make her admit knowledge of some revolvers. She died under the most miscrable conditions. (Ex. 1756 at p. 13697)
- (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>.
- (a) L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

(b) Comp No. 5, Tjimahi.

This camp was under the same authoritics as the Bandoeng Camps and the food was still very poor. Japanese inspected the camp and received complaints but nothing was done to relieve the situation. ((Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

13. <u>New Britain</u>.

- (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
- (a) <u>9 Oct. 43</u>. At Kerevat a Chinese POW was shot because he was too ill to work. (Fx. 1861 at p. 14118)
- (b) <u>2 Nov. 43</u>. A Chinese was shot because he was too ill to work at Karaveat Aerodrome. (Ex. 1862 at p. 14119)
- (c) <u>August 43</u>. At Tobera Airfield, a Japanese hit a native on the head with a plank. The native retaliated and punched the Japanese. The native and four others were tied up and struck on the head with a mallet. All five, including two still alive, were buried. (Ex. 1867, 1868 at pp. 14124-5)

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1,3,4(a) &5(a)

Sec. 3.

Sec. 1,4(a),5(a)

Sec. 1,4(a),5(a)

Sec. 1 & 12

71. Subject

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Rabaul.

Sec. 1,3,4(a) &5(a) Conditions were very overcrowded. POW were quartered in a small wood building and they slept on the floor. Food consisted of about a coffee cup threecuerters full of rice and half a cup of soup, three times a day. Beating of prisoners was common for the slightest infraction of the rules and many times for no reason at all. The beatings were often rather severe and Japanese used bamboo clubs, bayonet cases, belts, their fists and remrods from their rifles. There was no American medical officer at the camp and the Japanese furnished practically no medical attention. There were 64 Allied prisoners at the camp; 40 of these were remorted by the Japanese as having been killed by bombing while being transported to another camp. 17 died of starvation, beri beri and dysentery, there were only 6 Allied prisoners alive on liberation. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

14. New Guines.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a) & 12

(a) Oct. 43. At Aitspe an Australian POW and two Amboness natives were executed by behaving. (Ex. 1848 at p.14098)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

<u>Put</u>.

In December, American aircraft began to bomb the locality drily. Japanese refused to allow the FOW to mark the comp. While air raids were on the men were put to work on the airfield. POW officers complained about this, but it was of no use. The Japanese would run for cover, but the POW were not permitted to move. If any O/R or officer fled for cover, they were severely beaten. During an air attack five men were killed and 10 wounded and they were given no treatment or food and were taken to a Jap hospital where several of them were killed by some injection of poison. Food was totally insdequate and 4 biscuits and 5 ounces boiled rice per day was the ration. At this comp 160 men died out of 350. (Ex. 1837 at p. 14080)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(e). 4(a),5(a)(d),

Indictment Roy	72•	
to Appendix 'D'	Subject.	
	15. Singepore and Meleya.	
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.	
Sec. 1 冬 12	(a) June 43. 4 Chinese who had arrived in good condition at Outram Road Gaol on May 10, 43 and were kept chained down in their cells, died as a result of beatings and malnutrition. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)	
Sec. 1,3,4(f), 5(n)	(b) <u>10 July 43</u> . Australian prisoner Allen died of starvation in 0, tram Road Gaol. For last fortnight before his death he could not move; guards would leave his food in a corner of cell where he could not reach it. His cornse weighed 56 lbs. (Ex. 1513 p. 12914)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(c) <u>1 Aug. 43</u> . Mrs. Kathigasu takan to Ipoh Police Station on charges of supplying food, medicine and treatment to anti- Japanese. Tortured for <u>32</u> months in- cluding water cure, burning with hot irons, beatings, etc. (Ex. 1533 at p. 12961)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(d) <u>Oct. 43.</u> Chinese middle-aged women (OOI KEH HONG) tortured, burnt and dragged behind a motor bike by Japanese M.P's at Penang. (Ex. 1531, 1532 at pp 12958-60)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(e) <u>Oct. 43.</u> 56 civil internees taken from Changi Civilian Internment Camp to Japanese Military Police centres at Singapore for interrogation for alleged espionage. There they were caged and tortured over a period of months. Tor- tures included water, electric torture, burning and flogging. 12 died of sick- ness on account of annelling treatment and conditions of detention, one was executed and one died from torture and a fall caused in an attempt to com it suicide. (Ex. 1519, 1520, 1521 at pp 12935-45)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(f) <u>26 Nov. 43</u> . 7 Eurasians were beheaded at Outram Road Gool for giving news to people interned in Changi Camp, (Ex, 1511 at p. 12912)	
Sec. 1,4(a)	(g) Australian Fatfield executed at Outram Road Gaol for alleged espionage. (Ex.1511 ' at p 12912 and Ex. 1513 at p 12014)	
	(2) FOW and Internment Camps.	
	(a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.	
Sec. 3.	Former conditions of overcrowding and underfeeding continued. (Wilde p. 5359, 5695. Ex. 1521 at p. 12945)	
Sec. 1,?(^)(c)(d)	(b) <u>Changi POW Camp</u> .	
(e),3 &5(a)	Previously described conditions con- tinued. (Ex. 1517 pt p. 12930)	

		(13)
Indictment Register	72. Subject.	
	15. Singepore and Melaya.	律劉
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.	
Sec. 1 & 12	(c) June 43. 4 Chinese who had arrived in good condition at Outram Road Gaol on May 10, 43 and were kept chained down in their cells, died as a result of beatings and malnutrition. (Fx. 1513 at p. 12914)	
Sec. 1,3,4(f), 5(n)	(b) <u>10 July 43</u> . Australian prisoner Allen died of starvation in 0, tram Road Caol. For last fortnight before his death he could not move; guards would leave his food in a corner of cell where he could not reach it. His corpse weighed 56 lbs. (Ex. 1513 p. 12914)	
Scc. 1 & 12	(c) <u>1 Aug. 43</u> . Mrs. Kethigesu taken to Ipoh Police Station on charges of supplying food, medicine and treatment to anti- Japanese. Tortured for 3 ¹ / ₂ months in- cluding water cure, burning with hot irons, beatings, etc. (Ex. 1533 at p. 12961)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(d) Oct. 43. Chinese middle-aged woman (OOI KEH HONG) tortured, burnt and dragged behind a motor bike by Japanese M.P's at Penang. (Ex. 1531, 1532 at pp 12958-60)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(e) <u>Oct. 43.</u> 56 civil internees taken from Changi Civilian Internment Camp to Japanese Military Police centres at Singapore for internoration for alleged espionage. There they were cased and tortured over a period of months. Tor- tures included water, electric torture, burning and florging. 12 died of sick- ness on account of annelling treatment and conditions of detention, one was executed and one died from torture and a fall caused in an attempt to com it suicide. (Ex. 1510, 1520, 1521 at pp 12935-45)	
Sec. 1 & 12	(f) <u>26 Nov. 43</u> . 7 Euresians were beheaded at Outram Road Gool for giving news to reople interned in Changi Camp. (Ex, 1511 at p. 12912)	•
Sec. 1,4(e)	(g) Australian Hatfield executed at Outrom Road Gaol for alleged espionage. (Ex.1511 at p 12912 and Ex. 1513 at p 12914)	
,	(2) FOW and Internment Comps.	
	(a) <u>Changi Civilian Internment Camp</u> .	,
Sec. 3.	Former conditions of overcrowding and underfeeding continued. (Wilde p. 5359, 5695. Ex. 1521 at p. 12945)	-
Sec. 1,?(^)(c)(d)	(b) <u>Changi POW Camp</u> .	
(e),3 &5(a)	Previously described conditions con- tinued. (%x. 1517 rt p. 12930)	

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Sec. 3 & 5(a)

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A large portion of "F" Force returned from Burma-Thailand Railway in Dec. 1943 suffering from gross attacks of beri beri, malaria, tropical ulcers and gross debility. Average loss of weight 70 to 80 lbs. a man. 80 per cent of men had to be admitted immediately to hospital. On account of lack of beds many of the men had to lie on hare boards or concrete floors. Food and redical supplies inadequate. Man lacked clothing but Japs refused to supply it. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

(d) Outram Road Geol.

(c) Roberts Barracks.

Prisoners covered with septic scables and suffering from beri beri and dysentery. Daily ration 8 oz. rice, a little soup and an occasional fishhead. All hopelessly undernourished. Medicine and medical treatment refused. Prisoners went insane and received no treatment but were merely locked in the same cell as same prisoners. (Ex 1511 at p. 12912)

DFFINCE TVIDENCE - re (a) and (b) above -POW housed in clean wooden barracks compound comfortable. POW contented with treatment but discontented with food. (EX 3312 at p. 30217 & EX 1513 at p.12914)

16. Solomons, Gilberts, Nauru and Ocean Islands.

Dec. 43. 2 American airmen who had come down in the sea near Bougainville were

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

beheaded. (Ex. 1875 at p. 14131)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

17. Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a) & 12 (a) <u>July 43</u>. Palembang - Many PO^W and civilians arrested and tortured by Kempei Tai to induce them to confess that they had taken part in a plot to stir up Ambonese. Three confessed under torture and were

Sec. 1,4(a) & 12

(b) <u>August 43</u>. At Shibolga, North West Sumatra, the prisoners were beaten, tortured sc that injuries resulted, the water test applied and exposure of a naked victim to the local population. (Ex. 1774 at p.13811)

sent to prison. 80 Ambonese were executed without trial. (Ringer, p.13601)

Sec. 1,3,4(f), 5(a) & (d) 75+

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(2) POW and Internment Camps.

LANGE IN STREET

Sec. 3 & 5(a)

(a) Men's Civilian Camp - Palembang.

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Accommodation consisted of hamboo huts, which accommodated 50 to 60 people. No medical sumplies were issued. The rice ration was gradually cut down over a period of several months until in the end it was one cup of uncooked rice per person per day. Work consisted of camp duties only at this time. There were about 500 to 600 people in this camp. (Sister Bullwinkel p. 13467)

(b) Kertopati - Kempei Tai - Palembang.

The cells were no larger than 2 x 4 metres and prisoners were packed in one next to the other. Hygienic conditions were extremely bad. Food was inadequate and consisted of white rice and a few slices of excumber three times a day. Daily each prisoner was beaten with a stick, a horsewhip or a rope. There were several special torture chambers and the lightest treatment was standing in the sun for the whole day. Men so punished received food only in the morning. (Ex. 1777 at n. 13814)

(c) <u>Pelembang Camp</u>.

Accommodated in schools in slum area -inadequate sanitation - 6 seats to 600 POW - no bedding or mosquito nots malaria infested arca - hospital consisted of attan huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25 per cent to 60 per cent - food inadequate, 500-700 grams of rice - all prisoners in-cluding officers had to work - nonworkers and sick on half rations - POW engaged on military projects such as construction of airstrips and antiaircraft battery and searchlight sites -heavy manual labour 7 hours a day in tropical sun - balf day holiday per week but it had to be utilized for digging graves otc. - sick had to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work harder - complaints by officers about treatment of mcn resulted in their being beaten - POW beaten into unconsciousness punishment administered without trial and consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small cages - mass punishment for individual offences. (Pinger p.13557-13586)

(d) Padang Camp & Medan Camp.

Except for accommodation conditions similar to Palchbang. (Ringer p.13557-13586)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a)(f)

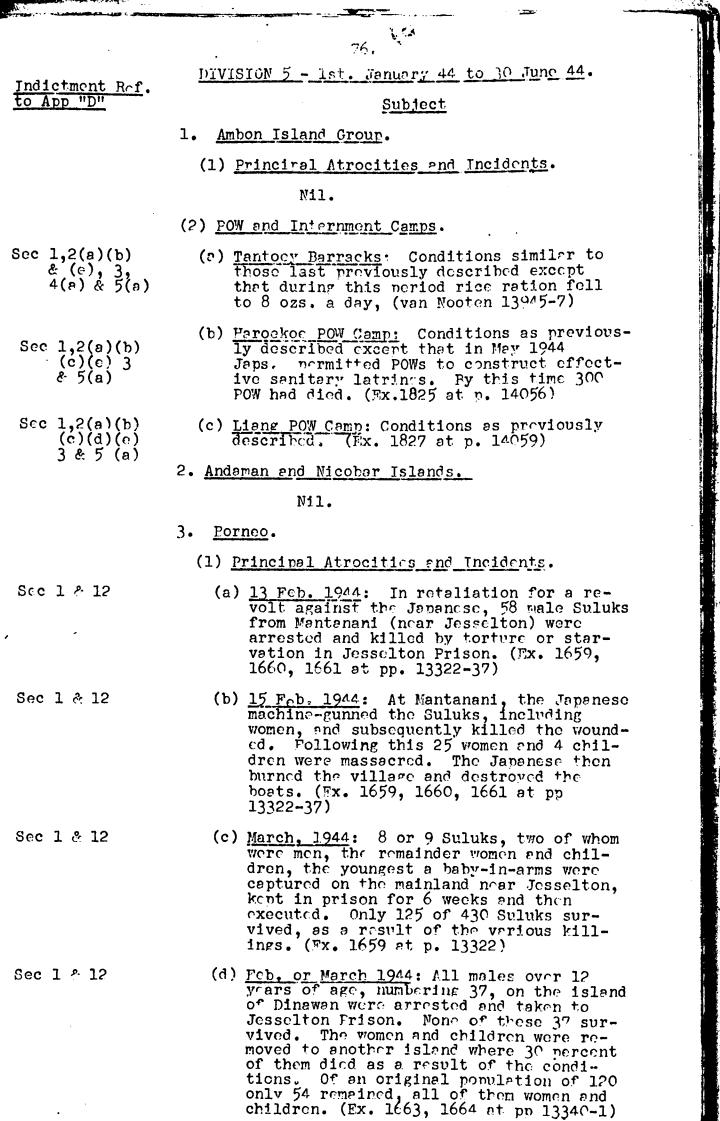
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(c),3,4(a), 5(a)

Indictment Ref. to Appendix 'D'	75. Subject.
	18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 12	Portuguese civilians interned received insufficient food resulting in many deaths. No medical supplies. (Ex. 1789 at p. 13834)
	(b) <u>Dilli Geol</u> .
Sec. 4(a)	Prisoners beaten and tortured during in- terrogetion. (Ex. 1795 at p. 13844)
	19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 1, ¹ (a)	(a) <u>7 Oct.</u> <u>43</u> . Wake Island - 96 POW exe- cuted by machine gun fire on orders of Admiral SAKIBARA because Japanese feared that American forces would invade island. (Stewart p.14926-31, Ex. 2036A, B, C at pp. 14973)
Sec. 1,4(a)	(b) <u>13 Oct. 43</u> . Wake Island - Sole remain- ing POW executed personally by Admiral SAKIBAPA. (Stewart p.14930, Ex. 2036 A,B,C at pp. 14973)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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77. Indictment Por. to App "D" Subject Sec 1 & 12 (e) About March 1944: All males who could be found on the island of Sulug, were arrested, taken to Jesselton, and ell 29 perished. About 40 women and childred were removed to North Borneo where 25 died from hunger and disease during forced labour. Only 59 survived out of the original population of 114 on the island. (Fx. 1659 at p. 13322) (f) <u>About March 1944</u>; On the 2 islands of Udar all rale adults were arrested Sec 1 & 12 and put to death. 45 women and children were removed to North Borneo where 11 died. Only 35 out of an original population of 64 on the islands, survived, including only 2 adult males. (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322) Sec 1 / 12 (g) Jan or Feb. 1944: About 170 Chinese and other prisoners were taken from Jesselton Gaol, and executed. (Ex. 1660 at p. 13332) (h) <u>Early 1944</u>: At Kota Belud Geol, 8 Binadens - 2 men, 5 women and 1 child, Sec 1 & 12 were beaten over a period of about 4 weeks and then shot by machine-gun. (Ex. 1662 at p. 13338) Sec 1,4(a)(d)(1) Feb 1944: At Tarakan 4 Dutch man who attempted to escape, were recaptured and about 10 days later beheaded. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495) Sec 1 & 12 (j) June 1944: At Bandjermasin, Martinus Frehim was arrested because of suspected anti-Jaranese feelings. Before and during interroration he was brutally tortured in various ways. (Ex. 1695 at p. 13512) (k) June 1944: At Fontianak, some 1340 Chinese, Indonesian and Dutch reople who had been arrested in October 1943 Sec 1 8 12 and Jenuary 1944 for conspiracy against the Japanese, were murdered, only 63 having been given a court martial. (Ex. 1696, 1697 at pp. 13514-20) (1) June 1944: At Kote Baru, 7 Maley citizens, accused of murder but not Sec 1 & 12 tried, were beyonetted to death. (Ex. 1700 at p. 13525) (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps.</u> (a) Tarakan Camp: Conditions as previously Sec 1, 2(a) (d) described. Conditions under which the men worked caused the death rate to & (e) 3, 5 (a) rise furing May, June and July. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

Indictment Ref. to App "D"	78. Subject.
Sec 1, 3, 4(a) & 5 (a)	(b) <u>Falikperon Comp</u> : Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)
Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (d) & (e) 3, 4(a) (c) (e) & 5(a)	(c) <u>Kuching Cemp</u> : Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp 13446-8; At Kuching Gaol conditions continued as before. No Defending Officer was allow- ed at trials, and no charge was made before trial and sentence. (Fx. 1667 at p. 13410)
Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a)(c) (f) & 5(a)	(d) <u>Sondakan Cemp</u> : Conditions as previously described. Rations were reduced to 5 oz of weavily rice and a small quantity of tapioca daily in early 1944. Tropical ulcers, beri beri and dysentery became prevalent. (Sticpewich 13355-7 and Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)
Sec 1, 2(d) 3, 5(a) & (d)	(e) <u>Kuala Bolat:</u> Conditions continued as before. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)
Sec 1 & 12	(f) Jesselton Gol: Numerous beatings tortures and hangings of Suluks took place. In May and June, 1944, there were 258 men and women in the gool, all of whom died from beatings, disease, dehydration and shooting. Chinese and other local people received the same treatment as meted out to the Suluks. None of the Chinese had been given a trial or been allowed to defend them- sclves. No medical treatment was made available. Many died each day as a result of floggings and torture. The only food received was sago. (Ex. 1659, 1660, at pp. 13322-32 and Fx. 1665 at p. 13342)
	(4) <u>Burma and Siem</u>
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec 12	(a) Feb 44: Chayronga Coolie Cemp: A number of sick coolies were innoculated by Japanese and died within a few minutes. In dysentery but coolies were given brown sugar mixed with deadly poison and died the next day. (Fx. 1574 at p. 13083)
Sec 12	(b) June 44: <u>Bum Bai</u> - Japs arrested 6 Kachins and executed them without trial as the Japs alleged that they were pur- chasing food for allied troops. (Ex. 1549 at p. 12977)
Sec 1, 4 (a)	(c) June 44: Popin - Three allied parachutists who had been captured by Japanese were executed w/out trial. Another who had been badly wounded was given no medical treatment and died. (Pr. 1554 at p. 12986)

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Indictment Ref. to App "D" Sec 1, 3, 4(a)	78. Subject.	
to App "D" Sec 1, 3, 4(a)		
& 5 (a)	(b) <u>Falikperon Comp</u> : Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 16°1 at p. 135°4)	
Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (d) & (e) 3, 4(a) (c) (e) & 5(a)	(c) <u>Kuching Camp</u> : Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp 13446-8; At Kuching Gaol conditions continued as before. No Defending Officer was allow- ed at trials, and no charge was made before trial and sentence. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)	
Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a)(c) (f) & 5(a)	(d) <u>Sandakan Camp</u> : Conditions as previously described. Rations were reduced to 5 oz of weevily rice and a small quantity of tapioca daily in early 1944. Tropical ulcers, beri beri and dysentery became prevalent. (Sticpewich 13355-7 and Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)	
Sec 1, 2(d) 3, 5(a) & (d)	(e) <u>Kuala Bolet:</u> Conditions continued as before. (Tx. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)	
Sec 1 & 12	(f) Jesselton Gool: Numerous beatings tortures and hangings of Suluks took place. In May and Junc, 1944, there were 258 men and women in the gool, all of whom died from beatings, disease, dehydration and shooting, Chinese and other local people received the same treatment as meted out to the Suluks. None of the Chinese had been given a trial or been allowed to defend them- selves. No medical treatment was made available. Many died each day as a result of floggings and torture. The only food received was sago. (Ex. 1659, 1660, at pp. 13322-32 and Ex. 1665 at p. 13342)	
	(4) <u>Burma and Siam</u>	
Sec 12	 (1) <u>Principal Atrocities and Incidents</u>. (a) <u>Feb 44</u>: <u>Chayronga Coolie Camp</u>: A number of sick coolies were innoculated by Japanese and died within a few minutes. In dysentery but coolies were given brown sugar mixed with deadly poison and died the next day. (Fx. 1574 at p. 13083) 	
Sec 12	(b) June 44: <u>Rum Rei</u> - Japs arrested 6 Kachins and executed them without trial as the Japs alleged that they were pur- chasing food for allied troops. (Ex. 1549 at p. 12977)	,
Sec 1, 4 (a)	(c) June 44: Popin - Three allied parachutists who hed been captured by Japanese were executed w/out trial. Another who hed been bedly wounded was given no medical treatment and died. (Fx. 1554 at p. 12986)	

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Indictment Ref.	79.
to App "D"	Subject.
	(2) POW and Internment Camps.
Sec 1, 3	(a) <u>Tavoy Camp</u> : Internees male and female were beaton and starved. (Ex. 1555 at p. 12991 and Ex. 1557, 1558 at pp 12003-4)
Sec 1,2(a) (b) 2 (e) 2, 5(a)	(b) <u>Tamarkan Camp</u> : Sited within 150 yards of 2 bridges and within 200 yards of an Ack Ack battery. POW Camp was not marked as such in srite of repeated requests - bombs and ack ack shrapnel frequently fell in the camp resulting in numerous prisoners being killed and infured. On one occasion 18 FOW were thus killed. POW were beaten and ill treated. Sick compelled to work on railway maintenance. (Lloyd 13037) Ex.1572 at p. 13081 and Ex. 1580 at p.13098)
Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e), 3 and 5 (a)	(c) <u>105 Kilo Comp</u> : Part of Williams Force rotained until May 44 to maintain railway and provide fuel. Conditions similar to those in other camps of Williams Force (E.g. 60 Kilo Camp' but food was worse - rice and paddy malons. (Williams 13011)
Sec 1, <u>3</u> , <u>5(a)</u>	 (d) <u>Nakomraton:</u> The residual serious sick from Purma-Siam Railway other than F and H Force were hospitalised here from Jan 44 onwards. 8000 in camp by March - ten medical orderlies and 3 POW doctors for 1000 patients - hospital consisted of bamboo huts with wooden floors - food ration was cut to 1/2 to 1/3rd. of that given a healthy POW - no beds, bedding or other hospital appurtenances until May 44 when a small quantity was received - no drugs were supplied - transfusion of blood and secretions from convolescing prisoners to sick prisoners had to take place of drugs - patients medical orderlies and doctors were beaten. (Coates 11434 - 11440)
5.	The Celebes and Survounding Islands.
(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
5ac 1 & 12	(a) January 1944: At Pare-Pare Internment camp, South West Colebes, en R. C. Friest was thrashed almost to death by the Jananese who considered his action of tramping down the ground around mlants with bare fact, an in- sult to the Japanese Army. (Ex 1811 at p. 13921)

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Indictment Ref. to App. "D"	80.
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Sec 1 & 12	 (b) March 1944: At Lolobata, Halmcheira a native was beheaded without trial because he tried to save a young female relative from the Japanese. (Ex. 1814 at p. 13926)
	(2.) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u> ,
Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(c), 3, 4(a)(c) 5(a) (d) & 8 (c)	(a) <u>Macessar PC^N Camp</u> : Same conditions as previously described. (Ex 1804, 1805 at pp. 13866-7)
Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) (b), 5(a)(d) and 12	(b) <u>Teling Internment Camp, Menedo:</u> Same conditions as previously described in February 1944 dysentery broke out and 1° men died but no medicines were supplied by the Japs. 12 men only were allowed into the bospital, where mest of them died. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)
Sec 1,3,4(a) & 5 (a)	<pre>(c) <u>Military Frison, Menado:</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1813 at p. 13923)</pre>
Sec 5 (a)	(d) <u>Kockku Cemp, Halmaheiras</u> : Same con- ditions as previously described (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)
Sec 1 & 12	(e) <u>Pare-Pare Internment Camp, S.W.Celebes</u> Severe beatings of the internees was a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1911 at p. 13921)
Sec 1 & 12	(f) <u>Aermadedi Women's Internment Cemp</u> , <u>Menado: Same conditions as pre-</u> viously described. (Ex. 1812 at p. 13922)
	6, China other than Hong Kong.
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
	(2) <u>POW and Internment Comps</u> .
Sec 1,3,4(a) 5(a) 8(a) and 12.	(a) <u>Bridge House, Shanghai</u> : Same con- ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)
Sec 2(a) 3,5(a) 8(d) & (e)	<pre>(b) Mukden Prison Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1905, 1906, at pp 14187-8 and Ex 1912, 1913 at pp 14192-3)</pre>
Sec 3, 4(a) 5(a) 8(e) and 12	<pre>(c) <u>Haiphong Road Camp</u>: Conditions as previously described. Red Cross letters written by internees were destroyed by the Japanese.(Ex.1893, 1894 at pp 14165-6 and Ex. 1888 at p. 1415²)</pre>

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Indictment Ref.	81.
to App. "D"	Subject
Sec 3, 5 (a)	(d) <u>Cemp "C" Yangchow</u> : Conditions as pro- viously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)
Sec 3, 5(a)	(e) <u>Pootune Internment Comp</u> : Conditions as described previously. During 1944 the food ration was cut by 35 percent. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)
Soc. 2(a) 3, 5(a) 8(e)	<pre>(f) <u>Kiang Van Prison Camn:</u> Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1907 at p. 14188, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195)</pre>
Sec 1, 4(a) (b)	(g) <u>Shanghai Frison Camp</u> : In Jan. or Feb. 1944, 50 American prisoners, as purishment for trading their personal effects for money, were stripped, taken out into the snow, and given the water torture many times. They were also beaten. (Ex. 1895, 1896 at pp 14169-71)
7.	Formosa,
((1) Frincipal Atrocitics and Incidents.
	Nil.
(2) POW and Internment Cemps.
Sec 1,2(b)(d) & (e), 3, 4(a) 5(a) & (d) 6(c)	(a) <u>Karenko FOW Camp</u> : Conditions as pre- viously described. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)
Sec 1,?(a) (b) (d) & (e) 3, 4 (a) 5(a)	(b) <u>Kinkascki POW Camp</u> : Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp 13210-24)
Sec 1, 2(b) (d) (e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) 8 (b) and (d)	(c) Shirikawa POV Camp: Conditions as previously described. As a result of the heavy work one Brig. General who had complained of feeling sick but was forced to continue working, died in May 1944. In June 1944 a Red Cross representative visited the camp. Officers selected by the Japanese were permitted to speak to him, but were told not to mention working conditions. One however, did inform the representative that prisoners were compelled to do work beyond their strength. From then on discipling became even more severe, and food ration reduced even more. At this time the prisoners were al- ready elermingly thin and in poor health. Not long after this visit, a new rule was introduced, that POW not allowed to get under their

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Indictment Ref. to App. "D"

82.

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resulted in an increased melaria rate. The prisoners were informed that the Geneva Convention would only apply to POW when expedient. The comp was visited on several occasions by Col. SUZAWA - the colonel in charge of administration. On two occasions representatives from the camp were permitted to put treubles to him, but no flleviation of any conditions followed. Several Japanese generals visited the camp, but they spoke only to the Japanese. (Brig. Flackburn at pp. 115⁵3-60)

8. French Indo-China.

(1) Frincipal Atrocitics and Incidents.

(1) June. As some cases of disloyalty appeared amongst the coolies bringing water to the camp, the Japanese scized a 19 year old boy who had just left work, bound him to a tree and beat him violently. He was found dead the next morning from strangulation. (Ex. 2117 at p. 15307)

(2) POW and Internment Comps.

Nil.

- 9. Heinen Island
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and other camps.

Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d) & (e), 3, 4 (e) & 5(a)

(a) POW camp - as previously described except that rice ration had egain dccreased. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at pp 13202-3

Sec 1 & 12

- (b) <u>Coolic Camp</u> as previously des-cribed. (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)
- 10. Hong Kong
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
- (a) <u>Sharshuiro FOW Comp</u>. Same conditions as previously described. (Parnett 13137 and Ex. 1603 at p. 13177 and Ex 1606 at p. 13181)

Sec 1,2(p)(b)(c) (d) & (e), 3, 4 (n), 5(p) & (d) & 8 (e)

Sec 1 & 12

Indictment Fef. to App. "D"	83. Subject.
Sec 3 & 5 (e)	(b) <u>Argyle Street POW Camp</u> Seme conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)
Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(b) (c) & 5 (a)	(c) <u>Bowen Road Hilitary Pospital</u> . Same conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1608 at p. 13184)
11.	Jepen
(1)	Frincipal Atrocitics and Incidents.
Sec 1, 4(a)	(a) <u>31 May 1944</u> : At Fukuoke No. 17 Camp a U.S. prisoner was brutally bayonet- ed for the theft of food. (Ex. 1917, 1918 at pp. 14197-201)
Sec 1, 2(b) (e) 3, 5(a)	(b) June 1044: At H.G. Prison Camp, Oseke, a POW who was suffering from beri beri and was forced to continue working collapsed at work and died a few hours later. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14236)
Sec 1,2(b) (e) 3, 5(a)	(c) June 1044: At H. G. Irison Cemp, Osaka, a POW who was suffering from beri beri, jaundice, skin vlcers, dysentery and mains in the stomach, and was forced to continue working for about six weeks. finally died on the way te hosrital. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)
(2)	POW and Internment Comps.
Sec 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c) & 5 (a)	(a) <u>HO Prison Camp, Osaka</u> : Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)
Sec 2(a) & (c)	(b) <u>Camp D1, Yokoheme</u> . Seme conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1942 at p. 14246 and Ex. 1948 at p. 14253)
Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d) (e) 3 & 5 (p)	(c) <u>Umeda Bunsho POW Camp, Osaka</u> . Same conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)
Sec 1, 2(b)(e) 3, 4(a) & 5 (b)	(d) <u>Camp 4. Fukuoka</u> . Some conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)
Sec 1,3,4(a) (c) 5(a) (d) 8(e)	(e) <u>Camp 5D, Kawasaki</u> . S-mc conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1924 at p. 14223 and Ex 1952 at p. 14258)
Sec 1,2(r)(b)(c) (d)(e) 3,4(r) 5(n) & (d)	(f) <u>Hakodate No. 1. Camp</u> . Same conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203 and Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)

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Indictment Rf.	84.	
	Subject.	
Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e) ' 3,4(a)5(e) & (d)	(g) <u>Crmp No. 3, Kohc</u> . Severe beatings continued as nro- viously. One POW had his jaw broken in two places as the result of a beating. He was refused medical treatment and was forced to continue working. (Ex. 1931 at n. 14231, Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)	
Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e) 3, 4(e)	(h) <u>Cemp No. 17 Fukuoka</u> . Same conditions as previously des- cribed. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)	•
Sec 1 & 4 (a)	(i) <u>Kamioka POW Camp</u> . Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)	•
Sec 1,2(b)(d) (e), 3, 4(a) 5(a) & 8 (e)	(j) <u>Camp 4 B, Naoetsu</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Chisholm at pp 14271-5)	:
	12. <u>Jave</u> .	:
	(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.	
Sec 1 & 12	 (a) The torture of Dr. H.E.Boissevain, Mayor of Semarang, by the Vempeitai et Dioernatan fail, continued as previously described. (Ex. 1747 p. 13676) 	
Sec 1 & 12	(b) <u>March</u> : Between July, 1943, and March, 1944, approximately 293 persons were executed in Java without trial, on suspicion of anti-Japanese activities. This was done on order of G.O.C. Sumatra. (Ex. 1760 at p. 13701)	an
	(2) FOW and Internment Comps.	
Sec l & 1?	 (a) <u>No. 5 Tiimahi Camp</u>. On March 1st. the Imperial Japanese Army took over the civilian camps. The food situation gradually im- proved a little, but wasn't suffi- cient to live on. At times addi- tional foodstuffs were procured from the sale of valuables. Medical supplies received from the Japanese always remained insufficient. Working parties were supplied each day to work on farms. Corporal punishments were inflicted for trivial or no offences. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644) 	
	(b) Camp Moentilan, Central Jova.	

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85. Indictment Ref. to App. "D" Subject. 13. New Britzin (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) May 44: An Indian POW was so brutally beaten that his log was broken. He was then executed by hanging. No trial for any offence. (Ex. 1869 at n. 14126) Sec 1, 4 (a) (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>. Sec 1, 3, 4(a) & 5 (a) (a) Rebaul: Conditions as proviously described. (Fx. 1865 at n. 14121) 14. New Guines. (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) <u>Anril</u>: En route from Wewak to Hollan-dia, and Indian PCW complained that he was too weak to carry his load and Sec 1, 4(a) (b) asked that it be lightened. He was bound hand and foot carried into 4 feet of water and drowned. (Ex. 1838 at p. 14089) Sec. 1, 4(a)(b)(c) (b) Hay: At But, a narty of 100 sick 5(a) Indian POW were machine sunned and Indian POW were machine gunned and killed by the Japanese as a reprisal for the action of some Gurkha in signalling Allied Aircraft. Then the machine gunning was over, the Japanese threw grandes into the trenches. (Ex. 1839 at p. 14089) (c) August: At Parom two Indian POWs were boaten with shovels, taken away and never scen again. They were shot and killed by the Jupanese. (Ex. 1840, Sec 1, 4(a) 1841 at pn 14090-1) (d) May: At But 30 POW natients were to be sent to the big Jap, hosnital, 28 Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) of these were killed by bayonetting or shooting, Two escaped, On the 10th of May 35 more were ordered to be sent to the hospital. 34 were killed by bayonetting and buried in a trench. One escaped, The others escaped from care but the Japayese found most of came but the Japanese found most of them and they wore killed. (Ex. 1837 at pp 14080-7) 15. Singapore and Malava. (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. Sec 1 & 12. (a) Early 1914: At Penang Gaol three Chinese were given the water torture and died as a result. (Ex. 1531 at n. 12958) (b) <u>22 March 1944</u>: Accused DOIHARA took over command of 7th Area Army.
 (Ex. 104 at p. 690) Sec 1 & 12

Indictment Rof. to App. "D".	86.
Sec 1 & 12	(c) <u>March or Apr. 1944</u> : At Outram Road Gaol a Greek priest was kicked to death by one of the guards. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912)
Sec 1 & 12	(d) <u>26 May 1944</u> : Some of the 56 civil internees taken from Changi Civilian Camp in October, 1943, were still under- going torture at old YMCA Building, Singapore. (Ex. 1519 at p. 12935)
(2)	POW and Internment Camps.
Sec 2 (a), 3, 5(a) & (d)	 (a) <u>Changi Civilian Internment Camp</u>: In May, 1944, the aerodrome upon which Ahangi POW Camp parties had been work- ing since 1942 was completed. The 3000-4000 civil internees worke then moved from Changi Civilian Internment Camp (Changi Prison) to Sime Road Camp and 5800 troops from Changi POW Camp and Roberts Barracks moved in. The area was greatly over-crowded and accommodation was inadequate. Nine out of every 10 men were without boots and had to wear wooden clogs which had been made in the camp. (Ex. 1517at p. 12930) 220 patients from Hoberts Barracks were housed in leaky huts made of jungle material. Men had to lie on platform without bedding or blankets, a span of 6 feet by 3 feet being available for the purposes for each man. Medical supplies and dress- ings were almost exhausted and the Japs refused to supply any more. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)
Sec 3 & 5 (a)(d)	(b) <u>Changi POW Carp</u> : Food was still in- sufficient and man had by this time lost one third of their weight. In May 1944 just before camp was closed approximately 300 men were in a make- shift malnutrition ward. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)
	(c) <u>Roberts Patracks</u> : Early in 1944 further parties and returned to Roberts Barracks from Furma-Thailand Railway. They were in the same condition as those previously described. All per- sonnel shifted to Kranji or Changi Pricen in May 1944. (Ex 1516 at p. 12929)
Sec 1, 3, 4(c) (f) & 5(a) (d)	(d) <u>Ourron Road Gaol</u> : For all excent the sick food and treatment improved for the first six weeks, then they reverted to former rations, ⁹ oz of rice, soun and three-quarters of a pint of water daily and to former ill-treatment. (Ex.1511 at p. 12912) 25 percent to 33 percent of immates were sick, they received no medical treatment but were occasionally

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Indictment Ref. to App. "D"

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visited by a doctor who decided whether to send them to Changi Hospital or not. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)

16. Solomon Islands

N11.

17. Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1,2(b)(c) 3,4(a) & 5(a)

- (a) <u>Men's Civilian Camp Palerbang</u> (Used for the internment of women): Same as previously described. In April, 1944, there was a change in the administra-tion in the camp and the army took over from the civilian administration. All the POWs were forced to till the land to plant notatoes. Everyone had to go out on these working parties, but the sick were allowed to work shorter hours. There was no water in the camp other than that obtained from four wells, which were dry during the dry season. All the water for the camp and gardens, had to be carried about a quarter of a mile down the road. Sanitary condi-tions were very bad and completely inadequate. There were many instances of face slapping and people being stood in the sun for hours. One weman had several teeth knocked out. The cause of deaths in this camp was mainly dysentery and ralnutrition. (Sister Bullwinkel 7, 13469)
- Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e) 3, 4(2) 5(2)
- (b) <u>Palembang City Camp</u>:- Conditions simi-lar to those previously described until April 44 when POW were shifted to Palembang Jungle Camp Group, (Ringer 13562)
 - (c) Palembang Jungle Camp Group: Accommodation leaky attap huts, overcrowded and vermin infested. Sanitation floeded trench latrines - no bedding or mosquite nets, although area infested with malarial mosquitees - attap huts for hospitals - no medical equipment or supplies - Japs refused to allow nationts to be admitted to their own hospitals - malaria, dysentery and tropical ulcers prevalent - only rags and paper available for dressing ulcers although Japancse had plonty of medical supplies, and equiprent - rations from 300-500 grammes rice until May 44 and then dropped to 400 grammes for heavy workers, 250 grammes for light workers

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- Sec 1, 2(3)(b)(c)(d)(c) 3, 4(a) 5(a)

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Indictment Ref. to App. "D"

Sec 1,2(1)(b)(c) (d)(e), 3, 4 (1) 5 (1)

Subject.

88.

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and 150 grammes for sick. Sick ranged from 25 percent to 60 percent of camp all POW including Officers had to work for 7 hours daily in tropical sun engaged on military projects - sick concelled to work to fill up quota -POW beaten at work. (Ringer 12562-13582). General SAITO visited camp in April 44 but did not give POW the opportunity to complain. (Ringer 13594)

(d) Pakan Baru - Control Sumatra. Approximately 2,000 Datch and British POWs were confined in this camp. Surroundings were filthy; accommodation and heavy labour started immediately. Little and poor foed was provided. Labour consisted of building a railway, under the guard of Japanese soldiers from the Burna railway gang, with the same heavy driving conditions. Dysentory was unevoldable becaus the ren had been lodged in an overcrowded jail at Padang in bad sanitary conditions, together with native coolies. No medicine was subblied and no dressings, although large stores were available. The number of sick FOW rose and the least sick had to work in the garden. 170 shipwreeked POWs arrived in a bad condition and many died because of bad care. The death rate was "O and more her worth but forced labour was still increased. The Corrander showed no interest and there were several instances of bretality and cruelty. Repeated acceals were rade for improved conditions, but they were unvailing. (Ex. 1709 at p. 13764)

18. Timor and Losser Sunda Islands.

(1) Frincipal Alrocities and Incidents

Nil.

(2) PCW and Internment Comps.

Sec 1 & 1?.

 (a) Scorba: 30 Europeans interned in presentand 55 worden and children interned in a 5 room house, all Europeans in present threaded from time to time by Japs. I chevy, food and other possessions of internees confiscated by Japs. (Ex. 1788 at p. 13934)

19. Make Island, Kwijolain and Chichi Jima.

Nil.

JULY 1944 TO 31 DECE/BER 1944. DIVISION 6.

29.

Indictment Ref. to Appendix 'D'

Subject.

1. Ambon Island Group.

Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (1)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b) & 5(3)

- (a) At Tan Toey POW alleged to have attempted to steal a pair of binoculars. Without trial he was beaten into unconsciousness 3 times with a pick handle by the Japs. After this treatment he was taken to hospital by his fellow prisoners but on the following day he was beaten out of hospital by the Japs and compelled to lie on a concrete floor with one blanket. He subsequent-ly died. (Van Nooten p. 13978, Ex. 1822 at p. 14053)
- Sec. 1 & 4(3)
- Sec. 2(3) & (b)
- (c) <u>Nov. 44</u>. POW engaged in delousing mine were compelled to use retal ham-mer. Mine exploded killing 3 POW. (Van Nooten, n. 13965)

Conditions differed from those pre-

viously described to the following extent: This POW Camp being still unmarked and having Jap gun sites threin was again bombed and destroyed, 3 Australians being killed and others in-jured. Sick POW had to rebuild caro from scraps resulting in reduced accom-

modation and greater overcrowding. Food reduced to 8 oz. of rice, in Nov-ember no rice only 9 oz. topicca flour, in December $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. topicca flour and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice (Van Nooten 9, 13945). Men

(b) <u>August 44</u>. 3 airmen were beheaded with-out trial at Galalla POW Camp. (Ex. 1831

(2)POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Tan Toey Barracks.

14056)

at p. 14065)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c), 3,4(a) 5(a)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(e),3, 5(a)

were in an indescribably low condition, rany having lost 50% of their weight. Hany men died of starvation but POW doctors not allowed to show this on medical certificate (Van Nooten v. 13961-3). Sick were benton out to work in spite of fact that they could only hobble along on crutches (Van Nooten n. 13968). Work became more arduous and POW were compelled to carry huge londs over 8 mile of jungle country. 60% of men engaged on this work died, (Van Nooten D. 13968, Ex. 1823 at p. 14054) (b) Harochoe Island POW Camp. Conditions as previously described. Camp evacuated in August 1944 by which time 386 had died of malnutrition, dis-ease and ill-treatment. (Ex. 1825 at p.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(c),3,5(a)

Sec. 1,2(a)(e), 3,5(a) 90.

Subject.

 (c) Liang POW Camp. Conditions as previously described. Major ANAMI, Commander of all POW Camps on Ambon Island personally took part in beating prisoners. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

(d) Lahat POW Camp. Accommodation provided for POW arriving in August 1944 consisted of huts some of which contained rotting corpses of previous occupants. Remainder of camp already overcrowded, 4000 POW having 12 sq. ft. per man. Daily ration 150 grams of rice. No medical supplies issued. High sickness and death rate among PCW. Officers and men made to work principally on loading ships and constructing trenches for Japs. POW beaten. (Ex. 1826 at p. 14057)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

 (a) Oct. 44. Andaman - Indian beaten and tortured for 16 days in an endeavour to make him confess to a charge of receiving signal lamps. (Ex. 1615 at p. 13190)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

3. Borneo.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,3,4(1)(b)

(a) <u>Nug. to Dec. 44</u>. At Sandakan Pte. Botterill spent two periodsof 12 and 20 days respectively in the "cage". Given no food at all for the first 7 days of each period; received a drink of water only every third day. The remainder of the time he received half the ordinary ration. He was beaten many times, deprived of clothes except for a "G"-string, and was provided with no blankets. On the second occasion there were 17 others in the cage with hir and there was no room to lie down. (Fx. 1668 at p. 13420)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b)

(b) <u>Dec. 44</u>. At Sandakan Pte Tyrell and 4 others were sentenced to the cage for the duration of the war as punishment for obtaining extra food. All 5 subsequently died. (Ex. 1668 at p.13420) <u>.</u>

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Indictment Rof. to Appendix 'D'	91.
	Subject.
Sec. 1,4(9)(b)	(c) Early Dec. 44. At Sandakan Pte Barbor died after 2 weeks in the "cage" as a result of ill-treatment and expo- sure. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)
Sec. 1 & 12	(d) Aug. 44. At Singkawang, 120 Chinese of whom only 17 were triad, were exe- cuted for conspiracy. The 17 had been tortured and had signed confessions before the trial. (Ex. 1698 at p. 13520)
(2)	POW and Internment Carps.
Sec. 1,3,4(1) & 5(1)	 (a) <u>Tarakan Camp</u>. Conditions continued as previously described. Prisoners exposed to Allied air attacks which began in November 1944. After the first air attack treatment of prisoners, particularly of Europeans, became worse. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495.)
Sec. 1,3,4(1) & 5(1)	(b) <u>Balikparon Carp</u> . Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (e),3,4(a)(c) & 5(a)	(c) <u>Kuching Camp</u> . Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446+8)
Sec. 1,2(d),3, 5(a) & (d)	(d) <u>Kuala Belat Camp</u> . Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3).
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e),3,4(a) (c)(f),5(a)	(e) Sandakan Camp. Conditions continued to be had and by the end of 1944 rations had been greatly reduced to 4 oz. of rice plus a small quantity of tabioca, sweet botatoes, and occasionally greens. From the end of 1944 men died at the rate of 7 per day from ulcers, beri beri and dysentery. A total of 400 had died by Feb. 1945. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)
4 。 <u>B</u>	urma and Siam.
(1)	Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 12	<u>Aug. 44</u> . Burmese beaten and killed by Japanese at Naungkko for denying knowledge of British troops in ar a. (Ex. 1548 at p. 12976)
(2)	POW and Internment Camps.
Sec. 1,3 & 5(a)	 (a) <u>Throw Internment Carp</u>. Internees beaten - food was bad - in- ternees ate dogs, rats and snakes - 90 percent suffered from beri beri, pellagra and other forms of malnutri- tion. (Ex. 1555,1557,1558 at pp 12991-4)

Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"	92.
	Subject.
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d), 3, & 5(a)	 (b) <u>Tamarkan Camp</u>. PoW suffering from fever, dysentery and malnutrition - deaths at rate of 2 per day during one month-sick were compelled to work on railway maintenance. POW were kicked and beaten at work - drugs not supplied to cure sick. (Lloyd p. 13037-8 and Ex. 1563 at p. 13058 and Ex. 1572 at p. 13081)
Sec. 1,3,4(c) & 5(a)	(c) <u>Nakorpaton</u> . Slight improvement from July 44 when a large Rod Cross consignment arrived including hospital equipment and drugs, otherwise conditions same as previously described. Sept. 44 an unmarked POW Camp on railway at Mor Pladuk 17 miles away, was bombed and 100 POW were killed and over 100 wounded. Japs re- fused to allow medical personnel from Nakompaton to go to assistance. In Dec. 44 POW were mass punished by being made to parade for 36 hours on account of escape of one out of 7000 - patients were laid out in the open for the whole night. (Coates p. 11440-1)
5. Tr	ne Celebes and Surrounding Islands.
(1)	Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 1,4(a)(b)	 (a) <u>Sept. 44</u>. At Tomohon, near Manado, two American airmen were executed without trial or court martial. (Ex. 1798 at p. 13⁸46)
Sec. 1 & 12	(b) Sept. 44. At Soegi, Morotai, 3 natives were beheaded without trial. A fourth native whom the Japs attempted to execute at the same time, lived and escaped. (Ex. 1816 at p. 13927)
Sec. 1,4(a)(b)	(c) Oct. 44. At Toli-Toli, South West Celebes, 8 American POW airmen were beheaded. (Fx. 1799 at p. 13852)
Sec. 1,4(3)(b)	(d) <u>Nov. 44</u> . At Kendari, South East Celebes, 9 American POW airmen were executed by order of Admiral OSUGI. (Ex. 1800 at p. 13852)
(2)	POW and Internment Camps.
Sec. 1, $2(a)(b)$	(a) Macassar POW Camp.
(c)(d)(e), 3, 4(a)(c), 5(a)(d) & 8 (e)	Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1904, 1905 at pp 13866-7)
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b), 5(a)(d)&12	 (b) <u>Peling Internment Camp.</u> Same conditions as previously describeed. Work was heavy and food insufficient. Many of the men became sick

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Indictment Ref. 93. to Appendix Subject. to buy watches from the internecs. The sick were put in the nearby gool where they died from starvation and illness. Of 150 internees, 68 died, 5 killer by borbing. (Ex. 1804, 1905 at pp 13866-7 and Ex. 1810 at p. 13920) (c) Military Prison, Monado. Scc. 1,3,4(1) & 5(1) Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1813 at n. 13923) (d) Parc-Parc Internment Comp. S.W. Celches. Sec. 1 & 12 Same conditions as proviously described. In October 1944 the camp was destroyed by an Allied air raid and the camp was moved to Bodjoe, 4 miles away. (Ex.1811 at p. 13921) (e) <u>Bodice Comp. 3.W. Colobes</u>. The internees lived in cowsheds and Sec. 1 & 12 pigsties. Sanitary conditions were extremely bad. In Nevember 1944 a dysentery epidemic broke out and of the 600 internees, 400 were suffering from dysenlery and 25 died from it. Food was insuificient - no meat, and vege-tibles hid to be smuggled in. (Ex.1911 at p. 13921) (f) <u>Tijku FOW Comp. Halmaheiras</u>. Medicel supplies and medical treatment withheld. (Ex. 1906 at p. 13875) Sec. 5(a)(g) <u>Torasan FOW Comm. Halmaheiras.</u> Food was insufficient. About two-thirds Sec. 3,5(a)(d) of the POW had no footwear and had to work bare-footed; as a result they con-tracted sores which spread quickly and often resulted in permanent disability and some deaths. Many contracted beri-beri and suffered from general debilitysome died from it. No Indian was permitted to go to hospital however sick he was. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875) (h) Mennio Civil Gool. 150 internees, were nut in this gael on Sec. 1 & 12 10 S pt. 44; they received no water or food for 3 days, and thereafter only a little food. Some dicd from dysentory and lack of food. There was no redical attention. On 24 Oct. 44 all but the very sick were noved out. Nost of the 16 sick internees left in the gael died. (Ex. 1910 at n. 13920) 6. China other than Hong Kong. (1) <u>Primeionl Atrocities and Incidents</u>. At Kinkow, 3 contured airmon were marched through the streets with their hands tied Sec. 1,4($^{(}$)(h)

behind their backs, severely beaten, and then covered with gasoline and burned to

denth. (Ex. 1991 nt v. 14162)

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<u>Indictment Ref.</u> to Appendix "D"	94. Subject.
(2)	POW and Internment Camps.
Sec. 1,3,4(a), 5(a),8(a) & 12.	(a) Bridge House, Shanghai. Conditions as previously described con- tinued to exist. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165 and Ex. 1900, 1901 at pp 14178-9)
Sec. 2(a),3,5(a)	(b) <u>Mukden Prison Camp</u> . Conditions as previously described. The camp wasstill not marked as a POW camp, and on 7 December 1944 in a B-29 raid, 19 POW were killed and 30 serious- ly injured. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at pp 14187-8 and Ex. 1912, 1913 at pp 14192-3)
Sec. 3,4(a),5(a) & 12	(c) <u>Haiphong Road Camp</u> . Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)
Sec. 3,5(a)	<pre>(d) <u>Camp "C", Yangchow</u>, Same conditions as previously described, (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)</pre>
Sec. 3,5(a)	(e) Pootung Internment Carp. Conditions as previously described. During this winter no heat at all supplied, though temperature was as low as 20 degrees F. Food ration continued to decrease until below standard nec- essary to maintain health. Prisoners received no breakfast and the other meals were inadequate. (Ex. 1993 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904, at p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)
Sec. 2(a),3,5(a), 8(e)	(f) <u>Kinng Wan Prison Camp</u> . Conditions as previously described. Americans received smaller ration than other prisoners. POW suffered from bad skin infections. No medical at- tention. No clothing issued. Sanitary facilities very bad. (Ev. 1900 at p. 14178, Ex. 1907 at p. 14188, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195)
Sec. 4(d)	(g) <u>Ward Road Gaol</u> . In October 44 an American POW escaped, was recaptured and sentenced to life imprisonment. (Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)
Sec. 1,3,4(1)	 (h) <u>Chungcheateh Camp. Manchuria</u>. Accommodation overcrowded and dirty. Beatings occurred. However, conditions were not as bad as in other camps. (Brig. Blackburn p. 11599)
	DEFENCE EVIDENCE re para. (b) MUKDEN - Red Cross Inspection 6 Dec. 44 hygiene satisfactory - air raid precautions taken - same quantity of rations to POW as to Guard - medical treatment and equipment satisfactory - recrea- tion facilities available. (Ex. 3136 at

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Subject.

7. Fornosa.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(t)(ð)
Sec. 1,2(t (e),3, 5(a)(c	4(a),
5(a)(d	1),6(ć)
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(a) <u>Karenko POW Camp</u>.
 Conditions as previously described.
 (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (e),3,4(a) & 5(a) (b) <u>Kinkaseki POW Carro</u>. Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1620 at p. 13196 and Ex. 1631 at p. 13224)

- Sec. 1,4(a)
- (c) <u>Camp Haito</u>. The prisoners were illtreated. Some were thrown into the water trough, their heads held under water by order of the camp commander; they were then stripped and beaten. A number of ren in this camp died of brainfever. (Ex. 1632 at p. 13226)

8. French Indo-China.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

A radio detection finder of the Kompei Tai detected waves sent out by a secret sending station. After about 45 days all of the members of the net were known and arrests were made. Thirty were arrested and 15 were released and the remaining 15 sent to the Saigon Kempei Tai. By submitting to torture these 15 confessed that the station had been in direct communication with Chungking. The 15 Chinese were condermed to death by a Tribunal of Japanese Kempei Tai and were executed. Three were woren. (Ex. 2140 at p. 15350)

(2) POW and Internment Carps.

Nil.

9. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Events.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1 & 12

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(b) <u>Coolic Camp</u> - As previously described. (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

96.

<u>Subject</u>

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(3)(b)(c) (d)(e),3,5(a) (d),8(d)(e). (a) <u>Shamshuipo Camp</u>.
Conditions as previously described.
A Red Cross representative, Mr. ZINDEL, visited the camp in August 1944. The OR's were forced to go out and indulge in sports during his visit. An officer of the Hong Kong Naval Volunteers was beaten about the head with a sheathed sword until he becare unconscious, because he complained of the lack of food to the Red Cross representative. (Barnett p. 13137-13142 Ex. 1603, 1604, 1606 at pp. 13177-31)

11. Japan.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)

- (n) <u>Dec. 44</u>. At Kobe No. 3 Camp, a prisoner was stripped naked in front of the guard-room and severely beaten with fists, rifle butts and wooden swords. He was then put in the guard-room with no clothes and only one blanket average temperature at this time was 20 degrees below zero. He was taken out and beaten daily for 19 days, after which he went rad and died. (Ex. 1931 at r. 14231, and Ex. 1937 at p.14239)
- (b) <u>About Dec. 44</u>. At Ofuna Naval Prison an American pilot was beaten so brutally that he became paralysed from the hips down. The Japanese continued to beat him and he died after about a week of this treatment. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)
- (2) POW and Internment Camps.
 - (a) <u>H.O. Prison Camp. Osaka.</u> Concitions as proviously described. (Fx, 1936 at p. 14236)
 - (b) <u>Carp DL. Yekohara</u>. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)
 - (c) <u>Umoda Bunsho POW Carp, Osaka</u> Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)
 - (d) <u>Camp 4, Fukuoka</u>. Conditions as proviously described. During an epidemic of mumps in December 1944, the sick had to continue to go to work. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

Sec. 1,2(a)(c);

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Sec. 1, 4(n), 5(n)

- 3,4(1)(c),& 5(1)
- Sec. 2(a) & (e)
- Scc. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (c),3, & 5(a)
- Sec. 1,2(b)(e),3, 4(a) & 5(a)

96.

Subject

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e),3,5(a) (d),8(d)(e). (a) <u>Shamshuipo Camp.</u>
Conditions as previously described.
A Red Cross representative, Mr. ZINDEL, visited the camp in August 1944. The OR's were forced to go out and indulge in sports during his visit. An officer of the Hong Kong Naval Volunteers was beaten about the head with a sheathed sword until he became unconscious, because he complained of the lack of food to the Red Cross representative. (Barnett p. 13137-13142 Ex. 1603, 1604, 1606 at pp. 13177-81)

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(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)

- (a) Dec. 44. At Kobe No. 3 Camp, a prisoner was stripped naked in front of the guard-room and severely beaten with firsts, rifle butts and wooden swords. He was then put in the guard-room with no clothes and only one blanket average temperature at this time was 20 degrees below zero. He was taken out and beaten daily for 19 days, after which he went mad and died. (Ex. 1931 at t. 14231, and Ex. 1937 at p.14239)
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- (2) <u>POP and Internment Camps.</u>
 - (a) <u>H.O. Prison Carp. Osaka</u>. Concitions as previously described. (Fx, 1936 at p. 14236)
 - (b) <u>Camp Dl. Yekohama</u>. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)
 - (c) <u>Umeda Bunsho POW Carp. Osaka.</u> Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)
 - (d) <u>Camp 4, Fukuoka</u>. Conditions as proviously described. During an evidemic of mumps in December 1944, the sick had to continue to go to work. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

Sec. 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c), & 5(a)Sec. 2(a) & (e)

Sec. 1,4(n),5(n)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (c),3, & 5(a)

Sec. 1,2(b)(e),3, 4(a) & 5(a)

<u>Indictnont Ref.</u> to Appendix "D"	97. <u>Subject</u> .
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(c), 5(a)(d),8(a)	(e) <u>Cann 5D, Kawasaki.</u> Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p. 14223)
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d)(c),3, 4(a),5(a)(d).	(f) <u>Camp J. Hakodate</u> . Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)
Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e), 3,4(a),5(a) (d)	(g) <u>Cann 3. Kobi</u> . Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231 and Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)
Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e), 3 & 4(a)	 (h) <u>Camp 17. Fukuoka</u>. Conditions as previously described. The Allied Senier Medical Officer was confined in the guardhouse from Oct. 12 to 18, for writing to the Japanese dector complaining of sick men being forsed to work in the mine. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)
Sec. 1 & 4(a)	(i) <u>Kamioka 20" Camp.</u> Conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)
Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e), 3,4(a),5(a), 8(e)	(j) <u>Camp AB</u> , <u>Nacetau</u> , Conditions as previously described. Between Dec. 42 and Aug. 44 there were 60 deaths, caused by ill-treatment and lack of food. Prince TORUGAWA visited the camp at one time. (Chisholm p. 14272, 14276)
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(c), 5(a) & 8(a)	(k) <u>Ofuna Naval Prison</u> . Food insufficient. Beatings a cormon occurrence; mass beatings also occurred. No heat during the winter and snew drifted in through cracks in the walls. Red Gross parcels were stolen by the Japanese, Several airmen died as a direct result of ill-treatment. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b)	(1) Yokhichi POW Camp. Excessive and illegal punishment for minor infractions. Several POW were strong up on ladders so that their feet could not towen the ground, and made to stay in that position for three or four heurs at a time for several days. Some- times weights were placed on their feet. While in that position they were beaten and sait was generally thrown into the open cuts. During this treatment they were given no food. (Ex.1938 at p.14240)
Sec. 1,2(1)(b), 4(1),5(2),6(1)	(m) <u>Hirobata Frison Camp.</u> Beatings were commonplace, many being so severe as to result in physical dis- ability. About the end of August 1944 a prisoner who failed to salute a Japanese was knocked down, given 40 to 50 strokes, given the water cure for

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Sec. 4(c)

Sec. 5(a)

(o) <u>Sendevu POW Carp</u>. Jauanese medical officer - a S/Sgt. refused to allow the Allied doctor to give medical attention to the sick. (Ex. 1949 at n. 14254)

12. Java.

(n)

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1.

12 Dec. 44. Capt. Wernick, after being severely tortured by the Kerpei tai was beheaded with 13 others at Antjol. They had been sentenced by Court Martial, Batavia. (Fx. 1751 at p. 13685) They

(2) POW and Internment Carms.

(a) No. 5 Tijinaka Camp.

Conditions same as previously described, ked Cross marcels were distributed, after the Japanese had stelen part and after ordering all the tins and containers to be emptied inreductely. The Kempei Tai would often visit the carp. When the victims of the Kernei Tai returned to the carm they would be physical wrecks .. Several people did not return and were later reported to have diod. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

(b) Thihapit - Wemen Internees Carp. Accommodation mas reasonably sufficient until Dec. 44. Food was always insufficient, Women and children were forced to work - some of which was cztra heavy work. After the command of the camp was changed in Sept./Oct. there were rany beatings administered by the Japanese. On one occasion a Mr. Loeman was kicked in the abdomen by a Japanese guard and died on his way to the hospital. (Ex. 1722 at p. 13646)

98.

Subject.

about an hour, and then beaten into unconsciousness. He was forced to work the next day. PCW were compelled to work on military operations. At no time during air raids were prisoners given the opportunity to seek shelter.

Public exhibition and exposure to ridicule of POW a common occurrence.

Collective punishment was often in-flicted on groups of POW with the full knowledge of the Japanese officer in charge of the camp. Protests were ignored. (Fx. 1940 at p. 14243)

(Ex. 1939 at p. 14242)

Camp 3. Fukuoka.

Sec. 1,8(e)

& 12,

Sec. 1 & 12

Subject.

Sec. 1 & 12

(c) <u>Banicebiroe Camp 10.</u> Continual lack of food. As a result of this there was a lot of smuggling between internees and HEIHO Guards. Because of the smuggling a mass punishment was inflicted on 150 women. The guards, at the direction of the Camp Commander, thrashed the women with whiles and fists and after this 100 of the 150 were given 50 blows with a leather whip by the Japanese. (Ex. 1723 at p. 13648)

Sec. 1 & 12

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Sec. 1 & 12

(d) <u>Karang Pauss Internment Camp.</u> Feb. 44 to Nov. 44 · Camp overcrowded with men, women and children - 40 centimetres width per person - internces compelled to work 6 hours a day and then do their own camp fatigues - work very heavy - internees kicked and beaten - food 270 grams of rice and 180 grams of flour daily. No adequate medical attention - Japs sought to check infantile paralysis outbreak by compelling old men to live in same quarters with women. (Ex. 1724 at p. 13650)

(e) <u>Lempersarie Cump. Women's Internment</u> <u>Camp.</u> Women and young children transferred here from Karang Panas in Nov. 44 -

here from Karang Panas in Nov. 44 -8000 crowded into accommodation intended for 3000 - internees compelled to work long hours at heavy work internees were threshed - collective punishment such as deprivation of food was inflicted for individual offences - Kempei Tai visited camp to inflict punishments. (Ex. 1724 at p. 13650)

(f) <u>Bandoeng - Police Headquarters</u>. Men, women and children held for interrogation - daily ration 120 grams dry rice - cells were grossly overcrowded, occupants not having space to lie down. Eventually relation: of prisoners were able to make payments for food to the authorities, but the ration was still insufficient. Sanitation was appalling, resulting in many cases of dysentery. The prisoners were subjected to cruel punishments which included fleggings, electric current being passed through the body, suffocation by immersion in water, which often resulted in unconsciousness. Men would be kept standing for four days and nights without food and drink, and thrashed every three or four days. Putting out cigarettes and cigars on all parts of the body

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was also a very common form of punishment. Prisoners died from ill-treat-ment received during interrogation. (Ex. 1752 at p. 13687)

Sec. 1 & 12

(g) Bantieng Prison. Cells here were overcrowded, 35 being accommodated in cell built for 13, and for a time prisoners had to sleen on the cement floor. Hygionic con-ditions were abominable, drinking water coming from a hole in which dysentery cases bathed. Many prisoners were infected with bacilliary dysentery. Medical supplies were totally inadequate Medical supplies were totally inadequate and the sick ward was filthy and new patients brought in were promotly in-fected with dysentery. The food situation was so bad that physically strong and healthy prisoners, soon looked emaciated and finally died of hunger, sometimes in as short a time as 12 to 2 months - 750 calcries a day. Prisoners compelled to work for 6 hours daily in the sun. Prisoners were interrogated and tortuzed, similar to those described at Bundberg Police Headquarters, inflicted. (Ex. 1752 at p. 13687)

13. New Britain.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

- Sec. 1,4(a), 5(a)
- (a) <u>26 July 44</u>: A Chinese soldier was clubbed to death at Rabaul because he was too ill to work, (Ex.1863 at p. 14120)
- (b) July 44. A N.Z. Airman, POW, died as the result of ralnutrition and dysentery. After being shot down he was cruelly ill-treated. He had been bound by robes to which fish hooks had been attached in such a way that whenever he moved his head, the fish hooks would pierce his face. (Ex. 1866 at p. 14123)
- (c) <u>Nov. 44.</u> An Indian work party of 35 were at Nishizakiyama. They were starved and two, for allegedly steal-ing rice, were taken away by the Japanese and executed without trial. (Ex. 1870 at p. 14127)
 - (d) Nov. 44. A USA plane was forced down in the Totabil Area. The pilot was captured by the Japanese and beheaded $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour later. Some flesh was cut from the body and later eaten by about 150 Japanese, mostly officers. (Fx. 1873 at p. 14129)

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Sec. 1,3,4(a), 5(a)

Sec. 1,3,4(a)

Sec. 1,4(a)

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Subject.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

<u>Rabaul</u>.

- Sec. 1,3,4(a), Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)
 - 14. New Guinea.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)

(a) <u>Dec. 44.</u> At Ranimboa an Indian officer and NCC compleined that a Japanese had taken things from them. The Indians had their hands tied, were taken into the bush and shot. (Ex. 1842, 1843 at pp 14092-3)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b)

(b) <u>Oct. 44</u>. Two American POW were executed by the Japanese, This was done on the orders of Capt. Ono, because the Americans had bombed his battery. (Ex. 1846 at p. 14096)

101.

Subject.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

<u>Rabaul</u>.

Sec. 1,3,4(a), Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

14. New Guinea.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)

 (a) <u>Dec. 44</u>. At Ranimboa an Indian officer and NCC complained that a Japanese had taken things from them. The Indians had their hands tied, were taken into the bush and shot. (Ex. 1842, 1843 at pp 14092-3)

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Indictment Ref. to Appendix 1D1	POW APPE DIX B	
Sec. 1, 4(a)	(c) <u>July 44</u> . On Noemfoor Island, 17 Indonesians were tied and bayonotted by the Japanese. Two @spaped and at loast 14 of the remainder were killed. (Ex. 1849 at p 14101)	
15.	Singaporo and Malaya.	
	(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.	
	Nil.	
	(2) PCW and Internment Camps.	
	(a) <u>Changi Gaol</u> . (Formorly Civilian Internment Camp)	ļ
Sec. 2(a)(b)(e), 3,5(a)(d)	Food ration greatly reduced finally resulting in gross emaciation and tremendous increase in sick- ness rate. Failure of east to supply clothing to replace worn out clothing together with lack of reasonable ford gave rise to an outbreak of pellagra. Sich were placed on half rations. On account of numbers of men required by Japs for working parties, sick men had to be employed on comp work. (Ex. 1516, 1517 at pp 12929-30)	
	(b) <u>Outram Road Gaol</u> .	
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(c) (f), 5(a)(d)	Proviously described conditions continued. (Ex. 1511 at p 12912)	
13.	Solomons, Gilberts, Sauru and Ocean Islands.	
	(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.	
Sec. 1, 4(a)	At Bougainville 9 Ambonese PCW were shot without trial because they were alleged to have stolen food from a food go-down. (Ex. 1875 at p 14132)	
	(2) POW and Interment Cams.	
	Mil.	
17.	<u>Sunatra.</u>	
	(1) Principal Atrovities and Incidents.	
Sec. 1 & 12	July 44. At Mandjong Karong, South Sumatra, a 6 year old Messter Cornelis, was tortured and beate by the vapamese because he was suspected of espionage. The Kempei Tai officers of the prison condened the ill-treatment and tortures. (Ex. 17 at p 13815)	on N
	(2) POW and Internment Camps.	
	(a) Banka Island.	
Soc. 1,3,5(a)(d)	In Set. 44, about 450 weakened people were moved	

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In Set. 44, about 450 weakened people were moved from the hen's Givilian Jamo, Palombang, to this camp. The camp was a new one and was made up of large rankies and attap huts. It was situated in a malarial area and a fever known as Banka Island ×

FO. YES DIN 3 Indictment Ref. "o Am. 101 Subject 4. Burne and Siam. (1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents. 27 Jan. 45: HSIPAN - 621 Indians confined in a room 25 feet square. They received a daily Sec 1, 3, 4(a)5(a) (a) & 12 ration of one small rice ball and a very small quantity of water. By 9th March 200 had diad. Six of them were taken to Monghai where about one month later the Jups attempted to behead them. One survived. The only reason given was that as Indians they were naturally pro-British. (Ex.1553 at y 12983) Sec 1, 4(a)(b) 7 Feb. 45: Moksok in Reserve Forest - 4 RAF personnel who had apparently crashed were executed without trial. (Ex. 1547 at p 12976) Sec 1 & 12 (c) Avril or May 45: In vicinity of MENZADA, 2 Burmese were executed on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of a Japanese soldior and two others in connection with possession of a pistol. (Ex. 1543 at p 12973) (d) <u>May 45:</u> Ongun, 7 Burmose and 2 Allied soldiers beheaded at Ongun Cemetery without trial. **Bec 1,** 4(a) & 12 (Ex. 1544 at p 12974) (c) <u>Ney 45:</u> Tharrewaddy - 7 prisoners, y.c. MARE S executed by shooting by the Kempei Tai. Sec 1 & 12 Therrewaddy - 7 prisoners, presumably (Ex. 1546 at p 12976) See 1 & 12 (f) Juno 45: KAMPI - Burnam tortured to death by Kempei Tai (Ex. 1537 at p 12965) Sec 1 & 12 (5) June 45: EBAILIG - 97 Keren men and women and children massacred by Kempei Tai Curing scorch for allied parachutists. (Dx. 1538,1539 at pp 12936-8) (2) POW and Internment Camps. (a) <u>Tavoy Interament Came</u>: Similar conditions to those previously described. In addition white women Sec 1,3,12 were beaten and raped by the Japanese. (Ex. 1555,1557 1558 at pp 12991_4) Sec 1,2(a)(b) (d) 3 & 5(a)(b) Tamarken Cemp: Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1533 at p 13059 and lk. 1572 at p 13081) Sec 1, 3, 4(r)(b)(c) 5(a) (c) <u>KANBURI CANP</u>: Feb. 45 to end July 45 - 3960 officers closely confined in camp 220 mands by 120 (d) & 8(c) yards - mass punishments and individual punishments sadistically inflicted. Mail was withheld. One officer confined in a water-logged mosquito infested trench for SC days because he supported objection of officers to vorking. (Ex. 1563 at p 13059, Ex. 1572 at p 13081 and Lloyd 13058-9) Sec 1 & 12 (d)

 (d) <u>KANBURI CCOLIE Mosoital</u> (Sigm). From Cet. 44 to March 45, one to three patients in dysentery ward which averaged 4C patients died daily. This was due to insufficiency of drugs, medical supplies and starvation. (Ex. 1575 at p 13087)

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<u>Indictment Ref.</u> <u>Mo App. 101</u>

Subject

4. Burne and Siam.

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(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.

- Sec 1.3.4(a)5(a) 27 Jan. 45: HSIPAN 621 Indians confined à 12 in a room 25 feet square. They received a daily ration of one small rice ball and a very small quantity of water. By 9th March 200 had died. Six of them were taken to Monghai where about one month later the Japps attempted to behead them. One survived. The only reason given was that as Indians they were naturally pro-British. (Ex.1553 at p 12983)
- Sec 1,4(a) (b) <u>7 Feb. 45:</u> Moksokein Reserve Forest 4 RAF personnel who had apparently crashed were executed without trial. (Ex. 1547 at p 12973)
- Sec 1 & 12 (c) <u>Avril or New 45:</u> In vicinity of MENZADA, 2 Burness were executed on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of a Japanese soldier and two others in connection with possession of a pistol. (Ex. 15-3 at p 12973)
- Sec 1, 4(a) & 12 (d) <u>May 45:</u> Ongun, 7 Burmese and 2 Allied soldiers beheaded at Ongun Cemetery without trial. (Ex. 1544 at p 12974)
- Sec 1 & 12 (c) <u>Ney 45:</u> Therrewaddy 7 prisoners, presumably KARELS executed by shooting by the Kempei Tai. (Ex. 1546 at p 12976)
- See 1 & 12 (f) June 45: KAMTI Burman tortured to death by Kempei Tai (Ex. 1537 at y 12965)
- Sec 1 & 12 (5) June 45: EBAILG 97 Karen men and women and children massacred by Kompei Tai during search for allied parachutists. (Ex. 1533,1539 at pp 12936-8)
 - (2) POW and Internment Camps.
- Sec 1.3.12 (c) <u>Tavoy Internment Camp</u>: Similar conditions to those previously described. In addition white women were beaten and raped by the Japanese. (Ex. 1555,1557 1558 at pp 12991-4)
- Sec 1,2(a)(b) (b) <u>Tamarkan Cemp</u>: Conditions similar to those (d) 3 & 5(a) previously described. (Ex. 1563 at p 13059 and Ex. 1572 at p 13031)
- Sec 1.3.4(c) (c) <u>KANBURI CAMP:</u> Feb. 45 to end July 45 3000 (b)(c) 5(a) officers closely confined in camp 220 pards by 120 yords mass punishments and individual punishments sadistically inflicted. Mail was withheld. One officer confined in a water-logged mosquito infested trench for 90 days because he supported objection of officers to vorking. (Ex. 1563 at p 13059, Ex. 1572 at p 13081 and Lloyd 13058-9)
- Sec 1 & 12 (d) <u>KANDURI CCOLLE Hospital</u> (Sigm). From Cet. 44 to March 45, one to three patients in dysentery ward which averaged 40 patients died daily. This was due to insufficiency of drugs, medical supplies and starvation. (Ex. 1575 at p 13087)

104.

Indistment Ref. to Appendix 'D'

BOM APP DING

Subject

whatever were provided for dysantory patients. Rod Gross medicine was supplied only once and in insignificant quantities. Old rags were used for dressings, also a kind of rag made from banama trees. The death rate was about 6.3 per cont -123 deaths. (Leenheer p. 13756)

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda - slands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

Maj. General TALATA ordered punitive action against islanders of Locang and Sulmata. In course of this the Radja was executed without trial because he would not reveal the whereabouts of his son Yoos. Later Yoos was arrested and executed. 34 natives executed on Moa Island. (Ex. 1793,1794 at pp 13838-41)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Mil.

19. Wake Island, Kwajalein end Chichi Jima.

Nil.

DIVISION 7 - 1st. JANUARY TO SUBRE DUR.

1. Ambon Island Group.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1.

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- (a) <u>April 45</u>: 9 Groups of 10 prisoners each at Tan Topy were given experimental injections by Japanese for one month. 50 died during experiment. (van Footen 13962).
- Sec 1,4(a)(b) (b) <u>April 45</u>: Two prisoners escaped from Tan Toey and were recaptured. One was behaaded, the other one diad the day after recapture. (van mooten 13979)

Sec 1, 4(a)(b)

Sec 1, 4(a)(b)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) & (e),3, 4(a) 5(a)

- (c) <u>April 45</u>: 4 POW at "an Toey beheaded upon admitting they had taken food from a Jap ration store. (van Nooten 15980)
 (d) <u>July 45</u>: POW broke out of solitary com-
- finement where he had been placed as punishment for offence. We was executed for breaking out. (van Mooten 13984)

(2) POW and Internment Camp.

(a) <u>Tan Woey Barracks</u>: Conditions similar to those previously described except that food fell to 4 ozs. rice and 4 ozs. sweet petatoes daily. 2/3rd. of comp reduced to wearing clogs. Beatings of POW had become a daily occurrence, 42 POW died in May, 72 in June, 94 in July. (van Meeten 13945-73) A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF

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105. POW APPE DIX 3 Indictment Ref. To App. D Subject Andaman and Licobar Islands. 2. (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) July 1945: Andaman - 2 coolies beaten to death Sec. 1 & 12 for allegedly stealing. (Ex. 1617,1618,1619 at m 13193-13196) (b) July 1945: Cicobar - 2 Indians beaton to death to Sec 1 & 12 compel them to confess having fired rochets. (Ex. 1630,1621 at pp 13196-3) (c) July 1945: Nicobar - Rev. J. Richardson informed Sec 1 & 12 by "apanese that if Allies landed all the inhabitants would be killed as they were pro-English. Daily a number of sick Nicobarese and Indians were executed. (Ex. 1622 at p 13199) Sec 1 & 12 (d) <u>August 1945</u>: Andrman - Between 700 and 800 Indians taken by sea towards another island. When 420 yards from shore they were forced overboard. All except 203 drouned. The remainder wore left on island without food for 50 days whon Sepanese returned. At that time only one Indian had survived. (Ex. 1614 at p 13189) 3. Borneo. (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. Sec 1, 4(a)(b)(a) Early 1945: At Ranau Pte. Murrey, an Australian was bayonetted to death without trial as punishment for stealing food. (Ex. 1668 at p 13420 23 Jan. to 8 June 1945: 115 European POW left 3 for Kuching on 23 January, 7 Indians being added 115 European POW left Labura 25 Jan. Sec 1, 3, 4(a) (5) to the party on the way. By 8 June 1 45 only 48 remained alive. The remainder had been executed without trial or had died of ill treatment, or starvation. (Er. 1658 at p 13316) At Ranam 2 Australian soldiers Soc 1, 4(a)(d)(c) <u>March 1945</u>: attempted to escape, were receptured and tied up in the open for 2 voeks, a.d were beaten and torturod. One, Cleary, hed no clothes and had a chain around his neck. He died within minutes of his release. Moither was tried. (Ex. 1968 at p 13420) 28 January 1945: The first Sandahan to Ranna Death March (Appron. 165 miles) started and lasted Sec 1,3,4,(a)(b) 5(a)(d)(f)(đ) 17 days. Food was scarce; those too woak to carry on were shot. Of 470 PCW about 24 reached Ranau, but only 6 were alive by the end of June, the remainder having died or been billed without trial. (Sticpowich pp 13361-2, 13375 and Ex 1668 at p 13420) Sec 1,5,4(a) 29 May 1 45: The second Sandakan to Ranau Doath (0) (b) 5(a)(d) & (f) March started and lasted 26 days. Of 535 POW the majority of whom were hospital cases, only 183 survived the march. Those too sick to walk, numbering 291, vers loft bohind and nover soon

again. Those who dropped out on route vere

104.

A CONTRACTOR OF STATES AND A CONTRACT OF STATES

PO" APPE DIX B Indictmont Ref. Sub joct To App. D' murdered by the Japanese. (Ex. 1668,1670,1671 1672 at pp 13420-45 and Sticpowich 13363-73,15385) 55 Indians at Kuala Bolat were (f) <u>16 June 1945:</u> Sec 1, 4(a)behended or beyonstted and their bodies burnt. They were not charged or tried. (Ex. 1655-6 at pp 12312-3) (5) June 1945: 5 Indians were tied together, beheaded Sec 1, 4(a)and thrown into a stream near Lutong Camp. (Ex. 1657 at 9 13314) 10 June 1945: At the 53 mile Riam Road, a party of (2) Sec 1, 4(a)32 POW were ruthlessly shot and beyonetted by the guards. (Ex. 1658 et p 13316) (i) 10 June 1945: At the 5 Mile Rism Road, orders were Sec 1, 4(a)5 (a). given to shoot the whole of a party of 15 POM. The wounded were shot and bayonetted on the ground. (Ex. 1658 at p 13316) 10 June 1945: 8 PUM massacred at Ranau Camp. (Sticperich p 13285) (j) Sec 1, 4(a)May 1945: At Ranau, 8 sick PCY were carried out and shot. (Ex. 1665 at p 13426) Sec 1, 4(a)5(a)(k)<u>Hay-June 1945</u>: In the region of the 15½ mile post, Sandakan, 7 POW who were too weak to continue the march to Rangu were taken off the road and shot. Sec 1, 4(a)5(c) (1) (Ex. 1670 at p 13430) Sec 1, 4(a) & 5(a)1 August 1945: At Ranau 33 sick POW were taken out and shot. (Ex. 1672 at p 13436) (m) Sec 1 & 4(a) February 1945: At Samerinde, 3 American airmen were (n) behoaded without trial. (Ex. 1390 at p 1350C) April 1945: Sec 1, 3, 4(a) (o) After one week in the woods of Goenceng Api, only 245 Indonesian prisoners remained of an original 395, the remainder having died through ill-treatment, sickness and starvation, or been killed. (Ex. 1685 at p 13495) Sec 1 & 12 (p) Muno 1945: At Berau, about 30 Indonesians, including 4 or 5 women, and also a French couple were executed. (Ex. 1699 at p 13524) (2)POW and Internment Cauve: Sec 1, 2(a)(d) (a) & (e) 3 & 5(a) Tarakan Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1635 at p 13495) Sec 1,3,4(a) & (b) Salikpapan Carp: Conditions as proviously described. 5(a) (Ex. 1691 at p 13504) Soc 1,3,4(a)(c) (c) <u>Kuching Camp:</u> Conditions continued to be extremely bad. From 50 - 75 percent of the FOY were unfit. (a) 5(a) & (d) Between January and August there were 580 deaths mostly due to deficiency discesses . My fo 50 per cent had T.F. and all look of like living exclotons. The doath roll in the Sritish officeral camp was 15

por cont and in the men's carp, 50 per cont.

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Subject

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Hospital conditions were still quite inacequate with practically no medical or surgical supplies, but just prior to the capitulation, the expense issued medical supplies. Food continued to be insufficient. When It-Col Lorgan visited the camp in Scot. after the capitulation he reported that all the Australian POW and interneos left in the comp were suffering from general m lnutrition and the British had 250 stretcher cases. Approximately 4 were drying each day, and medical stores were in short supply - surgical dressings and instruments almost none. No member of the came was fit and if conditions had continued, nobody would have survived. Ulcers, beri beri, T.B. and cancor prevalent. (Ex. 1673, 1674, 1675 at pp 13446-13449)

Sec 1,2(d),3, 4(a) 5(a) &(a)

(d)

- <u>Kuala Belat Camp:</u> Conditions continue as previously described. Altogether 130 Indians died, including 65 killed by the Jaornese. In one month 55 had died of starvation. (Ex. 1635,1656 at pp 13312-3)
- (e)Sandakan Cemp: Conditions as previously described continued. After the march to Ranau commenced, there were 291 POW left behind in this camp. No provision made for their shelter or comfort. From the beginning of January 1345, those left at the como were 30 per cont unfit: they were forced out to work regardless of their sickness. In March, 1945, 231 deaths occurred. On 29th May there were about 740 POW in the came, 400 of whom were stratcher cases (Australian) also 10) English stretcher cases. Of the 291 remaining after the Remau march, 75 were sent out on 9 Juna, supposedly to Ranay, but they were all murdered before the 30 mile post; on 13 July 23 were taken to the aerodrome and killed; 30 were left without food or shelter; the remainder had died over a period. (Sticpewich, pp 13361-6, 13383-6, Ex. 1668 at p 1342C)
- Ranau Camp: At this camp there was no shelter and work parties covered up to 13 miles a day. POW died quickly from exertion. The tood was insufficient and in about March, the ration was reduced considerably to 100 grammes of rice, 100 grammes sweet potatoes and 100 grammes of tabioca daily. By 20 July only 76 prisoners alive, the others having died meinly from starvation, physical exertion and emposure, on from violenc . By the end of July, most of those still alive were in such a low condition that only about 12 could wrik and there were only 38 alive, 8 of whom were unconscious. The 20% were told that they were all to be killed. The total number of POV who cam to Sandakan was 2736, of thom 240 Mere moved to Kuching and 100 to Labuan. O: the remaining 22°3, only 6 survived. Blatings were an everyday occurrence. (Sticpewich 13375-83, Ex. 1688 at p 13420)

Sec 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e), 3,4(a)(c) (f) 5(a)(d)

Sec 1,2(b)(c)(d) (f) (e) 3,4(a)5(a) & (d)

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POW APPEIDIX 3

Subject:

fever was very prevalent. From these two discases there were over 150 deaths in a period of six months. The work consisted of looking after the sick and digging graves. There were always 75 percent of the camp sick. The enly medical supplies issued was an inadequate supply of quinine bark. Food was a small ration of rice with a little vegetables, and on some occasions some bad fish. About 200 other women later came into this camp from Bencoo'len. (Sister Bullwinkel p. 13471)

(b) Palembang Jungle Camp Group.

Conditions same as previously described. (Ringer p. 12579)

Sec. 1,2(a)(d)(c)(d)(e), 3,4(a), 5(a)

(c) <u>Pakan Baru - Central Sumatra</u>.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d) (e),3,4(a), 5(a) Conditions same as previously described. The general situation rapidly deteriorated and again repeated requests were made for improvement but all were refused. In Jun. the Japanese ordered that the Railway be finished by August 15th and every available man was sent to work. Medical parades were held and the men forced to go out. The health of the men deteriorated and the whole group was exhausted and depressed. Supervision by the Kompei Tai was increased and all sorts of disciplinary pressure was brought to bear. (Ex. 1769 at p 13784)

(d) Brastagi, North Sumatra.

Sec. 1 & 12

Sec. 1 & 12

The supply of food in this came was extremely bad and for 23 months they had neither sugar nor fat. An official ration was laid down by the Japanese which was 200 grams rice for grownups; children 10C. Vegetables 50 grams per head daily. In reality they only received 140 grams for grownups, 80 for childr n and 20 grams of vogetables. Complaints were continually addressed to the Japanese. The two female camp managers made these repeated complaints, but with no result. They told the Japanese that they could not prov at the women from breaking out unless the food ration was increased. 386 women left the camp of 25 Nov., and this resulted in the manager and some other internees being taken to the penitentiary at Xaban Djahe. They were housed in filthy colls with very little food and no water. They were tortured and boaten for days and finally taken back to the camp. (Ex. 1772 at p 13796)

(a) <u>Si Rongo Interment Camo</u>.

Accommodation ov rerowded. Huts badly constructed and after first heavy rain seven out of the nine had to be prooped. Sanitation was unsatisfactory - 20 latrines for 2,000 people; water supply insufficient. No medical instruments were provided, and medical supplies were scarce. Malaria, dysentory, tropical ulcers, were prevalent. At one time only 500 grams of quinine were provided for 500 malaria patients and this was supposed to last 2 months. No drugs

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POW APPE DIX D

Subject

Indictment Ref. to App. 1D1

Sec 1,4(a) = 5(a)(d)

& (f)

(e) <u>NANKON ATON Hospital Camp</u>: In February 45, the 500 officer patients from this hospital were removed to working camps irrespective of medical condition. These included men dying of cancer, brain tumour and other diseases. From then onwards beating up of prisoners became more common. (Coates 11442-3)

(.) <u>KINSAYOKS ho. 1 JUNE CAMP</u>: Coolies accommodated in leaky tents - dail ration small quantity of rice and 5 or 4 chillies. Hygicnic conditions bad. Daily death rate in July 20-30 out of 1500. (Ex. 1574 at p 15083)

Sec 5(a) & (d)

(g) <u>RA GOOM TRISOUR OF MAP CAMP</u>: March 1945 - 2 airmen POW seriously ill with acute beri beri and dysentery - many applications made to modical officer and orderly for strengthening food and vitamin "B" - all refused on ground that they would did anyway. Finally application made to Camp Contander who inspected patients but did nothing - the two patients were in a bare unfurnished concrete cell used as a hospital no bodding - both died within three weeks. (Ex. 1533 at p 13101)

2. (b) <u>DEFERCE EVIDERC</u> - re (g) above

Rangoon POW Camp was a permanent building, fully equipped for livin, and somitation with disponsary, sick rooms, showers, kitchons, exercise yard etc. The equipment of the interament camp was also in good condition. Never saw these camps until after vapanese surronder. (Ex. 3035 at p 27540, Ex. 3089 at p 27585)

Commander Mangoon PON Camp - comp poorly equipped. As regards furniture and fixtures - impossible to have satisfactory hygienic conditions at camp on account or shortage of medicine and inadequate equipment but by sensible efforts of pemp staff conditions were as good as could be expected. (Ex 3087 at p 27535)

- 5. The Colebes and Surrounding Islands.
 - (1) <u>Principal Atrocities and Incidents.</u>

Sec 1, 4(a)

- (a) <u>July 1945</u>: At Singteng, South East Celebos, five American PON airmon were executed without trial or court zartial. (Ex. 1801 at p 13858).
- (b) <u>23 March 1945:</u> At Beo, Faulaud Islands Forth of Gelebes, 4 Allied airmen were executed without accusation or trial, by order of General HATSURA. (Er. 1802 et p 13834)

Soc 1 & 4(c.)

Sec 1 & 4(c)

(c) June 1945: At Bee, Caulaud Islands, an Allied airman was executed. (Ex. 1802 at p 13364)

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to App. 101	Subject
Sec 1 & 4(a)	(d) <u>July 1945:</u> At Maros, near Macassar, South West Colebes, 4 Allied airmon were executed. (Ex. 1803 at p 13365)
Sec 1 & 4(a)	(e) <u>April 1945</u> : At Geragan Camp, 4 Indian POW accused of theft were brutally beaten and later behaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)
Вес 1 & 4 (г.)	(f) July 1945: At Feragan Camp, 2 Indian POU accused of the theft of a phiel of medicine, were tied up from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. They were then stripped neked and behanded. (Ex. 1805 at p 13875)
Sec 1 & 4(a)	(g) <u>August 1945:</u> At Woragan Camp, an Indian PCW accused of stealing was tied to a tree all night and then beheaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)
Sec 1, 4(a) 4(d)	 (h) <u>About July 1945</u>: At eragen Camp, 2 Indian POL who escaped were receptured and behaveded. (Ex. 1805 at p. 13875)
Sec 1,2(b)(d) (e) 3,5(a)	(i) <u>March 1945:</u> At Teragan Camp, 5 Indian POV who were suffering from bori bori and general debility, were accused by the Japs of not working well, and were beaten and knocked down until they became unconscious. They were forced to continue working and as a result of this treatment one died a week or two later. (Ex. 1806 at p 15875)
Sec 1, 4(a)(d)	 (j) <u>March 1945:</u> At Teragon Camp on Indian POW who escaped while being punished for stealing, was recaptured and boheaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)
Sec 1 & 12	(k) <u>January 1945</u> : At Tondano, 2 Dutch interneos from Teling Internment Camp were put in gaol and later executed for communicating with out- side prople. (Ez. 1810 at p 13920)
Soc 1 & 4(a)	 <u>About July 1945:</u> At Monado, 3 Allied eirmen who were shot down and captured were killed by the Japanese. All other allied airmen shot down in that area were also killed, at different times. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)
Soc 1 & 12	(m) <u>16 February 1942:</u> At Monado, a Dutch interneo died from ill-treatment. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)
	(2) POW and Internment Camps.
Soc 1,2(2)(b)(c) (d)(c) 3,4(a) (^c) 5(a)(d) & 8 (c)	(a) <u>Macasser POW Camp:</u> Same conditions as previously described. By 1945, the percentage of men suffering from melaria had increased to 96 per cent. In March 1945, all the sick were made to parade in the rain. These who could not walk were supported by th ir friends. Several deaths resulted from this treatment. (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp 13836-7)

Incictment Ref. to App. 1D1

Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a)

Sec 1 & 12

Sec 12

(2)

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(b) <u>Bodjoe Camp, S.W. Celebes</u>: Some conditions as previously described, until May 1945 when the camp was moved to Bolong. (Ex. 1811 at p 13921)

(c) <u>Bolone Internment Camp</u>: The internees slept in open bamboo barrachs; no blankets and practically no clothes (the camp was 1400 metros above sea level). They suffered greatly from the cold. The food was insufficient. (Ex. 1811 at p 13921)

(d) Teragan POW Camp, Halmaheiras: In February 1945, the Indian POW were told that they were no longer prisoners but, by Japanese order, formed a part of the Japanese Army. Motwithstanding their protests they were forced to do fatigues and military training, under severe discipline involving corporal ill-treatment. Medical supplies were withheld, and as a result some POW died. The sick were forced to work and all had to attend morning parade, where many collapsed each morning and were left where they fell. When the others had marched off, the Japs beat and kicked the men on the ground to ascertain if they were malingering. Dental treatment was also refused. During the last three months of captivity the men were given no meal before starting work in the morning. Severe beatings were a regular occurrence, and generally about 20 Indians were beaten each day. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

Sec 1 & 12

(c) <u>Makale Internment Camp. Scuth West Celebos:</u> Food was insufficient: no medicines were provided. (Ex. 1813 at p 13923)

6. Jhina other than Hongkong.

Sec 1, 4(a)5(a)

Sec 1,3,4(a)5(a)

Sec 2(a)(b)(d)(e)3,4(a)(f) 5(a) 6 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

(a) <u>2 April 1945</u>: At Chin Matan a captured American airman, whose right leg was injured, had his foot amputated several inches above the ankle by a Jap civilian using a crude knife and no anaesthesia. A few days later he was beaten until unconscious on three occasions for not answering questions. (Ex. 1903 at p 14185)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) <u>Bridge House, Shanghai:</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at <u>p</u> 14165)

(b) <u>Mukden Prison Camp</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1905,1906 at pp 14187-8, Er. 1912,1913 at pp 14192-3)

Accommodation crowded, buildings very dirty and badly infested with lice and fleas. Food was getting rapidly and progressively shorter in issue, although there was food in surrounding country and after the surrender prisoners had no difficulty in getting plentiful supplies. Sickness extremely high, partly due to thesanitary condition of latrines, which caused dysentery throughout the camp. Indictment Ref. to App. D

Subject

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POT APPENDIX B

Discipline very severe. Officers subjected to extreme indignities and annoyances and were assaulted on several occasions. Of approx. 1400 POW who arrived in 1943, over 300 had died. At end of Postilities, one PCW was released from cells who had been there for 150 days without any charge or trial. Another PCW released from the colls had been beaten up at least twice a day for the last 10 days, although he had not been sentenced for anything. A junior Japanese officer informed a senior British officer that they disapproved of ill-treating the POW but that it was the policy laid down. No drugs to combat dysentery over the last 6 months. All officers were forced to do heavy manual labour. (Brig, Blackburn pp 11560-4, 11614-5, 11617-3)

- Sec 3, 4(a) 5(a) (c) <u>Haiphons Road Camp</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)
- Sec 3, 5(a) (d) <u>Gamp "C" Yangchow:</u> Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)
- Sec 3, 5(a) (e) <u>Pootung Internment Camp</u>: Same conditions as previously described. All prisoners lost weight. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165, Ex 1934 at p 14186, Ex 1908 at p 14189)
- Sec 2(a), 3, 4(a) (b), 5(a) 8(c) (c), 7(c) (c),
- Sec 3 (g) <u>Fenc Tai Prison Camp:</u> PO' slept on the florr of warphouses. Very little food. No toilets or washing facilities available. (Ex. 1907 et p 14189, Ex. 1915 at p 14195)
- Sec 2 (e) 3 (h) <u>Fastern Area Came</u>, <u>Ninkue Read</u>: Camp was in the middle of a military area, subject to air attacks. Infested with rats, mice, vermin, fleas and mosquitoes. Most of the grounds were covered with water. All sanitary arrangements out of order. Water lay 2 ft. deep under each building, rowf loa'ted; food and general conditions were abominable. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)
 - 7. Formosa:
 - (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Interament Cemes.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Sec 1,2(b) (d)(e)} \\ 3,4(a) 5(e) \\ (d) 6(c) \end{array}$

(a) <u>Karenko PJY Camp</u>: Conditions as proviously described. Although Lt. Gon. A.D., C-in-C Formosa, and Maj. Gon. IGJCHI, his Chief of Staff, and Admiral HASEGAYA, Gov. of Formosa, visited the

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Indictment Ref. to App. 1D	PO" APP: DIX B
	camp, conditions did not moreve. (Ex. 1629 at p 13208)
Sec 1,2(a)(5)(d) & (e), 3, 4 (a) 5(a)	 (b) <u>Kinkesski PCW Camp</u>: Conditions as previously described. Medicines and drugs at all times were in very short supply and Red Cross supplies were received only twice. There were many cases of T.3. 87 deaths occurred in this camp. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp 13210-24)
Sec 1, 2(b) (c)(d) (e) 3,4(a) (b) 5(a) & (d)	 (c) Kognitu PO' Camp: In May 1945 the mine at Kinkaseki was plosed and the camp moved to Komitau, Conditions there were terrible, food reached the tewert lovel at 2d0 grammes of dry rice plus dried petateos per day. All food and materials for the camp was carried by the very sick up an 3 mile junche track. The POV were pushed to the limit, worked from daybreak to summet, herreased beaten and kicked to get the camp finished by a certain fute. A huge area had to be cleared and planted with thousands of sweet potetoes; also by a certain time. The attitude of the guards beaten and maltreated daily. Che men was beaten so hard on the head that he went mad. By the time of the surrender the mine and hell terested daily.
. 8. Fre	ench Indo China.
	Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.
	(a) <u>Name</u> - At Langson the following atrocities took place.
Sec 1, 4(a/ & 10	(i) 60 troops the surrendered at Fort Briere de C Jale bayensited to death: (Gebrillegues 15434)
Soc 1, 4(a) & 10	(ii) 200 French Citadello hacked to pieces. (Catrillagues at p 15434)
• Soc 1 & 12	(iii) 14 men. Momon and children ordered into a prench and there messageed. (Dx. 2118 at p 15302)
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(iv) 15 offloors and other ranks stabled to douth. (Er. 2120 as p 15314)
Sac 1, 4(a) & 10	(v) Cest. Linerd tortured to death. (Ex. 2120 at p 15514)
Soc 1 & 12	(vi) 2 women reped and then murdorod. (Ex. 2121 at p 15316 and Ex. 2152 at p 15403)
Soc 1, 4(a) & 10	 (vii) Massacres of POV, including General Lemmonior sud civilians (cok place in other parts of town. (Gabrillagues at p 15434)
Soc 1, 4(a) & 1€	(b) <u>Harch</u> - At Dong Deng 300 Japanese under command of a General Officer having ceptured the garrisin messacres (apteur and 50 troops. (Gabrillegues 15-34 and En. 2185 at p 16415)

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Indictment Ref. to Avp. 1D1	PON APPE DIX B
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(c) <u>March</u> - At DIWH LAP 20 French Officers and men who had been captured were tied up and massacred. (Ex. 2154 at p 15412)
Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 12(d) (d) <u>March</u> - At Handi French Sergeant and wife massword. (Ex. 2132 at p 15335)
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(c) <u>March</u> - At Tien Yon 8 French soldiers executed within half an hour of capture. (Ex. 2147 at p 15379)
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(f) <u>March</u> - DANGC garrison massacred, four wounded Annamites and one Duropsan burred alive. (Gabrillagues at p.15425)
Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) 10	(g) <u>March</u> - At Henoi deptwood French Military dector and male nurse executed a few moments after capture. (Ex. 2145, 2145 at pp 10475 M)
	(The above montioned atrocities were the work of the 225th Regiment of the 37th Division commanded by Colonel Shizume)
Sec 1 & 12	(h) <u>March</u> - At Hoang Su Phi 2 young Franch women wars repeatelly raped and then murdered. (Ex. 2154 at p 15412)
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(i) <u>March</u> - At HAGIONG, 44 French soldiers who hed just been captured were murdered. (Ex. 2150 at p 15383)
Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 12	(j) <u>20th March</u> - At HAGIONG a further 88 people were murdered. (Ex. 2124 at p 15324,
Sec 1 & 12	(k) <u>March</u> - At HAGIOLG many cases of rape followed by murder took place. (Gabrillagues at p 15435)
	(The above atrocities perpetrated by 225th Regt. of 37th Division)
Soc 1, 4(a) & 10	(1) <u>March</u> - In Loss at Takhek the whole male European population including flfty-flve French men vere murdered by 21 Division (Gabrillagues - 15436)
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(m) <u>March</u> - At Helenol, 3 French FOW executed. (Ex. 2151 at p 15390)
Sec 1 & 12	 (n) <u>March</u> - Mr. Goudemant errested by Kempei Tai and held until 21 July 45, when he was released to hospital where he died insame. (Ex. 2113 at p 15205)
Sec 1 & 12	(o) <u>June -</u> Mr. Gureau arrested and tortured. Died 22 days later in hospital. (Lx. 2113 at p 15295)
Sec 1 & 12	(p) June - Mr. Muriet a man of robust physique Was arrested and died 15 days after going to apaness Military Police H.Q. (Ex. 3113 at p 15295)
Soc 1 & 12	(q) <u>June-Aug. 45:</u> Mr. Surcau and Mr. Uriot so badly beaten and tortured by Kompei Tai that they diod. (Ex. 2114 at p 15298) /

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	114.	
Indictment Ref. to App, ¹ D ¹	PON APPEIDIX B Subject	
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(c) <u>March</u> - At DINH LAP 20 French Officers and men who had been captured were tied up and massacred. (Ex. 2154 at p 15412)	
Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 12(d) (d) <u>March</u> - At Randi French Sorgeant and wife massaured. (Ex. 2132 at p 15335)	
Sec 1, 4(a) & 1)	(c) <u>March</u> - At Tien Yon 8 French soldiers executed within half an hour of capture. (Ex. 2147 at p 18379)	
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(f) March - DAMMA garrison massacred, four wounded Annamites and one Duropen burred alive. (Gabrillagues at p 15-235)	
Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) 10	(g) <u>March</u> - At Earon captured French Military doctor and male purse executed a few moments after capture. (Ex. 2145, 2145 at pp 15475 8)	
	(The above montioned atrocities were the work of the 225th Regiment of the 37th Division commended by Colonel Shizume)	
Sec 1 & 12	(h) <u>March</u> - At Hoang Su Phi 2 young Franch women ware repeatedly raped and then murdared. (Ex. 2154 at p 15412)	
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(i) <u>March</u> - At HAGIONG, 44 French soldiers who hed just been captured were murdered. (Ex. 2150 at p 15383)	
Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 12	(j) <u>20th March</u> - At HAGIONG a further 88 people were murdered. (Ex. 2124 at p 15324,	
Sec 1 & 12	(k) <u>March</u> - At HAGIOLG many cases of rape fellowed by murder took place. (Gabrillagues at r 15435)	
	(The above atrocities perpetrated by 225th Regt. of 37th Division)	
Soc 1, 4(a) & 10	(1) <u>March</u> - In Loss at Takhek the whole male European population including fifty-flve Trench men vere murdered by 21 Division (Gabrillagues - 15436)	
Sec 1, 4(a) & 10	(m) <u>March</u> - At Helenol, 3 French FOW executed. (Ex. 2151 at p 15390)	
Sec 1 & 12	 (n) <u>March</u> - Mr. Goudenant errested by Kempei Tei and held until 21 July 45, when he was released to hospital where he died insame. (Ex. 2113 at p 15205) 	
Sec 1 & 12	(c) <u>June -</u> Mr. Gureau crosted and tortured Died 22 days later in hospital. (Lx. 2113 at p 15295)	L.
Sec 1 & 12	(p) June - Mr. Muriet a man of robust physique Was arrested and died 15 days after going to Vapanese Military Police H.Q. (Ex. 213 at p 15295)	
Soc 1 & 12	(q) <u>June-Aug. 45:</u> Mr. Surcau and Mr. Uriot so badly beaten and tortured by Kompoi Tai that they died. (Ex. 2114 at p 15298) /	

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Subject

115.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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Soc 1 & 12

(a) <u>Surote - Hanwi</u>: Conditions were extremely overcrowded. The cells contained a bunk on which only one person could lie and the others had to squat on the earth at night. The cell was three metres long and the grating door was open for five minutes every day. Some prisoners were put in a cage 20 metres long x 7 or 8 wide. Sanitary conditions were very bad and vermin swarmed in the eage and cells. Food consisted of a tall of rice twice a day with a little sale and a coffee cup of tea. Interrogations of the prisoners were carried out and they were beaten up with clubs or tortured by electric current. Certain prisoners had to be hospitalized and one diod as the result of tortures he had undergone. (Ex. 2139 at p 15329)

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See 1, 3, 4(a)
(b) <u>Kempei Tai HQ at Mytho</u>. Food was insufficient consisting three times a day of a little rice ball and a quarter of a cucumber of radish. There was no care for cleanliness. Non were obliged to sit directly on the floor from the time they got up until 9 pm. They could not stoop, lean, lie or sleep and were punished by cudgelling for all infractions of this rule. Electricity was never turned out. Cells were grossly overcrowded, being 4ⁱ x 4ⁱ and had 17 PCWs, including many criminals, many of whom suffered from very serious diseases. Prisoners were beaten and kicked daily. (Ex. 2143 at p 15364)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) (f) 5 (a) (c) <u>Japanese Kempei Tai HQ - Saigon</u>. The cells were about 4 metres by 5, with plank floors and permanently lit by a contral lamp. At night bodding was given out on an average of one piece for three persons. Painful punishments were inflicted on the prisoners, which included blows with a stick - often very violent. 6 prisoners diad from bad treatment and lack of care. (Ex. 2144 et p 15369)

Sec 1, 2(b)(d)(c), Dr. Portes Camp - Dr. Flottes Camp - Dr. Urins Camp. The Japanese had made no (a) 3, 4(a), 5(a)Mathurins Camp. preparation to receive POWe, who remained exposed to inclement weather during the days necessary to construct a roof of latanias. The construction of floorboards was forbidden, thus obliging the prisoners to sleep in water every time it rained. Fool was inadequate, and owing to the small quantity of tea allowed to be drunk per day, the men were forced to drink the dirty water of the rice paddies. The cases of dysentery were very numerous. Work consisted of embankments for the construction of mountain roads and trails; placing of wooden bridges; boring of numerous tunnel in the mountains and the timbering of these tunnels. The transfer of blocks and planks necessary for this work was on the tacks of men driven by blows from cudgels. The work was stopped on the 16th August. Marsh fever, dysontery, bori-beri and oedema were predominant in the death and disease rate. There was a good deal of

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systematic ill-treatment and excessive amount of work at all times, even at night. The sick were systematically sent out to work, with blows from sticks. Medicines and medical evacuations were refused. In one camp, dysentory patients were shut up in a cage and a little water and rice was handed in to them from a hole in the partition. (Ex. 2148 at p 15381)

9. Hainan Island.

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(1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

Nil.

(2) POY and other camps.

Soc 1, 2(a)(b)(c) (d)(e), 3, 4(a) & 5(a) (a) POW Camp as proviously described - food dropped to a record low of 167 grans per day but from 10 May 1945 onwards tegan to improve anti-aircraft guns set up in camp which was not marked as a POW camp. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at pp 132/2-3)

Soc 1 & 12 ·

(b) Cuolic camp - as previously described.
(Ex. 1625 at p 13203)

19. Hongkong.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Events.

Ril.

(2) PCW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

11. Japan.

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Events.

(a) <u>April 1945</u>. At Camp No. 17, Fukuoka an American Corporal was confined in the guardhouse

for talking to a Japanese civilian miner. He was given no food and subjected to severe beatings day and night, as a result of which he died on 11 April. He had received no medical attention and his body showed many signs of fractures and severe beatings. The Japanesé listed this man officially

Sec 1, 4(a), 5(a)

Sec 1, 4(a)(f)5(a)(d) as having died in the hospital from an abscess. (Ex. 1917 at p 14197) (b) <u>May 1945</u>: At Came No. 17, Fukuoka, an American POW was confined in the guardhouse for stealing a bun in the mess hall. He was subjected to repeated beatings and torture and died after about 15 days. His body was in a state of extreme omaciation. (Ex. 1917 at p 14197)

Soc 1,4(a)

(c) <u>lbout March 1945</u>: At Camp No. 17, Fukuska, a British POW was put in the guardhouse for having a piece of zinc in his possession. He died on the

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first day as a result of boating. (Ex. 1917 at p 14197)

Sec 1, 4(a)(f) 5(a) (d) <u>March 1945:</u> At Camp No. 17, Fukuoka, an Australian and 2 American Privates were put in the guardhouse and forced to kneel for long periods of time on bamboo, barefoot on concrete floors, as a result of which they developed gangrene. It was necessary to amputate both fort of one, all toes of another and 3 toes of the third. (Ex. 1917 at p 14197)

Sec 1,3,4(a) (e) <u>4 Fcb, 1945</u>: At Sendai Camp 1B, a British POW who was in a very weak condition resulting from beri-beri and malnutrition, asked to see the M.O., whereupon he was knocked down by a Japanese guard and kicked in the stomach while lying on the ground. He died that evening. (Ex. 1919 at p 14202)

> (f) <u>25 May 1945</u>: At the detention house of the Tokyo Army Prison, 62 Allied airmen interned as suspected "violators of the military regulations" were burned to death in the air raids. (Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

Soc 1, 4(a), 10 (g) <u>26 May 1945</u>: At Hujoshi Village, Chiba Prefecture, a seriously injured pilot was beheaded by a member of a Japanese patrol, after his plano crashed. It is possible that bayonetting of the body took place after death. (Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

- Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (h) <u>About June 1945</u>: Of 44 Allied airmen captured in the Tokai or Eastern Sea Region between 11 February 1945 and the surrender, 38 were executed, only 11 of whom received a court martial. (Ex. 1921 at p 14204)
- Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (i) <u>July/Aug. 1545</u>: Of 49 Alliod airmon captured in the Contral Military District, 43 were put to death, only 2 of whom received a court martial. (Ex. 1922-1923 at pp 14209-12)

Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (j) <u>June and Aug. 1945:</u> Approximately 30 Allicd airmon captured in the Western District of Japan were put to death by personnel of the Military District H.Q. (Ex. 1924 at p 14218)

Soc 1,4(a) (k) <u>About March 1945</u>: At Yamani POW Camp, 2 Australian POW had their hands spiked to tables with ordinary office spike files. The spike was driven through their hands several times near the knuckle joints. A paper knife was then used to lift their fingernails. (Ex. 1928 at p 14225)

Sec 1,3,4(a), 5(a) (1) About 2' June 1945: At Norima Prison Camp, an American POW was driven by hunger to steal food. Unable to avoid discovery he attempted to commit suicide. While in a weakened condition he was kicked in the head several times as be lay on the floor, tied hand and foot and seated in front of the guardhouse for 72 hours during which time he was permitted no food or water and was beaten with clubs by the Japanese. He was then placed in the guardhouse on reduced rations. On 20 July the Japanese

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announced that he had died. We examination was permitted, but the prisoners who saw him placed in the casket were of the opinion that he was still alive and breathing, though unconscious. (Ex. 1941 at p 14244)

Sec 1, 4(a) & 5(a)

(m) <u>May 1945</u>: An American airman who bailed out over Tokyo metropolitan area and who was suffering from a broken leg and shraphol wounds, after being beaten by a mob of Japanese men and women, was taken to the Kempei Tai $H_{*}Q_{*}$ for interrogation and beaten. He was given no medical attention. (Ex. 1953 at p 14259)

2. POW and Internment Camps.

14236-8

(a) H.Q. Prison Camp, Osaka.

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p 14256)

Sec 1,2(a) (C), 3, 4(a)(b)(c) and 5(a)

In April 1945 following B-29 raids in that area, a rolleall was taken of the 500 or 600 prisoners in camp, and evey man whose number was "29" (about 13 of them) was taken out and beaten severely and forced to kneel on week glles for about 15 hours. This occurred 12 or 14 times, i.e. after each B-29 raid. (Ex. 1935, 1936 at pp 14236-8) Between October 1942 and June 1945, 120 or more deaths occurred in the camp of 650 or 700 men, mostly from pnoumenia, beri-beri or dysentery; about 15 were due to forcing the men to work while sick and without medical attention. The camp was surrounded by mulitary targets and was not marked as a POW camp; it was wiped out on 1 June 1945 in a B-29 raid. (Ex. 1936 at pp

Soc 2(a) & (e)

Soc 1,2(a)(b)(d) (o), 3, 5(a) & $\partial(o)$

Sec 1,2(b)(e) 3, 4(a) & 5(a)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(c)5(a)(d) 8(e)

Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) (d) (b) <u>Camp D1, Yokohama</u>: Same conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1942 at p 14246)

(c) <u>Umoda Bursho POW Camo. Osaka</u>; Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947) A great deal of Red Cross supplies was stolen by the Japanese. Troatment of the POW became more brutal during the last months of the war. (Ex. 1946 at p 14251)

(d) <u>Camp 4. Fukuoka:</u> Same conditions as proviously described. (Ex. 1951 at p 14257)

(e) <u>Camp 5 D. Kawauaki</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p 14223)

(f) Camp No. 1, Hakodate: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p 142C3)

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Soc 1, 2(b)(d)(c)3, 4(a) 5(a)(d) (g) Camp No. 3, Kobe: Same conditions as proviously described. Between Ducember 1942 and June 1945, there were about 60 deaths. If the men had had proper food and proper care, the great majority of these deaths could have been avoided. (Ex. 1931 at p 14231 and Ex. 1937 at p 14239)

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Sec 1, 2(b)(d)(e) 3, 4(a)5 (a)(d)

Sec. 1 & 4 (a)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a)(c) 5 (a) & 8 (e)

Sec. 1, 2 (a)(b) 3, 4(a)(c) 5 (a)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5 (a) 8 (e) 120.

PCW Appendix B

Subject

(h) Camp No. 17, Fukneka: Same conditions as previously described. Beatings and Torture continued as previously. At times men were forced to have their mouths held open for hours with bambot splinters wedged between their teeth. Requests for proper markings on hospital buildings were denied by the Japanese and in the summer of 1945, during air raids, sericusly ill patients had to remain in these buildings. During the two years prior to the Japanese surrender, Jnly sufficient led Cross supplies to care for 500 men for 3 months were issued, though the camp reached the total population of 1780. The Senior Medical Officer (Allied) performed 135 major operations without gloves and with inadequate instruments. Some 160 fractures were treated but at no time was plaster of paris evailable. After the Jap. surrender a Jacanese medical officer completely revised the death list by changing causes of death, eliminating executions, deficiency diseases and injury as the cause of death; all deceased were listed as having died of pneumonia or another common disease. At the time of the surrendo 34 cases of Red Cross medical surplies inclinc surgical equipment were found; this ha been issued to the Japanese in 1943. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14329)

- (i) Kamioka POM Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)
- (j) <u>Ofuna Naval Prison</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1934 at 0. 14235)
- (k) <u>Hirohata Prison Cant</u>: Some conditions as previously described. Reatings continued to be a regular occurrence. In May 1945 as punishment for a theft of ford, all POW had to kneel in the open for 6 hours. At the end of that time 9 confessed and were beaten for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours by the entire camp staff. If any PCW became unconscious he was revived and beaten again. They were carried into the barracks in a semi-conscious, hysterical and delirious condition but all but one had to go to work the next day. (Ex. 1939 at p. 14042)
- <u>Sendeyu POM Camp</u>: Same conditions as previously described. Food ration became less: the sick received less food than those working. Beatings were frequent. Red Cross Darcels were used by the

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Sec 1, 2(b)(d) (e) 3, 4(a) 5 (a)(d)

Sec. 1 & 4 (a)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a)(c)5 (a) & 8 (e)

Sec. 1, 2 (a)(b) 3, 4(a)(c) 5 (a)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a)3 (a) 8 (e) 120.

Subject

PCW Appendix B

(h) Camp No. 17, Fukucka: Same conditions as previously described. Beatings and Torture continued as previously. At times men were forced to have their mouths held open for hours with barbot splinters wedged between their teeth. Requests for proper markings on hospital muldings were denied by the Japanese and in the summer of 1945, during air raids, sericusly ill patients had to remain in these buildings. During the two years prior to the Japanese surrender, Jnly sufficient led Cross supplies to care for 500 men for 3 months were issued, though the camp reached the total population of 1780. The Senior Medical Officer (Allied) performed 135 major operations without gloves and with inadequate instruments. Some 160 fractures were treated but at no time was plaster of paris available. After the Jap. surrender a Jacanese medical officer completely revised the death list by changing causes of death, eliminating executions, deficiency diseases and injury as the cause of death; all deceased were listed as having died of pneumonia or another common disease. At the time of the surrende 54 cases of Red Cross medical supplies incline surgical equipment were found; this ha been issued to the Japanese in 1943. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14329)

- (i) Kamioka POM Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)
- (j) <u>Ofuna Faval Prison</u>: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)
- (k) <u>Hirohata Prison Camp</u>: Some conditions as previously described. Featings continued to be a regular occurrence. In May 1945 as punishment for a theft of food, all POW had to kneel in the open for 6 hours. At the end of that time 9 confessed and were beaten for 4¹/₂ hours by the entire camp staff. If any POW became unconscious he was revived and beaten again. They were carried into the barracks in a semi-conscious, hysterical and delirious condition but all but one had to go to work the next day. (Ex. 1939 at p. 14242)
- <u>Sendeyu PNV Came</u>: Same conditions as previously described. Food ration became less: the sick received less food than those working. Beatings were frequent. Red Cross parcels were used by the

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to App. "D"	Subject.	
· ·	Japanese guards. It was the Japanese	
	policy to keep POM in a low state of health and morale by keeping them	
	short of food and by sovere treatmont	
	and humiliation. (Ex. 1949 at p. 14254)	
	· · ·	
Sec 1, 4 (a)	(m) <u>Camp 1B, Sendai</u> : Beatings a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1919 at p. 14202)	
Sec 1, 4 $(a)(c)$	 (n) <u>Nisi Asibetu POW Camp</u>: All prisoners subjected to collective purishment, 	
	which consisted of making the entire	
	camp go without a meal and stand on	
	parade during the period allowed for the meal. On several occasions the	
	prisoners were made to stand all night	
	and then made to ge to work at day-	
	light the next morning. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)	
Sec 1, 2(b), 3	(o) <u>Yamani POM Camp</u> : Severe and frequent	
4(a)	beatings. Food very bad. 20" so	
	starved they bought and atc horseflosh	•
	and the entrails of dogs. Working conditions very had. POM forced to	
	work in mines proviously closed because	
	of dangerous shafts. There were	
	soveral deaths through accident in the mines. (Ex. 1928 at p. 14225)	
Sec 1, 2 (b)	(p) <u>Miyata PO' Camp</u> Conditions generally	<
(c)(d)(e),	wore bad. Much ill-treatment of POW -	
3, 4(a) 5 (a),	a reign of terror prevailed. Both men	
6 (b)(c)	and officers worked 13 heurs a day, the men in the mines and the officers	
8 (e)	in the fields, unloading sacks of rice	
	and coal and emptying latrines. Food utterly insufficient to maintain	
	health. Medical arrangements very	
	bad and very limited. A limited quan- tity of Red Crass sumplies were obtained	
	but a good deal was stolen by the	•
	Japanese. The sick received a lower	
	ration than other prisoners. E-utal beatings a regular occurrence. The	
	sick were forced to work. On 7 August	
	1945, 90 or 100 British officers were	
	beaten with bamboo col s and sticks, because the senior officer had attempted	
	to see the camp commendant to make a	
,	complaint concerning a ten percent reduction in the rice ration.	
	(Ex. 1932 at p. 14232)	
Sec 1, 2(b)(d)	(g) Cenv No. 27. Its: Bratings frequent	
(e) 3, $4(a)$	and severe. Discipline very harsh.	
5(a)(d)	Quarters inadecuate. Food insufficient. Although there was a great deal of	
•	sickness among the prisoners, only a	
	fow over went to hospital. The sick were forced to work.	

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Sec 1, 2 (a) 3, 4 (a)

Scc 1, 2 (b) (c)(d)(c) 3, 4 (a) 5(a)8 (c)

Sec 1, 2 (a) (b), 4(a)

Soc 1, 3, 4(a)(f), 5 (a)

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- (r) <u>Rorima Prison Gern</u>: Petween March and Juno 1945, the food decreased drastically in quality and quantity. Prisoners worked on military installations. Severe beatings a commonplace. (Ex. 1941 at p. 14244)
- (s) Hosakura POM Camp: 230 Amoricans and 50 British arrived at this camp in January 1945, the entire draft suffering from provious ill-treatment at the hands of the Japanese. They had only tattered tropical clothing; no footwear and no warm clothing vere issued by the Japanose, despite repeat protests and despite the fact that the temperaturo was well below zero from January to April. There was plenty of Red Cross warm clothing and footwear in the camp store and the Japanese laborers were issued with warm clothing. Prisoners forced to de heavy manual labor 12 hours a day. Food totally inadequate and as a result all prisoners suffered from malnutrition and all forms of skin diseases; beri beri, pallagra, blood disorders and dysentery also prevalent. In February, 1945, 2 prisoners died each week of prouvenia. Men forced to work despite sickness. No medicines or medical equipment or dental troatment provided and repeated requests for same were ignored. About 60 PCW died from January onwards, the majority due to starvation and inhumanc treatment. Three prisoners died as a result of beatings. After the surrendor emple supplies of food and other necessaries were found. (Ix. 1945 at p. 14250)
- (t) <u>Tsuruea POW Camp</u>: PCW worked on military objectives, subject to bombing and were ordered to keep working during raids. They were bombed out of their barracks twice. Beatings were frequent. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp 14251-2)
- (u) <u>Kompaitei H.Q. Tokyo</u>: Priseners wore cramped into 12 ft ty 10 ft cells,
 18 to a cell, not allowed to leave the cell or talk to each other. They were required to sit at attention from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and if any prisoner relaxed he was beaten.
 Cells were verminous and latrine facilities totally inadequate. Most of the prisoners had dysentery.
 Medical attention was refused.
 (Ex. 1955 at p. 14259)

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Prisoners were subjected to beatings and terture under interrogation. One American airman was brought in with too ture marks on his hands and in a semi-decirious condition; he was given no medical treatment and died that night. (Ex. 1954 at p. 14250)

(v) <u>Hoincho Camp. Osaka</u>: During April and May there were persistent rumours that if America won the war POW would all be killed. POW were given rougher treatment after each American air raid.
(Ex. 1955 at p. 14261)

Defence Evidence - Re Hanowa Came, Akita Prefecture (Note: Prosecution gave no evidence as to this camp) Sick compelled to work. POW treated well by Oriental standards. No brutal beatings. (Ex. 3137, p. 27927-27937) Re unspecified camp in Tokyc area - od Cross report August 1945 - Conditions as good as can be expected. (Ex. 3138 at p. 27938)

12. <u>Java</u>.

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(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents

Scc 1 & 12

(a) <u>August</u>: 19 civilians were executed at Sourabaya more than a werk after the Japanese surrender, for political activitics against the Japanese.
(Ex. 1758, 1759 at pp 13700-1)

(2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>:

(a) LOG Landson Camp, Bandoeng, Java:

This camp was still very overcrowded, 4000 being confined in camp designed to accommodate 250. Sanitary conditions still totally inadequate and the water supply also inadequate. Food too was insufficient and less and less was supplied as time went on, Medical supplies were also insufficient, although it was clear that supplies were available. Only a small guantity of Red Cross medical stores were issued by the Japanese. After the capitulation of Japan large supplies of medical stores and Red Cross Stores were brought into the camp. Prisoners in this camp were frequently beaten up by the Japanese Guards. On one occasion when the Japanese called for the namos of prisaners who had expert knowledge of marine engines, the British priseners refused to supply any names. As a result all the prisoners were paraded and all officers of the rank of Major and above were paraded before a Sgt/Major, whe proceeded to hit ther with his fist. Many of the officers were knocked unconscious. (Ex. 1712 at p. 15629)

Soc 1, 3, 4(a)(c) 5 (a)

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Sec 1. 8 (a) 12				

Sec 1 & 12

Sec 1 & 12

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(b) No. 5 Thunki Car.: Conditions some as previously described. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644) About 1500 or 1300 deaths occurred due to malnutrition, stomach complaints and lack of medicines during period of camp's existence. The medicines were kept by the Japanese who refused to issue them until after the Japanese surrender. (Ex. 1721 at p. 13646)

(c) <u>Thihapit - Women Internecs Camp</u>: Provious conditions continued. The state of health in the comp steadily decreased, owing to the heavy work and the numbers being supplied for the working parties. (Ex. 1722 at p. 13046)

(d) Tjideng Camp - Momen Internecs: The whole camp was excessively overcrowded appox. 10,200 inhabitants in an area 3/4 of a mile square. In one house, with floor space of approximately 40 ft. x 20 ft. there were 84 persons living. There were no amenities thatsoever and insufficient space for children to play. The sanitation system was hopelessly overloaded and the water supply totally inadoquate. As a result every child had at some time been infected with dysentery. The main discases were malnutrition, cdema from beri beri, dysentery. Practically every woman bore the marks of tropical ulcers. Every woman and child had had malaria - some ten, fiftcen and twenty times during their invernment. The principal items of food were rice, small amount of most and some black bread. The rations had been doubled since the Japanese surrender. From a general survey of food stocks in Java, there had been no shortage of food in the provious six months and there were no signs of malnutrition among the local people. The Japanese had stored food in considerable quantity in Batavia. There were approximately 1200 in the hospital at Tjideng. This number was increased to 2000 and every available building was converted into a convelescent home. The hospitals were very much overcrowded and in a number of instances patients had no beds and were lying on the floer. There was no bedding, insufficient dressings, insufficient surgical equipment and a general lack of drugs. The Japanese controlled very considerable stocks of medical supplies in the city of Batavia. There was a room in which the Camp Commander imprisoned women in total darkness, from p riods of 3 to 14 days, as the mutanment for esking for extra food. A number of women had been questioned by the Ecopei Tai at various times and had

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> Subject been subject to beatings and the water torture. Some internees were beater by the Japanese guards periodically. (Read-Collins p. 13537)

13. New Britain.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,2(e),4(a) (a) <u>Feb. 45</u>. At Takaya Bithai, an exhausted Indian POW was so badly beaten to compel him to carry on with his work that he died 2 days later. (Ex.1872 at p.14128)

Sec. 1, 4(a)

- (b) <u>Between Dec. 44 and Mar. 45</u>. Japanese executed 3 Indian POW because they had corplained about Japs taking their personal property. (Ex. 1871 at p. 14128)
- (2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,3,4(a), 5(a)

Sec. 1,4(a) (b),5(a)

Sec. 1,4(a)

Sec. 1,4(a)

<u>Rabaul</u>. Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

14. New Guinea.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

- (a) <u>Feb. 45</u>. Kitial Singh, an Indian, was beaten to insensibility by a Japanese private because his boots had not been cleaned properly. After 3 days he was made to work and after 3 weeks became very ill - he had not recovered from the beating. He received no medical treatment and died. (Ex.1844 at p. 14094)
 - (b) <u>Feb. 45.</u> At Yawa, 4 Indian officer POW were shot and killed by the Japanese.
 (Ex. 1845 at p. 14095)
 - (c) <u>March 45</u>. At Kaparaboka an Australian POW was executed as a result of orders of the Chief of Staff, Divisional Headquarters. (Ex.1847 at p. 14097)
 - (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps.</u>

Nil.

15. Singapore and Malaya

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,5(a)

(a) Jan. 45. Two members of crew of a B-29 which had been shot down were brought into Outram Road Gaol. They were a mass of burns and tlick from head to foot. They were given no treatment. (Ex. 1514 at n. 12927)

125.

POW Appendix B

and the second second

	126.
Indictment Ref. to App. "D"	. POW Appendix B <u>Subject</u>
Sec. 1, 4(a)	(b) <u>June 45</u> . 9 Allied airmen taken from Outram Road Gaol and executed. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)
Sec. 1, 4(a), 12	(c) <u>May 45 - July 45</u> . 17 Allied airmon and 15 Chinese civilians taken from Outram Road Gaol and executed. Airmon were not tried. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)
	(2) POW and Internment Camps.
Sec. 3, 5(a)	 (a) <u>Chargi Gaol</u>. Prisoners still grossly over- crowded - boots, hats and clothing not supplied to replace unsorviceable articles. Owing to debility prisoners contracted diptheria, T.B., pneumonia, dysentery, beri beri and pellagra. Japs failed to provide food and medical supplies with which these diseases could have been prevented. Daily ration 6 oz. of rice, 2 oz. of maize and small emount of vegetables. In July 45 accused ITAGAKI looked at hospital but didn't speak to POW. (Ex. 1516, 1517 at pp 12929-30, Wilde p. 542C)
Sec. 1,3,4,(a) (f), 5(a)	(b) <u>Outram Road Gaol</u> . All prisoners extremely weak and sick from malnutrition. Food at most five or six ounces of rice per day. Prisoners engaged on work were deprived of half their rations if guard considered they had not done sufficient work. Prisoners were still kicked, beaten and generally ill- treated. Practically no medical supplies were provided and only treatment for sick was that provided occasionally by a medical orderly. American B-29 crew shot down in April 45 were imprisoned underground, given half rations. They were very weak when re- leased. (Wilde p. 5491 and Ex. 1512 at p. 12914)
Sec. 3,5(a)(d)	(c) <u>Krenii No. 2 Camp</u> . Opened in April 1945. Accommodation grossly inadequate 20 sc. ft. per man. Camp hospital accommodation also grossly inadequate. Mattresses available for only the most seriously ill patients. T.B., diptheria and dysentery patients on account of accommodation compelled to occupy 4 ft. high space between ground and floor of hut. Sick increased from 4 on 1 April 1945 to 94 on 1 July 1945. Deficiency diseases prevalent. Fations were insufficient and caused men to suffer from undernourishment. Medical supplies and drugs most inadequate. Sick increased from 94 on 1 July to 147 on 15 Aug. (Ex. 1515 at p. 12928)
Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c) (d)(c), 3, 4(a) 5 (a)(d)	 (d) <u>Bulnit Fanjang</u>: 379 POW officers and men engaged in digging for Japanese fortifications. Work parties were away from 8 am to 6.30 pm. Most of them had no boots. In June, 1945, hours were longer and parties did not return until 10 p.m. Prisoners were brutally treated by guards. Daily ration for working men 10 oz. rice and 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally some tinned food.

and the second second

Indictment Ref. to App. "D"

Sec 1 & 12

Sec 1 & 12

Sec 1, 4 (a) & 6

Sec 1 & 12

127.

FOW Appendix B

<u>Subject</u> Sick men received two-thirds of the ration. 50 percent of camp were sick. (Lx. 1513 at p. 12914)

<u>Defence Evidence</u>: Re all camps - food rations to POW and Jap troops reduced on account of difficulties of see and road transportation but POW engaged in work received as much as Jap troops. (HAZEYAMA pp 30198-30212, Ex. 3312 at pp 30215-28, SAITO at pp 30228-38)

16. Solomon Islands

(1) Principal Atrocitics and Incidents.

At the conclusion of the war there were only 100 natives left on Ocean Island. The Japanese marched them away in two sections. They were shot and the dead bedies towed out to sea. (Exs. 1884, 1885 at pp 14151-2)

- 17. Sumatra.
- (1) Principal Atracities and Incidents
- (a) June, 1945: 2,000 Jayanese coolies had been brought in Oct., 1943 to Sumatra to build an airstrip. In June, 1945, when this was completed, the Jepanese took no responsibility for these coolies and gave them no pay or food. At the Japanese surrender there were only 700 left alive. (Ringer, 13589)
- Sec 1, 4(a) (b) <u>January 25th</u>: 2 airmen had bailed out of an aircraft over a landing strip. One, who landed on the strip was promptly beheaded; the second man was hung up in a tree and was bayonetted. Palembang. (Finger, 13601).
- Sec 1, 4(a) (c) <u>January 29th</u>: A burning aircraft tried to make a forced lending on a strip. Two airmen got out of the plane, but were thrown back into the flames by the Japanese at Palembang. (Ringer, 13601)
 - (d) <u>June</u>: 7 airmen were executed in Singapore. These airmen had been exhibited in the city of Palembang blindfolded. They were then sent to Singapore. (Ringer, 13602)
 - (2) <u>POW and Internment Camps</u>

(a) <u>Si Rengo Internment Camp</u>: In July, 1945, the camp was visited by Gen. Hajagi, Chief of Staff of the 25th Army. For 10 days before his visit the internces were put to work cleaning up the camp. He did not make a thorough inspection and the camp leaders were not allowed to address him. All requests for Red Gross inspections were refused. After the surrender the internces were either very thin or very swellen from pellagra. No medical officer ever inspected the camp. The food situation continued to be bad. (Leenheer - 13755)

Indictment Ref. to App. "D" Subject Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (d) & 12 (b) Banka Island: Same as previously described. (Sister Bullwinkel - 13471) Sec 1, 3, 5(a)(f) (c) <u>Lubukling Au - Sumatra</u>: In April, 1945, & 12 about 500 of the people from Banka Island were moved to this camp. Very little food was provided on the journey and 12 women died during the train trip in Sumatra. The camp consisted of old attap buildings which leaked very badly. As it was the rainy season everything got wet everytime it rained. The hospital accommodation was in the same condition as the huts of the camp - sick patients just lay in the rain. The only medical supplies issued was quinine bark. Approximately 50 people died in this camp. The main diseases were malaria and beri beri. Food consisted of a small amount of rice and a few vegetables. After the Japanese surrender, they were given dozens of bottles of quinine tablets; disinfectants; ointments and local anaesthctics. Freviously there had been no enaesthetics. They were also given loads of fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and tins and tins of butter per person. (Sister Bullwinkel - 13474). Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c)(d) Palembang Jungle Camp Group: Conditions (d)(e) 3, 4(a)same as previously described. Of camp strength 5(a)of 1050, 42 died in June, 99 in July and 135 in August. Deaths due to malnutrition. Japanese well fed throughout period and plenty of clothes and food available at surrender. (Ringer, 13573-9) Sec 1, 3, 4 (f) 5 (a)(d) (e) Pemateng Signtar Gap1 - Northwest Sumatra: In this gaol more than 300 of the 550 PCWs died in two years from dysentery and malnutrition. POWs expected to die wore put into a special cell and dying was speeded up by leaving the patient outside in the sun. (Ex. 1778 at p. 13820) Sec 1, 2 (a)(>) (c)(d)(e), 3, 4(a) 5(a) (f) Pakan Baru Group - Central Sumatra: Conditions similar to those previously described - all including sick compelled to work long hours on railway - death rate 80 per month due to lack of food and heavy work. From 15 June 45 every man who could walk had to work. (Ex. 1769 at p. 13784) 18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands. (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents. (a) 7th June: A PCW Borgman, was shot at Flores Sec 1, 4(a)Island, whilst "trying to escape". Some weeks later the POW doctor was forced to sign a death certificate which stated that dysentory was the cause of death.

(Ex. 1785 at p. 13826)

Sec. 32

128.

POW Appendix B

A STATE OF A

Indictment Per. to App. "D"

1997 - 1997 1997 - 1997 1997 - 1997 - 1997 129.

POW Appendix B

1. C.

Subject

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jime:

Sec 1, 4 (a)

(1) Frincipal Atrocities and Incidents:

(a) <u>Chichi Jima</u> - February 45 - At Corforance Maj-Gen TACHIBAMA said that PON were to be killed and eaten from time to time - 5 to 10 POW thus treated. In one case TACHIBAMA and Colonel KATO took part in banquet. (Ex. 2056A, 2056B at pp 15032-41)

PON SUMMATION - APPENDIX B

ANGLES COMPANIES

PART VII - SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE SHOWING PROPORTION OF ALLIED P. O. W. WHO MERE KILLED OR DIED IN CAPTIVITY TO THE NUMBER OF ALLIED P. O. N. CLPTURED.

1.	Australian	7412/21726	(Ex. 2028, T. 14,901)
2.	Canadian	273/1691	(Ex. 2029. T. 14,901)
3.	United Kingdom	12433/50016	(Ex. 2030, T. 14,903)
4,	New Zealand	31/121	(Ex. 2032, T. 14,905)
5,	United States	7107/21590	(Ex. 2033, T, 14,907)
6.	Dutch (Europeans)	3500/37000	(Ex. 1677, T. 13,478)

(Note: (a) Evidence not given as to other Allied $P_*O_*N_*$

(b) Similar comparisons in relation to Allied P. O. N. captured by Germans or Italians in relation to United Kingdom and United States are as follows:-

United Kingdom	7310/142319
United States	2038/93154

1~2)以外地=於12沿層、足間印電者返。第一篇(九四1年1月17~123五年九月=前に期間了於1661年後海空-利息書目 CO

- この他に知得過 言語 二記 奉奉奉

一部端を留写いるえるとあるかりか

第一部 无肥之等大员三十日选

起訴欺所属書 件 名

認め、ない、「ふう」、

8

POW Summation - Append

Q.

川王王子的 是一件

第一部時十部的元要年二月一日發展了十年後月十月

人文学業((本の考(をたまの」のの)) (ふと酸白、含り朝し殺サレス(含意発業) 同文学、部隊、行為人協力です。、務等文特、命令、治人、なく、なく、ない、行家、行為人民、言うたり、、言い、、言、、

第五影网 苦来,有人激;且望夜尝,李聿伟棠病人就中未有"第三帮的网状风趣,有容容宿舍、人员過利害害害企重重的则多??」收读的

DOV! Summation - Upp. B- Parit I

心管意見び柳留者な家所

二新苦かえ(書言語等でえかほど)を五二百〇四前の、知高品信を得してきくをかみどろ」を五二百八百百月間まできがみらし、なろころう

陳言殺害せる(書)記第一三四年一三四八-五三百)第二部人か日平高十と領後強第二部人の「九四三年二月二十四日「ハリクルン」これその人住民人をなう第二式人たろ (えのたこしれ八)夏)

医う此教室、>> 報復あくりろ、(書意)第一六人為、よろ此、教室、>> 報復、あくりろ、(書意)を記を通し、一等、日本配途燃りたメテラ、ひ、むが、部隊、通信が社地、こうすうをは取らうそうし、か、部隊、通信が社地、こうすうをは取らうそうし、ひろうし、ふ時、部間、高、よう、か、部隊、通信が社地で、こうない、部隊、通信が社地で、日本を見かな、おうで、ひろうし、して、たち、

ころへいかにあるいの、こうなークか

- 五自) 焼き、刺を殺すり、(金雪証等の(た八五星)このれこめこの本電音報視行う花るとなら目際ですし、肉この本電音報道所見たう花るころを、日降しかい、金雪しようか、松蘭立得医のかろうかごううのこ

第一部 一部的 的现在分词 医水子管的

法事に必受行をなる

「八一九月一三天之三部、計するストナカリッス(まるにかなう)

Q H is

PON Summation - Rep.

2

(2) 管告了之一, 21日春年家年

「第五五小部の (man) ~~ 三五 (man)

million of the

田主要是法庭行為及心事件 DOW Summation - App. B- Pari 第一百百年四日的四月二 要求的 四(九四二年(月十二日「ろうろ」、近傍こかう前日代 香ましょうう 部三でんしなく間はないであるの のうろう しょうろう 南この考察を招待すたるこのをうかい、 焼けこう 南を殺すう(書の記等)(そへうう)このれこ ころ(ちのちのにかいのべい、ちょうやう 山元四三年(日十二の「スラタン」山湾、旅子段路しろ二百 十五年和蘭軍隊の無関節が新設せ海中三章 ううは新務に過度が社路ときみるな話れたろうで 今天とうほう次谷記をにこま、日本記堂館したメラ 居ういは、教室のう 部では あうりろ (書のうぼう) まへ 五月三部(六八ろ (を四九)- 九八)風) 第一部人山(えの三年二月二十四日「バリクバン」」れての人住民人を 第十二部部了之子及至百名,欧洲人亦日平医于了后侧各部 こうなきかう、(書きなか(きか)をしこののれーショをす) 学生的学校四(れかこうたうしょう 「ホンテリアート」」、なるこうない 知高気停房し、そこそが再じ捕くこ、うなわてきた GREES こ前もした(書き話とあったえかのよう」ころろころの) 四登書をひ切留者板感所 いううらし、収容計 ц., 等意的出去或一些人了有恶情官、人员過剩害害人会畫著

第五節的 苦不着,激;豆、豆、皮、豆、豆、豆、香香、香香、香香、

(書証第1人大多1を回れみ」と夏)(書註第1人大多1を回れみ」と夏)経カノガと小学まえには病人、数か増加しろいを留意的、又給八不十分。上午月7時休三頭を一等前金額点に金司書高、燃、1部一部一部一部一部一部

B-Part

Summation - Upe

POW

4

σ.

山ノナノ、夜家時加へうしえ、夜殿、ボナ分(きる話家」大水「よう」をない、ホナ分(きる話家」、大松京十分を管管、第二六行く「阿度を踏く感むする」、大橋京十分慶常常になった、「ちろ思、管理、言うろ思、管理、言

等一部等于局的的问题。

一六五六年二三三二二一四夏)王文和(きご言王三二二一四百)、(書記第二六五五年一後将走路の三子時前随制的三角、さえの感がふう日間日後一室)監禁すどれ

Jerra)文字下

日本一部にある」を見ている いろうない ちゃうちょう

ミニュニューの引) (書前はまこえもう第一まもた を移来たし、各部で、なる語、不不会会 が聴うてたか大まかし、病人、作業、を認くて、病人、

H 大山ごで良いしゃく POW Summittion - app. B - Part 白 孟豪弘於產行為忍蒙事件 第一部分下的一元四等于三月十三日二十三名,感谢之男女;入 THE HI THE at the shit when in a (kempong Tok) ~ (184日前にした) えるしょう 日本長、手榴原了孩子之子、「正教後、記 - ひこう家う意内,唐月計中又統領方創とう 怒い金部が殺かしろ(書目話はあごえへてりう (101 (0× 1001) 第一部人の一九四一年大月大日、タホイン(Tavay)前行 なんのひょうろ 易多認走ころへ名、濠州長伴廣京再之速 満ち該利う銀火三丞刑三虚をうしろ(まうな 京ハニュハーションショルルまえ) ELKEN CE " E-21 A) (Gouldon) KAK 学的17年 The Bogs & 、現走」を福臣陸福古教制を認かうに sin to the Victoria Point) " the 11-12 村三度なるしろ. (言の説きましんへののろ (ころのれ人うろ) 心怪書及しが留者は容祈 EXEnvy (Mergui) 5 PA ILLESE Q. E 244 IN 200-121 医常い わである、そう教室、のキンダまです. 2frates 2 ~ 盤を焼き留林不する 設備へ全 う不十分

S

POW Summalion - app. B- Pait.

三百年二年代上を行為及び一部年

これで、元書家大学を考察が、一部である」

客一部等于部 3一九四三年三月夏、メイト」、松天般行 思うな、備シテキテ、運用サンランろ、和衛下士を POW Summetton - app. B - Par 、発展さいを注意する気を利意利にまたなういう (書う歌きでへ、ひまう」これ、八百天) 著記部のの山、九四三年五月九日祭内、茶木上ケンク場所 11日にを受う変見すしろころしはそうへなり話う 熨うしのなった、肥うかり一名、肋皮をかう。 (書目論のなやっへのみのちろ」そへ大、ちて、 心管着夏之都留着收奉所 四、マカッキン、等着力快客所 著家、教育大子、寝具ナン、衣服ナン、人員派 の問題利、收着所軍軍目的物、急、渡登甚をごう 三部なの働きに、ため働きしますの、酒を要かからの、「「ある」 明報です食物意思、水煎麦、水、煎ゃうりゃ、雪米、海袋を 海中十八王部の満して大能、不十分、谷の美安大福、福里 谷的学者の經常就能、精神的三之肉谷的三天低下、死亡死、 有なる、赤十字教性与へ一度を配給した。経験大設備全ノ う怒うなまえるな米上から、教後かご補飯木豆丸シイ酸打量、 (1)(1) E with The NJ (Teling) & Som He file to 第四部令物(意)是不不不可要,支给了,随便人恐怖主義教 のの第一下殿村巷間、香香を言語葉、」非心候を秋龍ご置し、 いてきないを発生すしん (なるないなん) (ころう) (これの)のよう)

Part 5香花以外、中國 四王要于以然是行為民事件 Summation - Chap 大二年 スットニホー 四五里季三月下月月、上時医常家冬村一天下牧落时。 が」近こをきます一米國人物留意、回答がPP-横きますないころを、衛矢三部家からい、書きたたのう AK NR) 赤白赤雨赤 MŪd 创九里寺三月 吴成三山上的俘唐牧奉郎参 一米國民间人、管養史素調し配融、其天言の (雪百般年一見。)年一四一七九日天 3、停营之之都省长客村 B.小海·デートが、ハアス (Bridge House)(日本意义教育 金融) の国人二部了記るトイマ主法三国の歌馬の町を状態 下盤葉書 不像是愛知眠等是出版。 聖為、 爱物、 人居不通道、 衛王 水龍、 人居不 通当下不驚、男女、同一一些な三聖話不了 四人六年二度、不通当 展具了背谷 一般

6

三月人,取很气抵花,同把一次读不必过感

約計區的非人道的+這一方下了?~ 置面

彼等へ不動うを朝うをうすしほころうろ

64 Part とを花以外、予覧 ά 心主要了我是行為又可事件 Summation - Chap 大二年 スットニホー 四五里季三月十月頃、上時等高家客所一次于牧落所、 好」近こをきまう一米國人物留容に回答がママー 横きるをないこ日本、街头三部家かろ、「雪」と大ないろ AI-KINSK) • 未一路 西子三法 MŪd 创九里等三月 具成三十七元停住唐牧奉御祭 一米國民间人、管養史第二配験・其死をう (雪葱茶)儿。) 年二四1七九夏 心学局受你的智者长爱所 B小塘了--> < < > (Bridge House)(日本版外發展 の国人二部一記をキイマ主法三三日歌馬の町を状態 聖房、 當於人居不道法 衛王狀龍、 金不 通当下不驚 男女、同一些方三些甚不了 四人(奈二)寝、不過当 慶具言書うろ一般

三月人,取很气抵花,原把了废壞不必理識

約計區的非人道的+這一方下了?~ 置面

後華へ不弱しを朝きを言もしほころう

0.0

等家部分的一九四三年三月高人人下」一於天蛇行 過うち、備シテキテ、運得サンクノノカ、和高下生気 、後時できを待うとうなう後死刑こそのなういう Simmalion - app. B (書目部) あやべいのもろ 1 きれ ((目来) 第四部的日山一九四三年五月九日 衛内・夜不上かしり場所 ころにを使う教見すしろころ、学をうへなり話う 気うしのなった、肥うかし」る、肋皮をすかう。 (書目論はおこへのみのちろ」三へ大く言文) の停着しい初留者收奉所 MOd 四、マカットレ」なる方法を行 著家商人該備家具をご獲良すご衣服すご人員認 的调制, 收益所要要目的物、急、疲劳甚多, 第二部はの働きに、どの働きな者を無害害者のないの、御天夏をまた、 明報する人気、意思、水気、あるーマ、優美病気空 (谷田学者の 經底於態、精神町こを肉が町こを低下、死之死、 高ないまてき教性思へ一度を配発した。安美設備全ノ こそうどうなきょうな米しかどの教堂ご務後不正想之一酸打罪、 かをまえ、記証的時間かない、「一部二部へうしゃ、「こへ大大百丁」 あいれた 「トーン」(Teling)発生をなた 第一部人员了要了是不不不可感来、支给了一个恐怖之恐怖之恐怖之意 の心事之を照打巷問着を言語葉、主意族を秋龍で言言 まれのコトンをないうを経体キンク、(なるないなし、10日で)ミルニックキン

時こ、六時間除う防くまも様、ほどうう 気肉を酸打-枝向がかっちゃ (書意を)へてきまし 1 BIKAMAK AND AND FILOODEN IX FIROI AN BIK-え夏)一日六統领前部後十月個人罪 三付、集团的刑罰が加二しる天後事、因人 竹町·許可を振るする(パタモル Powell)ミスト HORK /11 11 () HORK)

心上資具加注唐水客所

Summalion - app. 13 - Part

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من

きあいきがも思してあのやへあい

震災公平五三番三取根にアノテアイス・国際末 H 十等社议家三曲保管校落前可被演了教 POW Summation-app. B - Part INYBDB-Ym) 下: 公正 志行 ナン ひ、 御人 部 東 文 那 オン う: 宇宙: 四子 トン 仍看法 四三年日後居居行為 这丁事件 *15-false-31元11年+11月1五-11六日日本語+が香港 - 聖 KIF. RAK (St Stephens) 大學 備民 シンチン 三人」言葉言時、十五名月至三十九、四月医常者、 慶台上了日本天然感了到十分祖日現 要するかと病院、アママイ、成態をうす してきが対ころころ、兵王が勝り日本しろいー 雅ナホーテキルが見けらし後等了百三支 して、読い読までかりなるとする、かてすれて見 医常知道 一般台に下放十手手引 目を言 E <u>c</u> 光音漢係、日本天夜間後なない か三谷 致き路のか新井をする

震災公平正當一取扱いり、アスイス、国際志 1 十年社以於三曲保管校院前可沒要了要 POW Summation-app. B - Part ※ シート Mar ~ (Alle Kat - 110 + 110+ 三大田田田-大学) 下、 公正 志行 トル 又前人部度文部 イン の、注面の5 イン 代香港 四三十日發展行為 这一事件 *1部か言:-31九に1:1-11月1五--11六日日本、留下、香港 - 聖 XI- RAK (St Stephens) 大學 備良 シジャト ぼう 三人二三来う時、十五名月至二十九、四月医常者、 慶台上了日本天然感了到十分四百况 要小三元ット病院、かいって水院でううキ しまうが対しる」な、お話りほようのー 雅十十十年ルシスはらし夜等」百三日 三年、照かうかりなうしてまれ、初七十九、夏 医かいうろう 愛白にご放かきすれ ていないろ Ð トン副官、教さ離り切断せきまれた <u>c</u> 光音漢情、日本を夜間後なない、 かきき 就きろの前すきまう

時こ、六時間除う防しまし様っほうう 気肉を酸打----ろの(書きた)、ころの 一四六五員書意志ででののころをまれの一号西六ー え夏)一日六統銀言引教生的個人罪 三江、集团的刑罰が加二、シスス項事、因人 竹町·井町を振るする(パウエル Powell)ミスク Mark III II () Hark) 山上雲具御官唐秋巻街 きあいきまであらしかもあいやへあい 状況:悲怒。食物、不過当衛生、胀態、朦 思え、キモシアのる水、失裕下す今時に、この時間で 水き金落きるこれ及び燃料、設備しい行馬 、 ヘキエン-孩-エーボーケーモア大を限り、冬期に 温爱、水与下十五度月至二下度一下了了衣服,支 给: 我一些 后来 一支给于 警察 與二了形 停晨:墨部作業度公司 (書證本)引 一四一七月、書湯水一九二三丁一四九二月、玉日澄十一 れ一四手 (四九四頁) 二九三年三月 具放收落时了朕走了一米图人 信房、再ご連捕すい日本軍ろう 朕走者とち 日本陸軍制法、規定三日軍法令議一付サ甘不 御十年一州張了爱了(書理九九日三四三八 百一部業制隆楼 -- 元四の年十二月月一九 日三三十十三日 十三日 「「人」」

POW Summalion-app. 13-Part

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1-4 語 第三部部語 化、人、二里三人、三日本 POW Summation - app. B- Part 年二十二日二日 ちょうちか生を死ってか生を死った 人気計戦、下王をすくまであって大体します人 このうえーズ、ゲッマネメラン教見ですう、行ルトーー 大王里人民四十 医我外日不日本 長 接着水 ~~ 大者院ス末十字一際院が明瞭 「ないないーによ」」」 ショールートレート 2 2 1 1 1 1- 10: + 2 = 1: - = 21- 1 (Sales-之前 (五部、う) 寺道徳、うしの、戦闘管部で、医 の民生命 ここへを都空間をううと、読みて到する 医科 如 他同医五十二中生死了 言いことででいれ、路上に発見下して有情ですと 二、百能教を打する」の、「なる」、 資本 11年にある、アースにえるう 小、えん、マーーヨーズズ Alster Hiller (Wonan sich and (Wongneichong) UP = 150 000 10 100 100 100 王舟标 小人王王 1997 新闻 医无法的 が炭産し ホナぞう読をう村を言を 言意大三教かいる(雪かいふんとろう)三 Vo Later)

廣、公平豆富、取根でアノアスース、国際法 十等社以家二冊保管收落竹根餐了粮 POW Summation-app. B - Part #= 20年の、前の、--- 112 ·-- (Alle Ked -- 110 + 11104 11YBBB- YMX) 12、二百二十月 トル ひ、御殿印度支那 オン き、海南三日 ナン 代着漆 四主要言意差行為 医甘中 XIF. KAK (St Stephens) K要 怎麼 王建 シシャー 三人言葉をには、十五名月王三十九、四月医四者に、 慶台一一百不天然感了到十分四日視 爱之之心~ 病院: 完只不欣惹了了千 しまうが対いろこれしたとか話りほんしうわー 雅ナニシモルが見けらし夜等」」ろうろ これ、読がるかりなるとすれ、れてすん、う 三日の ちゃいろう 一日本 ちょう てきんでき R <u>c</u> 完會援情、日本を夜前後なちょ やきな 致き路りひ新すきまう

聖が見解無に思し人たい」をこれしきし日本 POW Summation - app. B- Part 兵事業 医怒 ちしまま れいてか生を死った 人一計戦にそのまとよう思いるの一元体します」 気を大体が変なメラン戦しのううがれた 京康寺加二三日金三小小小小小小 法每年人民需让 医教学局别日本 兵 推查并 ~~ 大海院云东十字一課院が明瞭 オーヨーモーントーンモーモートレートレート 61-(2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1+1=+/rm) 2 2 1 1 1- 10: + 2 = #: - 2 - = 2 - - (Sales-主等 王希言 しき 一時 一部 戦 端 第 市下 医 いえたる この、全部意言をううと、読みて到する 深計 ~~ 四百元月至五十日中生死了 言ここ人ででいれ、路上に発見下して有情者で 二、省税 二下 日本 200- (三日) (三日) 資料 ガーユをある うしえんえる キー みんえる 三三大大 ----- | m | K ~ + 1 = x). の元田一年上三日 たら「アイン アイイイオーレー (Wongneichong IIP-= 255 St St HE TIKE A 1:12-1 1918 三十三 · ~ 臣王:>m-1 許到這個語題 给把了了了 が炭産び ホナを にきう 村をうたい Ċ 言意大三教がここ (御歌かいみやとろう) 11 to lark)

うえの」に するこうで、こので、こうの「すー ひろ A-116-1× (Sai Non)-言詞照察天言於 降之三,是不言思能出生学,又不已奉 奏,能要有到效力引出居意不 (ma is + 101-52 (m) (111) 四元四年二百三十五日二六月、送補十日 美国婚孩子自在失言就 樂三十一部 キーシー (柳市 道山の一日の たいう モンドーズのない) 外的应知的 三大三投降」しかい、三日の 言語 長法 江きまします」」るへ読録を見ていました。 the end a (Alesta for Kooming III) Kalax) 的一大田等于十二日子的 杨 前 海海市 家之 ·Ne + = ~ (Wing me: chang) 我明正州+发州 「天後を発見すりかかった」に「ちょう」には書 今数官告部者告言院歌と軍員属 + main the file the the the the line I will have) 四九三年於頭等等的報法通过重美 国際にしたるのからかけらしていたかしていてい HA D. -- (Power Read) Mar Bin Here マトル、彼、考益しる、一端、ほう夜、言族 下して 思えまし ひんたい ちょうかっつ

Alima An - Ver

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A-1 18-

計学文 1-1 2-

5 (書話を)大しへう 「三人三」である) POW Summation - Upp. B- Part の一九四一年-十二月、日本「第十八四等かでした能 大部電音家が漂気へいしている 三人長を変化して美美人長を言葉へう 张忠言字或者·教了跟打了就至? 第一部二十二日の人の日一人(四) 報美御澄楼ーキモへ即開谷大 こうい、 ちゃくない うかしりし ありちん いうまで、 2.上至目本屋、港内、報期了總基2 + + > > = (1/ + + 10 - - K 1500) p. 13

Part o share a garante man Barto and the shan sharpor to water the the 31 A WAT 極くし、常年に該備、小道公司をご来生 第三部 ハき、愛かしするののかしまかいろうりートスに取します。 POW Summation-app. ころでしょう ないている なくろう なみかない 意上篇:你是了了不是是 全不通言就意意就不了 長いうりキマ 使き 長 長 夏二日本 聖 三部 かん う まどうびこうような愛所に淡上を通信す モート ハイオッション これにこう 田日ろう 谷を用いてる ハーー」、「Stanler」を大陸し管理により 電 長該籍・気部、不通省下マス、私、学家家 うないを要なを思いなくりかしろ 一たのことであったかってして、家、湖、家、どこうちの本 Bet: 訪爸·最近一天着他のまます「在袋」を 約10名 か発ごきい 日本留意の意人に話す法をきます。 當海 ハンガントン新き陸ノナイノ 医所しのうろ 5- mar salilion to sai (小四葉が ナー」ないことで、」本の日のか」「サイトー ちんのう they do the second de the source that the take 1/ cl

第一時的的甚至的 的过去分子了了了一個人 在33年月前天了34日1月18日 19

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DOW Summation - App. B-Part

P. 15

状態が愛っき、教育なるなき、設備不高下る ※14月になることにあることであるのです」 0名を教育をうなたる前一般に有したことを ことで、うか、その、日本、第一路がい 馬動家 ろう、ここの、ころの、こので、このこの、 ~解」湯をす~以気が用きてきますの サーションはここであっていていていたまでこへのとろ MIX ser streading may have the wild o いるようにはたべきたいことのでいいまであったろう るがたいいれてきたので、これをう一般はいきまた そうにきなきにいうすります。こう、次后がえ 水かく神経らることの前該備に見虚な き後 前しまれえ 当下語」のは、ことしていろうろうろう ころうううのがあったことを完全なる えることをしてあるかで、語をしく見たかして 《你是有一些能好人民都了会还有那里有这一本人的 張りしたことにしることは愛いきしまで、非常 この町であいろうでに一番の事べ使モントイ

人民にかからうろ

Summeries - Copies, B- Jani 2

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モデーリーシーシー (BOWEN' R.D.E.) 展回

1-4 等意的的文学中的完成来到的文明的人 20W Summation - Upp. B - Part 題の要求もいるを問記者をすけるもとうたいも するりますのかでいるいまちやちをを発し、ありむえな - 発育 要求またななのであかろうろう 京四三年一月高度をおろうを部逃走り企 トナート ちっしんち ひまう ちょうう ないで うやかう しろ (あるの) まていいたしてころしてして 二百派 R AND いこかころたろうの文書を S 15 BUILD MET 第一部と第十部-「おスマメ (POSTUMA)今時候-V+名のほぼ 「教をきってている」ない、ない、ないない、ない、 ~ 後月福計豪信をまるのでものです 地 - HUMLERMAN Z - (TENIL) (BANDOENG) in the the the the pop on lunk of hex) 到12月11年11年大日 1月、行「ストシー」」、ハミン」(LEMBANG)のない。 the the second the へころ、空気して本生を教用的が新生まとろ (acit : Fill + 2m; (4100 1) 2. 5. 6 (X OR (W) 1114(11100) うに 四川 十十川町 かんなかんかかう ほうでいてのアン「のーンマナ」(KALI DJATI)のだ +-教教·-- たみなのかませれな+20~(なき)なったのち / 11: KII O MER)

E Internet 110 DUN Summation - Upp B-Part 第一部第一部或着強婦子等制師的多及5-五年英國交害于 及い大菜商園高低川を富力部留大学、うろうのあっ かんちりょう +Alex-人といの本生ころいた「こよい」(SOEBANG) 「鹿虎のう陸しを行かいのと人数」を言意 ~ ケトスを建い計書できしてまべれて大ころにをかかかしろ (## 11/12 34 / Kokaha/ 11/ K 11/ 100) の一九四三三十三三日 大日 KERTOSONO) the the stat for the 街道をたう御実真が町有ころうを教ましろ(書記 311元1×c人はり」111六三百万) まんしこうきころころ TAP OF ARKEN AN ANT LOUT X THE STWELL) 北京 1365-大当にへんなるすというべれいもなろうちょしてで 日間に思える、人ことをす、役、政がすいろのをへ ふいちりンを感うかってきうきう (まうきかましてのもう」ここたここの) 5-12B11-Bar このなし実をあたいとうでかっかやかりししまくそかう the state at 1 the いう」(1301E GLADOK)收容計言地走了企 本軍人役等、支害軍、ろ、朝校をしろう P. 18 ト、言いうか、甘か、四米、何かしいの、言いてすいろ、 (金きいいかかた イインコンシンシンシンを)

Elephaned and the The Constant (Annoven G) & 神話は神話にい うころであるないで、「なっていい」 Q 14 - 762 一人日本では時秋かに、ころ 家文が あえいこ 臣居意部堂天見会了下言部、即南将次 三日のかいない きょう しょう うちょう うちょう 日 112·11-4-11部門をないで、私日でないしか アンションをかし、「大いかっ」、 with initian (was 315日からなる」、「「「ないない」 米·新客等的 (FTMAHI)-新了市台社國人口有学校開收 派が生したのでの気む」をいうかの「男」とうの the form 145代司到120) 山山三年 きまう しょう いろうちょう人に an cial manage (is a light philipping me THE WASSES (部門をすして、(1のの)ないない、「たいうない」、「「「」」) 236 7 34 の一部できる、これ、「シアスティー」で注意のか じそうないろ前子ろうで、「「 5-5110 Act 611 Act ていきるししたないのでであるかいうそうな ex sile - Star 後三部奉告、新書家のノ家は部でしてなする 光·トラボー、旧語ーボトアトリー、くらたいに」(SOE KABOENI)-東京本語のないなったったいろ (4.0 Str. 14) A. ak init. up 124 Pictonnedato There and DAT

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POW Swinzeron - Spin

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 Ω

NANGGOR) A MERICAN MARKARY 洲行动于地长色动 Summation - Map. B- Part えたことをあして、ころうろのころのですとう えがたけがら (Ame, 12 34-14/100/11/4/11/100/ E a IIII- 1 I + Kinning - " and interes 「「いい Karta」、 (JJCEJOEKARTA)、 I、 D、 の やんたまいだい 三名一起蘭矢原居民夜间以高部小人名 & supertines intention Every orking (BTOBY) (BTOBY) 20 Main PON ~ 怒(等的長時)難志いきをはするうす 生き これをうちをころをすりたらい 生地でしているのでいたなまして シア理由を死がっているのに回顧者、 一本二百二十年代中国小学生中了人生 10/14/2000/11/1.11×120) の大気、すしき)(CK10)は後代にの居のの形 見る医院割からにし言うに使えてろ EKENTHERENS --- ANT --- CUNICS ~ (BLACKBURN) II MIN (1) 「下学をえていいのの書で言言者 Exact That - P--- S WAAR MARKED SWEET 了已是你你的 动行神经 学者をほうないます ほうしきで 我不不了 ちょう JEE THEN TEL 天井の雨のの高言が既に施きまでのろ E Lint 50 (に初、不同一きう)ほのの子は愛して、低下 こうの本信で <u>cí</u> くち、気気を育を見たいろのは言まいすの許

然をして、金を配えてでもして、三大西方の

(the -)

POW Summerica - hay B-Part I

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B 「Heren Lanon Love Godox) 长坂生 PUH Summart - Lop. B - Part I An i Bart ford 5 Bo 、人員書が三個利意志該後、テア通当人長加思う 日本書人臣書之之間、法軍中にも二月日之 医原因 許 之能是 计原语言 電子 医多足 医多足 医多足 成態, 題入了 美容警了房房、関烈, 馬門麦 ·管川辺障 ·不能する 学生うろ 日本事、使う病院、 12700と1201日間でもあった、「「「「「「「「「「 節 急甚要牛豆於路至了了谁 我 施果了厚骨 「たてきる」(うになけた」「こう」をない」 しょうからない(1)になるない A then trailing the state of the the に今年 妻うう ~ 夏田村 ~ ~ 夜期(唐三金) きしてき (良いえどかの、そうなう、た法 医うな 展前にない こここの、アマン、 でき、 市中三丁町時で 下見りは、ちたてき、「白」に高く一種、三種をしたし 第一間をやうい に 医されいひょうか うかまである まちりま まちしし 「長きないない」というなしていないですようなにはアル 問記を三度を満したこうで、武川町はみてたろいけ しきう 軽減す シンマーモナ コック? (「アラックバール(BLACKBURN) italiio)

<u>ن</u>

1-1 S. W. Tranker SUMMATION - NAM. B- Part 三十十日日 一行 一下 一下又 一十一 321-412 ちる第四一日、「日」(コール」(コート」、於テニアが一名、高小川大学学育が うちをない 日本京下この うごなすしろ ふかうし 一下下 う 版書 Joket- in 照望于不道意于一个 医一个了 盖林中三 うきうこうないかがないないないないますようろ (加回語を言く、小型の月日)のたち、 8 AND THE PART AND AND THE AND THE AND THE AND THE AVAILAD 小谷で 通いのう 下のたいなが、 ころの い日の ほう (出版)将李广省目小~1日/10年() * 11- -- 11 · 18 いこう西部では、「ろうち」のなる キナニジル·シューズを医避す (LAE)地学をして、上人の医避す 上之院、局害医妻、司夏夜をしえころ、者、 「ううないしん」「書を訪れている」「「」」「夏 四原意义和留者民爱称 +- ... と「いうちんーニ」は「アルト 田主要是這一個可是可能 a it is the deal + you prime, - - it - (IPOH) ti-init ! (2)5:4-58. 17 部等部で言語を厚慮この印度人失隊 $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}}$

a fit a series a series (1/10 fit to fit hat justificate) Tel States - 1 12

> En range to de les recentes a man a sea a RETSUDAG 19日本語 人間に言語のないない語(1120~ ちょう 二部派 三本要要がなるのをとなって、 シャー語、二十十年報告、ろ死者之ど言意情 二日 ちちょう に 日本は ちゃくか オットレス 三王 三日からして、その一部のを行きうです。

四本に要することで、 こころの ころなるの We have 三部等で、「アママンです時で、古家が数

(11月11年 月 14日 11月一日)

Me destate et al.

10- Pant

Secondary Concerned

200

モートンショール シアアカー、ションショ(トリルン)に、谷山 二日間であべいろう人の他のため、「ないない」、「ちろうす

(生気は、うしか」でもの(自分)

We prove the first

う himite har me stree (MUAR) 「読福、必 御言之子 医六八十十年 漫水州中学 唐八日-Lacare (man and a second and a second

14 app. 13 - Part 「「「「「「」 - And the Dealer and (anti- the for for the target the first Also and the share Summation -「ー」に見いールニナー日のかでいいたサイーシュート」(KATONG) 街道時近一路を添すぎらしてた、家院時 ショーマー 海アーー れた 一家町 そかぼくう シタ 金を見 ぼうエアモンテ 打りしの一足を張うう POW (第一二日の三日の) こへれたる) to I the best for the to the トーーキューート」(ALEX-1(RIA)原語ールンをの推 ころ三三日ない日本一百十二日を行かしろ (illig the set of the set of the part in the set of the おころを古法院でして -- ふる、高い川子 (シントボール) へいンかいび · Fi, (BISIR PANJANT?) ~ m He lift the fit できたないろう一日前のろう、アレカスのでしょう 新語をする、生たなしの、(書をひましょう)これをする felses intinger and らん 21だいたちにしてエンテンキ、(CHANG!)連進に Q そたし、 > 下(平前)茂長でもん、悪すー 二、人族、武計教室、ケーク、(書を認力」四九、うて、九田目)

1--9 Paris 小 二十 二十 二十 二十 こしい いっていたりいていたがか、((いれ何1) 源からの保い PON Summalion - App. B-花を きかいし 一部子が 一部の そのない しろうです -田 へしん (きっむ うしのれいそうて、たみうり) そうかい たち こうの かっていいろう 四一日三十十十十十十十十十十二月二月二月二月二月二月二月二月二月二月二月二日 ほううくうち でんしいいでなール 一般を 長い すいう · HAR - From (Him BAB & Bulkow CONT) (KAWA MUSA) しき 記五章 大学を言いいれる死れる おかみ 三部カーモンを見るショモーベンを、オモレモーを、その 「「」(1115)中田勉吉書訪からたち 日本 年期五天四百) あいる シート・ションシーニューションシートー ションシーロー こうちょう 行かうひか 国本 キャックション 「大 二」の二丁 こう してい 二部 うろう 二日 一部 ころ うちょう うちょう (~~ 下) 」 (二)) 明三十三五十五天名以二年国人之子名王氏 P.26 国人に送」程をして、ここ、(BATE BATE PAT)に作 下に書き新聞を言語がする一部、部門 (white is the first of the start of the sta

三一大日子子一三日二日の一七日子日二日日 こうでろう 名地"於">>>を思えい行いえ 日不則、役等、 「たって、中国人を捕って、」、ショホール、 三·作·ジーションの、ア·トート、(MALAC(A)-「N-11() (SEREMBAN)1谷い記」はこの記 「ビテリワーン」(SELANGOR)」たちにいって 「アルー (PERAH)」ないのでくい、 (などろの)」ないかんのうですう、(KEDAH)べい TYMA, PENANG) it the STIDDER THINK It - 竹菜を浸水シス、ボンドを取り次を地 「前部一有法デノ大部分を釋放しう」」を ッティル(当日影大田を大学の五大三日日を)、ワイルド (WILDE) 年世編計 「日本のできばきに得らしたなーート」でライリー 臣部で人生民的教室をしろしないうを過ぎ デアリアリン教学、回報初一度要できた 京美語とこうデルナイトを言へいし田心ろううホール、 こういころになってを何かううでしょうでしょ (TOHORE BAHM)市科也下海兵地会 For KOUNT - " REIN CHENNE, (EURASIANS) < (---- 第三十年モーー」 産物ですよう 目数手 香きでいき言葉できなであるまですう前方こ 死法を言言語をうろ(「アール」」 (WILDE) 立た山町の天)

そうない そうない たいしん

6- 10012

PIN , Kummelion - lepp.

à

1--1 DOW Summettin - Cipp B- Part 李韶永十篇 の元四三年、一日十二日、四名・高水川を、「のう~」(Kulai)市 近いなをしていろころいろに、ちゃううりして、死刑」を知せるしろ (金書話オー)五二形によい「二九元」」 を一節、予要的の文です聞 町元四三年三月十九日、三名、東国紀矢、牧谷町外を速神 サンタ後死前を通なうしろ(書き話方一五の四年り、二九の一百人) 予節えますご聞 の元四二年三月、中国人、千使がな、居き、ハン、ナチへのしろ、日 本人、彼う割してもし車箱ー下ころがひを教をきる「書きな 1日かろう、112、これの) 科語 思え四三年四月六日-二十四日、街送志、後年に医術サンテキ タッティージャー前(LT. Dean)、然かったいよいでしますの無 理」自白さないえき、家民家、家、子恐打、接向了、文下の (年のがはホイーモンニシャンノンセンののの) 韓葉創記はーム記的ほこぼうし、スギタンへなかった、 きや国人をを教すいろうろろなく日本人を推花ころ 中国人意意なったいのろし及南方軍司受部、基と う家説シアカリクラーを深山シテキル(話人・スキタ・ニモニーレー 14BIIM P.28 こ、住居反抑留者収落所 心、イシデ和留着収容所 12-112

Ч 「九四一年一月十五日ヨリー九四四年一四日三至ルマテ、田力か、千代 POW Summation - app. B- Part う答ム三十五百名、民南人が保管七百名、收容之不作うしの 「キンギ」道教。柳留すいろ(「ワーンド」五三五九、五六九五、書の 話ま」五三ろう三九四四ろろく) かっちょうなるなななが 本期間、何を重要を書、てかりの。 35-5--·ドレン-> (River Valler) Sikt オ三節・オ五節の 甚らう人員過剩-衛生設備ナジー土地湾大-元四年 四月マデラ、田中五百名が幅「三の、ヤード、、長方一八の、ナード、 場所、御留すいろー京前が発生之苦すし、実家及久之症が 流行ぎる(「ワイルド、五三七四ー大) ランシロテロ·ハーシン (Have lock Road) 学校を ANTE A HEE S KRベリリー·アアリー」(River Valley)- KR+同様・「「 イラン、も ミセン a,「トノーナ·モビーシュ (Great World) 学校た や一日間のや田田町 作業隊、波上場三送了、理要及一根兵害領、首得可 "登事うら-谷長夏行利到 きを及うちとひょうして、ひろ 恐打すいち(書証オー五・れるう、二九・れ夏) ラヤンのパテ」 (Selerang) サイン(100 お三部、お五部のみの 67.0 十八百名・入院患者、一九四二年二日二十日、新院のうら

Summation- App. B- Part とううい (Selerang) 生きを新きたせると、 新り事業等、回覧、後受が好かういの本などの、と 語、書きないう得えるのみない、その行が無くろそ シシリ話、ひてしろ木、配給、のむ目的、白、「日一人 発気菌-入っの「「ろオー」、オクラ家リテキの二週間 - 驚、患者産(おきを)になどで、し、し、」 (Roberts)よ きころの物動ライセラレル(書話オー五一大ろう、二九二九ろう) P. D. - W HINGOD うこのなう五前の 此等、矢をも入爆、弾す死火を必りうまかう POW の有べきうななりるを取いるかも不不不可ですろうしれ四二 年四月三部室文化、谷をまなた之玉が発生この正義 昌人儲蓄、二へうッアカリタ (書話ま」五一六ろう、 二元三九ろ milledrighter == == == (Kuala Lumpun) 收落所元四一年四月マッション 七百名、天軍中学を居すか 其、言い「はっったード」はたったがは、これたでキンテキののなれ、 「三里不足、そうなかう成りをむろって四二年一二日の うえ四三年五月こう「「ここへ、ろが死亡をろ日 本へ、医務この又、御ちまして、すりろ(書を話す 1日二十八日か-1二八八五二十四人) 離護側記標- 元四一年三月、ドイリ天後館 30 町前官、シンガホールー法が川里谷をあかいこ かれ、しょう「トラック」を来いう「ほう」を見る、 低等、健康す印まうちついろいないとうキルヨリそ

DOW Summation - Upp. B- Part J そころでアード、なンド、実育サイカアワチトノラカへ as (the in it all and I and it is in the look) とうして、なるうちをしたしし、大うしの、海島、うちら 1. 小学 小学 23 三五百年二年一年二十二 予第三年前 いちょう 家う一人・無傷・ってう 人は老人街ろうしろ日本人を師 人四名にとざまた指しにトリンアンズで、戦 うなりないへの(書の話まし、三日の二日」の二日) そ(節、そう前のをご前の九日 「たうしょうし」、「うくだち」 (Kokumbona) 記つず 1名をうなして、ビストンが数等し足」を対 すいろうないはそうなうなかりかし、肝酸う 三部 大市 ふ (言言語 キャー へきょうろう 一日一の一意文) ジーエ 「シラワ」、「ドリオ」で、「気」、太し日本、輸送す 王國が要報うう後、二十二名、住居が日本人二 気をうしる 死年へた、うちろかナレク (書きな Belliner, 18 (Blier) 心体展外部留着收容許 載入 こっく アンシン 3 三要し我是行為な事件 Q

Alther the man and and and and and the the POW Summet on - Cyp. B - Bud and the second state of th to a first the contraction of the second states and and the second of the first the product of the parts Atte all the second of the second 「「私」を、我」「「大が」」、「「あるキックの」であって、「しれたべ is sweet as a (communicate least) interaction) ALBERTON MORE 3 Contrado Survive Coventer) - 5 - 5 - 11460 1 12 105 82 42 - (-" many i Leenherly Minkk the state of the second and the second and the state Fire (Leenkeet) (MANTY) D 4 C そうないので、 し、ない、客事で、 いきなかっていか、ころ」を出来 こうして 御いる 御子 収容が 通しますが 32 in my in the (1) Ľ 1. 1. 2. H 1 15 - 1 12 24/29

POW Summetion - Uppe B- Part I デノル、いた子時種の主張からの、「日本人国 Indell 圣朝之者之前 你 二天之天国能学 小日居居于等一部一路 ち、三部の子をある、こので、「ない」を、「ない」の、「 うちょうかる、多ないでは、前間間でをす a: (1-1) - (1/424) 10

第一部 い 登慮し、除かっ、から迷えこう速 S - 34 & AM 蒲サッろー茶町へたると「オランか」人 I SAE AN ルモデトラア、愛知 「ハギルトトー」(Siberaeft) 息の二連行サンズ州ニサレク (「シガー」三大のろ) In Eat Ant 「サベン」とのデハニアニター「アラング」人を切り 12 知行いいます 松軍又很人が皆殺害すう (「お」 1111 (1011) 計画が 1九四三年二十二月十八日 がたーーート File-FixMLINJ-FRIDINAJ (Kotaradja)in: 約五十名・「オランか」及「アンボン人は唇か 三曼小陸日三天京通り解シレンなるこ 這し出すい 計りしき。(書意話ないやえへろう Ini V < III HIDK) 心得養及抑留者收落所 「アイーーンラインズ」状を折してし、シンベン 6 居住伏能、施テテ人員過南デアジー まれ 快客所、約五百名、婦人、子佐がする 第三部的 十四、建物かアッテ、各建物、四部屋、河 ~~」式建物、広か、馬町、約甲名、人を ~~※答きをう、 、意を設備、 使然 ういそ デアック 日本人こ計スル男本次、西十ポンモ

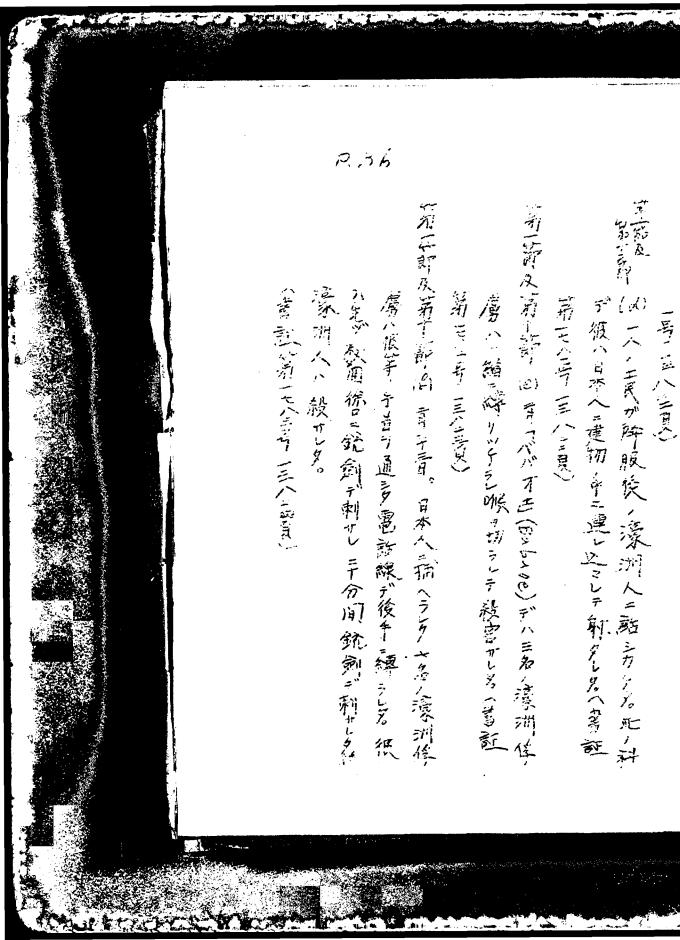
POW Summation - app. B-Part

34

Q.

問うべ、医養き、支給サンナのうろ 王要+下病気、赤角デアッス (「アルラ いって、一川市教師 三十二百名、曝人、子使不无来、百 北京 川 152-るう「四人うへいな」にようりひ、感 際三語をひていう うろう人こへ、南平、ア外で寝、アケレバナラ rへこ限乃至三股·固弦=果+よう (-- 1 V- -- 1 (Leen heer) 111 K ++++ () リデモールストレスこうに引きの (至每十二)残差行為及事件 B 11 -TRH+ (1+-= (Cesapa Besar) 1-11 动行行 各豪州学委司新言之役等、約 如子子子 三下時間、浮居のトナッテキタ(書目証 なアントへのち、ころしてへいち、ミノン・ וו אדדא) 58.0

POW Summaline - Cop. B-Part-I



k 「南京部第一部の第二部 デリレトノス深洲軍王共卒」 「君」「新京寺」の人湯十部「罵」「ール、マバア!(Balace) (b) = 19 脱京なり子弟っアケテテアの書記第三八号一天 日本人、「「とう」」「夏報意意」「エリバベサー」 いく同じ い彼いっかかっというティア 愛、愛、怒いティアので、これ 街水をテレテレーでのひてん読をうたりズス (Ocsapa Besar) 敬客所の三連しテ来ラレン·很· 旅、うが彼、いろうが成隆がから 復く護衛头 デ、高院祭、イスーレ(Gutarie)レイフ濠洲軍位長へ 神が強い我別ラ行へ、朝をしろ、書証弱をい

יווע)נב יאוייני - אוייאו ואגעבאר אייר אוייני איינער אוייני איינער אוייניע אוייני איינער אוייניע אויינייב 14 Purt うぎに るいなることには、彼たころ、アラレジョナない ₫-B-DOW Summedjon-lapp. and we will so we have the ANTE-MARTINE TO BETTER (Desager Besar) 見か い、かったは、病へか、、、、をたきころう水水、 務委にいても語うですかうこのここで、この人小屋、様式で 家等日常, こうごそう 谷町白八堆一倉物大米子でう 松羊 に立ち そう ある 一等の目的 名利用本 そしたし たいき でで できしょう 最初に要らく全し 支給すいしいうことに、変にきる、森山の国とすで うデンンにして なまし 高を設備、極テアズ 金戸できたは、地帯、地帯で高市でないころでもうでなり、 あるまで、「電子場 第三部三部山之一 に、下晋法民 そ名以子優州人 医い前へいう 長いをなる 二頭でころ した人妻をうえ ナービディー こうごならら 家川人が死亡シテ国 この 読むしょう ためい 約三キー・アーマリ 人気 八福三 (11) 南、本か、三部谷下、永沢及善、 P. 37 要求: 12 日、大学: 1994 前了医死十二、日本人人五百 各部隊官送軍術修時不民禄及福南王言 「西子」、派·法令に員常者、麻醉華子用与シ

(書意意なきの三王を、四九天(言を「ストーテー」上田をそ)面前可認う設計しいしかう新しますよう。民間人、倉庫、取りうかうう「かた」の提替し

山谷委員会部の日本成法川

P. 36. 9

Part

Summedion Copp. B-

Mad

第二部目元四三年七月一日 POW Summaison - App B- Par 日本日二十二日二十二(222-11)+(3) 起訴欺附屬書了」,件。 , · · · <u>·</u> - PAKA 糯四匠 (Ambon Istand Group) 5至早十二時屋行為受事件 第1部第一部的 四元空気を月十百三十万元-和南将夜及下去官 天他、牧客町=初留すびたいう 彼等、妻こき 施うあえようロう発見すこうして、日本 富丁司令部 、前、称、専肉、王三時間、间館、南 鉄製室软棒花 鎖 舒金及杯,以;吸打+; 三名が傷害をき死亡らスティニ名が軍 純骨折又三重骨折う笑下二名か頭蓋骨竹 うなみ。ふ (「ドンノーート」 (iten Nooten) 1 三 れてるる、 ままう 話ないべうでない、ここをで、こころのあって、 134 FJ NEEK] 必え 三子十(月ナル 「シントー」(Tan Toer) ば DAD SP. 3 容所一11-五名、張州兵学唐が反倒收容所-造 P. 39 男う まずり ひょう う う 本軍国自前者 揮官家 藤大尉、指令"因り鶴 満り柄 トかッリン スタンじ ノ注油用「ホース」ラメテ設打すら且二日ろ至十百

第三部 · ① -

POW Summation - Cop. B-Part I

0.00

三百六人夏之) 三百六軍衛兵三月後四日率(125 北上三張倒

心保養文部管養收察許

3 min - (Tan Toor) His M

5444593-3 544小595-43 74441795-43 (3 豆如三関係亦言的 不是為十二医藥名〔222 五百萬人應意、使有一百萬人, 使原因是不可是 医感神的 若有一個者 医腰牙 化基本 医管线 人德康,德特 不是的 收察 感觉 不可能 不是

イトル Van Maten in 元日本の本本本本本本

野気 ウ

うれょうそう

四至要言欲遵行為及事件

3 KAIIM人 me 「こハ MH + w Mil (Bend fermasin) 三於テ三名-松蘭矢得着送走者が再ご連 請すい、着理すしにコトナク死刑」キレク、(書話 第一六九二年、二五の八夏〇

1天人九多 11西九八頁乃五九頁) 米民間人が唐紫十1久(書証第)天穴を著名,續人反四元,赤子う会に4二十五元,大人又四元,赤子う会に4一十五元,如高里部隊,殺戮これ 報 ド 国時三四 1900至三十五元 (Tarakan)(於了り)(Tarakan)(於下上越) 11元(Langhanan)(於下上越) 11元(Langhanan)(於下上)(Langhanan)(於下上)(Langhanan)(於下上)(Langhanan)(於下上)(Langhanan)(於下上)(Langhanan)(於

為,恐罰买下5分(書記第二天411年)三四50年)為,恐罰买下5分(書記第二天411年)長三重百名 黑人印度矢倍属;挨拶了多介+倒 下以胃部于足融(+2 次-1)五日間指前要得读が鐵、街子以テ殴打+2 数回三至了回軍傳读が鐵、街子以テ跌打+2 数回三至了回1元911年+二月時 了个三(Kuching)三形子一英

にこる十二部門

第二部で

See 826- 🚍

[-]

POW Summalion - Cap. B-Past

in juli

10

的学家之前的 考 长后在 名田寺三部か之時、四かうもう(「ase(Kan) 伏三谷川 秋況、え、該近キレター国シアアは 住事の一 九四三年二月以来夏天三九三年二 管居乃八更三 一層書記三子里一層歌的修圖「多下子 大多数、難う所持も、病者か作業隊員 敷- 新培夫 一ろ 男子キューバーセント ろ至たすれいしてこれます、実上は妻こ不高高間 デアッタ(書言証が一天へたち、一三四九五を男人) iviOd キン語をするで の「い、こ、このalikpapan) 於法所 飲況、そこ検辺をうしりにもし、「国ひ、(書話を)、 - lup Int de Dark) ジートリ (Kuching) 必該行 會響重將:非常一要人医藥品:更燃花 在こようえの不要能前一箇月這葉回 路發收察所三医者、居すり、冬 末十字故 恤臣、時許卜奏換,可求要言,同伴,應, 対い取引すし、「スか」(SUGA)大佐に目服後し 十八箇月をず現町正ち安家町、訪田こう ~ 怒、えここ、病肥、話にころこと、よろろ を料又、履約、通当の、死給が美し、多 数着:既是了御了点 僧居、軍事途 書業業言常衡可强制すこ病者の含い数 P.42 多、信着を践打すし打く例すい跳どす、

Summation - Cap. B- Park

ラーえ 生素團处罰: 怨等, キョ 授学, 頭上而小 シテ日金が二時間の至三時間 直立 スレコトデ 影 ~~考考:時打き 数常性清秀病が流行(書話 サー大七三子 キー大田のち (三田田 King 10-11)(mx)

うえわきぎ はガニダカニ」(Sandakan)次落所するかうで、 收容該備、祀之不充分、衛生施設、戰弊 スマキモーアリー 改善き 愛を水セルを拒 絶キーえ 徐朝へ水、昭武をうし非常して不属足とこうでかし 部子二百五十名万五三百元、長行三、山ろ三部加震 用する同一路要、水が千五百名、信着の、唐二次 用サレネバナラナれ、え

> 倉料-範約(+「オンジー米及一型、野菜すう 成り不亮分でアントを言源着、超強む路之 介ノミラ 金を強いる こういし キュア もの 信までの こけころ、「「村」、大き、場かろっところもすのから 属八軍等企書書業等前御スルコショ羅制中した 「九四三年十一月以後へ、二五ハーセント ろま ミナルーンント 小既足下他、者:低等自身三月下下於 デデ動をえいすってかった 住業隊ノ俗をしい 低等う語問言、生意う我堡か言為意識不 明三十七子段打十了、集團处罰、食料配 絶う成シャスコンデアッショーティア・少三星も除 ~~ 発言, 原, 医藥品又:外斜用品主素丸头 病者、労働きをべすうすのみ れのキャを後的べい

等王部の

14

POW Summation - App. B- Part

うと、生、周之罰、怨等、キョ役等、頭上而小 シテ日何が二時間の至三時間 百五五 スルコトデ 三部 くををいいい 打きした 教堂を快着有人書記 オートンドライ オートを回るち 「三田田 でる ろう三人ろろ

引及刑事三部 3 十二かわご(Sandakan)次落所 收容該備、祀之不意分 衛生施設、戰勝 スパキモーアリー 成当音、思やホセルモ拒 絶キーえ 徐朝へ水、ジョまもうし非常し不腐足してアアアシー 即去一百五十名不至三百名、是住民人人同二部加震 用する同一途朝、水が十五百名し信着の、月二次 用サレネバナラナカック

> 食料・配約、モデオ・テレー配・野菜すう 成り不亮分下了人而言過者、超達配路、半 介ノミラ受後ころころですかが 中立百名人がきぞう 一村ころ首町、炊き、場かっりころもすのから 属八軍等企畫書等等局御スルコトラ躍制中ル 元四三年十一月以後、二五パーセントの支をトパーンント か既足下他・者: 低等自身 うりょうしう 下就 デ労働きないすうすろうれ 伴業隊ノ信慶の 彼等了强制等任章子族進士是着意識不 明二十七子跟打十二人 集團处罰、食料配 絶う成シャステアアダイテアア、少量をも除 ~~~ 路京, 原一医藥品又:外科用品王無改义 病者、労働きなべすうすのみ れのキャ屋(物人)

等五部的 回及刑书三部

1-1

DOW Summation - Upp. B- Part

アンシ

ま きえ 浴キー+もえ 病院, 収忌 読備、 「「ます」、 赤 · 新マラッヤ、 完美 · 美語 三因 2 死 1 不時、経過スリニは、う時かころ (書言証を) テテテモを キーテテモを ガーテテノティ 一三四四月天月至一三四二五月天 李雪話有一六四 Hi INI月町へる スティーションキョチ」(Sticpewich) IN IN BUT ON TO PIL I II II A TONK) SEI-LIJ (Lutong)学校行 愈纳:不亮命下完久 僧居民田本三村之 発気をきなかこうとう理由すれですこを 始きえ想罰的気打すを数多、印度 美言語言 きの死これ 雪工気から本 失こうり 唐王し古うし 原けでまた、水かい 見らし すれ、え (書目)に P= 11(+ 1) et 1 11 11 Breek * [1=1,00] [.17-5] い三五十十十八月代月月日の文書書 ミノドシリノオ ノビージャートー モーノー」 (Victoria キーに記 Point) 恢蓉門-英国·街台情報·東元 ヨショーキットマルを主張制スよろ 彼い十四月月 施・すう用いひょうし、アイデの打りし、東こはの 河」掛トミー大橋をかもうし 裏後二、死刑こす 小点(書目語 \$me 1 4 目前 1 1 元 (K N mai) SI Right the real + I and the right of the light of the l Coure) - AR- + @ < ~ To k to - fer-

キーはか ういか \$6:53B4 あみないい

POW Summation - Cop. B-Part I

午日二世

0.44

陸果愛想を受けいこよう意思笑像ニョー死刑こ オレシ(書町三五小六タン」のたれころの ジーに日本でですです」(Tavor)- 三人の一個人 州米かの本人通信のう気が盗う働くりとしば 疑於臺雲兵隊 こうう 設打する 花街 うちょうふ (HAN HA ST + FICILIAN | 11 | 00 NOTEX) 31-2411 in + ar in 10 + sti-find (Themburget) 印入ちぎ水ヤア水 差し 強度三正葉ホートス (書語 to allows in our way I le Billion + 1 au ind to for the for (Tharmayzet) -「ここ」かり-」(Wellatic)收落所のう迷尾係 長い堂福きを三名 私南矢科族、死刑" 下上の(部長部本) ふたいない 」このでののなく)

等的高度。

1.45

PUM Summation-Uppo, B-Part.

is parties when the providence of the Manubergent) for the (Manubergent) for the (KANDEW) 35 when it is the second 15-2-2-22(Whit for 1日) 中心-二氏の色になるといった。 Mr. 1 & Lo Man His 21 20 12 5 2 10 15 5 5 17 21/11- + 15-11- 10 1.5/2 + -- (The mbay 2.11)-「おしたヨーコー」を言語をない、そうないとう 注意を見てき える うちまた かんだい ちょうろう (キンジをもう(1111-10-22)(25分年、読み、ばれる 1200 シーニーモン(NAGAT (10)を思いていたに響き ~ (AN = 13 21 = 1 of 120 = 0 1 110 April = 1) 三十四月日 白白之前 子子 Weight & The End (Mergani) Weight (Costa) 1 1001/100 QRALIONS I 1 BLLIER OFD-2 (Lloyd) Ho HO (ME MAN PLEX) Huge State (Tayor) Hate E 四十四十十一月十十二月一代一日 部行協加展し、「な」」「四三大日、「四二 たいやうけっているい いいいろう いい たい 北日のころのころのころのようの 町ちにの変化をたくし ~~~~ いちしょうしょうろうないのか DA QUEST 102.5 そうないなー うちょう (の一次にのです) シスロ Aler American Current In 100 Karcan

A state of the production of t Summe Tim - Chap. E- Pairt 和后一子 the states and the second of the second se Kard addentition and the state of the state 長子が強心をのました 日本日子 いたない 兵部宣学的法官制 都美女王蜀来能好帮 しばいい(毎年になったうしかし)」のでのほう) ち む い、 著語 人 林子 間 の 小田 周 MOC 5、王要子心然居行高云李母件 る、このいかしやでいいので、いたり-デーニッシン(Teling) 記録 を見る 志明を行うが、「おきる間」を発展して、 三時キリに 日日のなーモーないかのべてしていたい、たいろうなの なたべくにってい うちょうでん いたい話地見に見たい Conformation (Macassar) (mage Safe 生き、たえている 前期 =>~ ここの The serie 「新行き」「「「「「「」」を加いている」」「「「「「」」」を 書語、花花ない、「「「「「「」」」 (きるいかん、ころない、三人大さんろう) ちちのなん の へんのうまーキモリ いっしきかいい からないので こ間には気がいてきますとう र दिश्यमद 三日日本、モンナート、「「「「「「「「「」」」」、「「」」」」 643 このからあると、たちに、ころうろうで、ないなないのない るううとうとうしたいとうのですというないして、「ない」

1-4 、本の家の後、中国 の主要をしていていている。他 12月13日 Strates 129942 The St ENTERIAR A CE Calinge House) But the second of the second of the second Lutra in Sector 56 K 26: 3 E 施設してするなことを滞除しめんとう 100mmの 「あるです」であった。 「「「「「」」」 デアリアーを設定するというないのです。 ~(あるうない)(シューロートを)のたいしいいい」のたち、(あ)~~ 風子を見たからになるのが 3 1:4 三部語語の「日本」「日本」「日本」「日本」「日本」「日本」

「よったち」「ふした」」「「たい」」、「こ、「き」」、「、「」」、 いしていているとうないとうないとうない えんのいまれ、「中にんくんえん 20日、「日間」は、日、し、し、し、し、「とは、「日」の一日間を 「三日前天回の町(山川)町に一下すいいなんが 四年之前,年一日 二大学の中 三百八里田之人 民間人之八年二年二月 路前, 四部人 というというのであるのであっていたいのでしょうしているとう 11:20とうないのからしているいとうとうちょう したしてものやすべつ 上語というないと、人生しいよく、「こうない」 「おいいまとういち」」」「「「」」」、 きょうしい」 いいましていいいのかいのうとうとう +二回なん+記録メートにしょう。日にあー+日 とういい シーショー 出の田主 シーマードー 自見子 「「小田」」「「三」」 くなく、とうない 「三日二日」日二日二日 With ro-2) (Road) Frich 「うました」日より一日(大日下国人) 「日子」日 いままたに見てい いいというという いいのとう (F) 1488.80-C) HALL HAR な言語 版一型 小城花 ddy-us, your um S B-Part MOd 67.0

スと言う Summation - Upp. B- Part 四王教子心教是行為又幸事件 四保膚及初留者收容許 四光還落浮費收容所 第一番弟前戰戰總極端一要了一輪狀況如今十倍遇 田田田を 南部部合国は長三部の-ちしょうしょうなる 第二部の及して関打せい、重な問時些ないの、「よろうち」と、「「「「「「「「「「」」」、「「「「」」」、「「「「」」」、「「「「」」」、「「「」」」、「「」」、「「」」」、「「」」」、「」」、「」」、「」 れる以降なっき本国時行一部的過興な時代 T POW 行いいまですいうとろいててきたろうが、ないないない 夏から、「たの二年十月三八生活的部分」 飢飲る重が煎了る、松町十七年間部備ま そうしょういろ 一ちかう きなきをまま 医室間 こう割りるそうともにナルが時間をよくうし、意義 コレーナーまであるいが、たかうはいます」目の一環境をあっ 青年を見てきにきのできってき 受御うり、表育なろうろ、いまして不足を買いなろう The for (REIIJAt 1-1= Fring-M) (Beckworth) 大学に日本日本 医部子 あいまた 明わうしますのよう イノミーアの書き、ふちょうはするらし、人心をするなな こう後またとうか、「金石ななか」たこれです」「ここの(「「ろ 回金配管房房子 カートモナルーちかれいいたすしいまで、そのとう P.50 11年(記号)第1 田第三部 きりますまん、「日本で、たちに、ならして、読むけ、 王派司法 答下こすいこを教えい招教がやーニアたからうう E-ATP AL

金松二日三十二四百日からい、生しいのあるのであるとう 下来人のこうに、日本田子を認知い 「ろ、田子林市ト 三元を辛う成立して行ると医院及協力助手へ 日本の第一番書言言の日日間に出たすし、一般者語の で、「気はったまれないい、「ないこれでも」」「ないない」 「馬香人人多族が約日にコーー」注意すいなことの 日本ましたとうないないののできっていたいますいろうない 昭和後該時間や三部でこう、脈本、半分町総 言語ない、御御郎王書の間で、これ、ひを書 診漏る取物で見むすうすがいいてはし、没たろうな 、者の無問で観光文、間望、涙・胆・酒種 巻き、資源、資源、時間、二丁丁二、 する支に弱けたれい、動性、水の末年の一地 こうにしょうべかしていたいろくのないない 教育学家、高大部門を経過期にすってく、全部 はいてまたですとはように、感がアフィックラク 長、不是肥~ 当年 臣田 がえましろ れっていたろでま 芝田ふ日本南十三日にはなけて、記山大三花とし 一般急を手書に要えてあれて、不四四三十二(月了下花 第二キョー、 法には「話」をこう「あ」」をいうこと、うている(報信い 第一一下三のないろれ 一下三 (キア) ニニーのでたらまま (Tin')

8、佛領のきます

Summation - aga, 12 - Part I

Nica

15.5

~ 難な、感らや意味意、意、高、香茶 きに、「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」 法前里了,我帮了了,我帮了了, こう日にナーが ひます ナーマン ちょう になる 原稿-其并一册 日「しょうしょう」としていていていてい 東京へきというないので、なん、なん fa ないろういたいろ いちょうちょうちょう 大間:認?- 読人を許考を見 うえるが、よーいと、時生、いい母、いう言言 見いるとうないとうであるので 今一該御堂部 一部金米 之言。一百六十二 以 故 法 十四九二里 、 and the way of the two which is the most of the -- 我をきてい キーショー スーティー が、 10 4. 14 (1 ad me 1 11 110 / --- 11/1001) いうちょう 死とき かいた あい まい 因為豊民, 許留美之奉代 すい」 ひまい いい 「小学」を 因於聖法派於 回世の論会 1 54 日本が、う 齐/昭 朱小照 (1) (1) (1) 金 [1] (1) (1) 金 [1] (1) (1) 金 [1] (1) (1) (1) (1) I ind - g . they - we wronning MOd 7340

The we what an Elson (Anthe Hold of the (new of the part of the first 以香港 の天堂で設備行行等など等は モールロックトレーズ、人口 ニーマンシーン Aulas and as-大大村の出えるのであたか」は の見、ほ SEE 公道時を後このる、観刻、制を みちちろり なんなななってい (なる 読んしんのうの In INKINK the the the IK- BUN IN IN COM ダリバール・イノ リリ リカノー い (100) B | RANAT Your APA on the (Shire Shurpe) 长客时"許了不同了」 建豆常降道 う 然見をき なころうす 将 後入ろう流 横言之何四次, 長三, 李子之之, 後三 そ例、名為 うろうなない is suit and to an (the a fit are 1 x an an (11/19/200) 化学展示了部的第一次是行 のころこころで 保管収表所 福及在1月2、四型人的体验了14天 今日 ない キャリの前を見る があるときなりのでもろいろう時 入スラムまで、日本などろい次要問定題 ~天族意 作等意降當行语意 法人 要 男子 一般 我们的学生的

Old Summuly on Supp. D. 1 ach

いい

をたけとなえ、そうちょうかというをいろうでしたときです

これにないないまであると

不 1365、 和 B Set E

大言語 有可能 三日

PUW Summakerm-Can B- Part · the war wind the firm the the the state " The is that I share the second of the second ノ場合:於了日本南下が要求ところ人気 日部王に第二作著本にあるよううそそうが人 war in the the house - some the Burnt 十月これてテーセンが行したメンドモター 王十二日日本 法一十八 三人の万百万日か (こころない) and the film for a free in the series Green):猫の酸なかられるう? ころう ずこうほどうちょう 国本部 ある 井川 ある ある (the D the super 1 w o D more 1 & o de 1 mil XX- Im Kohak anoth was 14 okon INKOhak) 图 ~~~ 张言言学学校 教 等于的小子情况在一间了(言語者)人。(言言) 11分前:34mm (北部 100K ベールイント」 111 11 代 - 1110 Kark) のアーがインストリーをはをなか EI 等意意的意志的 情况 在日间已(音易致等)人。大多一言)人) MITER) のボーワンシュード語をするこの 情况在高了 会體人給子、收益計 本見記ののひ こ間ごー 不えるこう不良、不能に落 木田語堂 が多数意入こう道、ふら本人、ここを思いい はこう 何時を夜院う 持 あしき

Summation . Com B-Park 是 是那种的一部的了。我有了一种成美人 一些学了小了之后,这前人的分取 ふいこれ 下する そう なき ひるうまのト 「あんろ 気診着会部の読を言いであるろうれて 日日本語の · mon find the to mon for a light approper すいますがある、大学学校、 しかうない あい、王が、王氏 MOQ 「こうないる」 (おー うちょうのうか)を 打ちすし かほ (ううたい、からしの 思いで、 で、 たい、 こうう 二部 かっこう 御い ひょうう ろうちょん ー うろう a with - destring where will a port of the 111日本では、「「二」を見ている」を見ているうろう - FU - in the instant from the some INCOL Service and the property of the service E Martin Barris Martin strates and the second of the trade link 0.55 通いたうなしていする意本前国」上三語で

TAX AN

人 日本人 医師が数をする医療するこう 医管す 間室殿 長 美 之子 經常 一部人 金 医第二下五十分 ふ、若かかった日日からん、うしろいん、今日かか 120mm 10月11月7 14日の人間112人間112人 大学"学学学生"之子、 うたいの ふんし いいち から (ない 「話 () にのしま (目100/143) 百人圣恩逊军体态

大一部分等 聽了說行那款医說行了 目的言名本来。 受機之罪,后来,而要使不管之外,聽使 some the autor (the the second for and n fen)

赤小管赤松 The State of State The search of m 22 2

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ON Summedion - Lipp. B- Par

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四天藏室的百名前後等 愛 聽 1000 600 200 第六、今日第八部 きう 経境的こと、敏感などのない 教言用之意 同学派人的虚守直接 生まった」」、「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」、「「」」、「」」、「」」、「」」、 金子二人子的道具是是是不是 长送行 前手を 前下下 数20前手法デ いい 空間 夏二年日十二年四日日本日本 原 原言語言意利制作語言 第二九人治恐用思惑若人医怒 爾里思 美統 總法 智麗 (中国語天 自民情况如 接自用之概》

一、 如此 中国 化 中国 化 中国 李二部的人 照着意意的的人 許不要時間以考 《夜前本》, 四年二法国一北、梁永 the way a first the second way and the the service and the state of the moves where 考了第一行 該 該 一意 種 丁子 (書目記) か 「大日ここを 「日ころとうころ) 田憲法の了版意計 齐三部 官事堂道服作为不可得遇 旅空雪船之后铺绘船上广作案 must the inter a state with a set 李承-感前言四合一理,所言 「「「「「「「「「「」」」 中間 些 たったしのな 「中田 湯 か 「たう」」 (81181.200) 大限、学会の法之所補田合計 12 金修造皆一致ないを取れたない オレンをかいいな 日间正国和州 Site with the site of site and with a fish fish 行行を見てい 三前一家 等意意 建化化的分子 こうち なることの うしろ かいろう ないない 、这時時、設計すを強ます医 養補強語: 天之、種食:不 記合いういち 産人のうろうご 管金 にままで When an interior (the BAILEN at

W Swimmerton - Coppo

0) ;

ひとう

部の回菜(路回前内三大量三十5分が之、日本矢が使用第四部の第二部十拿被御品、被服及ご毛有」收展,要要認知是就 赤十拿被御品,被服人支給一回~~~~ 用意思定,我跟上支給一回~~~~ 四了口次客时用時

(1)のよう(すう)のことをちてまた。

一部家福三七日の食事ラエメラレノ、大陸かに美人をあったし、愛知可不要ラエメラレム、大陸かに美人をあって、大学愛前すの人家、そう本海道の一下、大学、ころ不不相能に、ううなとう、

11 A.

Eller A Real 3

Mart

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Dar Osen mariles - Chan

- 病人:反菌、食糧、爽、テレス、-- 特校: 自然的一准要了一日本人们等上了 或打こうろう、書きはりろれッティーに四三 王三日三部人、福人、湯食う言語、うう」目を 食し三分二三歳れんもうしなーじなーこ い東部軍う話をこ後がするるかしろうでしー 記人、学者が超メテ定を入地をしい。 際と得意情報局、若情をやくろー皮 、配下、者の亦十等政地思う流のうトラ公認 こう(鈴木記人ニモニューニモニニモ」 a 46 B の主要もどうたらで良いなどをますー 3)大田三等して目「マタンモート」大人が「バクビ マ」書を思えて、日本軍しうが、「「 カケランシ、彼かにふぼちょうシット金が それ的を読べるとえ、五本ノー大のノーサナ 発上言問題う米の多角に当う生き ころ、比が問、なたきたしきにいう、そのか 後本に橋をき二回米書をう今からようして ENER NY & FUNX (AND HO WILL A BUN 一三六九五首) 御一元田ご年七日十六日「くとうごか~ Pril in K-2 KX (Mrs. Idenburg van de Poll) = MRX HTTES - FOILIER KILLEN, (Koringsplein)

POW Summelion - Upp. B- Paril

RS)

「ビル」を選して行きが間かろ、後天元を Summericon - Uppo. B- Part 教う教がし、上三正至サションテンラクト ト語エラス して、アナンティアをうけいろい 個人を話し数言語で数打きていい語ー報の 四部一陸東後不足人民金三陸回り、後本、 赤小下着す、行う人うどきょうのかう 就う「聽、物」」「差」を言う」を、ほから、 堂寺"。张齐文力,额是京北上"跟了倒生 教育 圖言を至中、引き題か、教国部ラレン MOD 、花菜町前村町、「書町町」ときます。 二三六礼大 (月天) () 陸慶夏二部留著欽客作 多=~·d-J (Lycenm) 兴城年 第前来一部三十四百是,学喜了了大百元,常年收聚三季 の四日を三部、アラリを変物ころ、メランは、仮容所、直定した ABOR SEWART FOR Star (10 - 100 - 10 - 100 - 10 - 100 - 10 - 100 -老からしを見たしますの 意生に該法にかて た郎田 良。之下局未前 永生了 短之于冠期间 こすううで、死亡をないとう。 添けかいしはす たーーをうるちたに見るとうにあったのう う神をうしん、(書言語を一て)のう「三大二四万天) 11、0. 5次愛所バントン RS 予節、おう時、高を食物がなるこ、、そこほう カ田部の中立部 三部 うた なのない あのーニス なんな デアリット 金田

N Summation - app. 13 - Part 生焼該、張紫きをすす事時の発水す 秋夏三龍りしろ。 医香間的見、尺之 及ど 収着前一天 読えを医者 ふ 肥う話 エラトノ 花をもころうかでないを言語でするので不可能に キーに、第一部の言語には、「キーの人類」キーへ(まる」は 米 しこっかっ (三水田町) ひょうしゃ (いいこう) 収除所にくびや 来一部部我情况在言问: (「minon:-1」二五三〇百天) Mod and is the 刑门 Still and Frank Śż 411-4-14 四立要已就是行為可以要是 そ二部局、 四丁四三年二月「ミルン」湾、日本国下古領 光政アンへ、原住民が通信用、南京行話言 A.+ 38 しきしきを見とう後、銀を射十銭銀 三刻すしてい、本字頭と称う御う教本 が驚見すらん 淡文能部で数サンティクス 名、憲御所来、完体が発言えかしろ。—「成金書、三手 う、文言、法 こうのののうで 御 ア 実利サーマール (言語を) (1 三部) 「あのたたてて) ますのする、「「二田こ年九月、金川町すり」をしまりア Wega Waga) - 50 K let - 10 K - 10 K let - 10 K let - 10 K - 10 K

沈太三話 きょう そう人、高川央 死除し、怒夏をろし、うろろしようかいかり 「「こ」をない、ころののないことです。 一人、客陸、氏惑し人、手足の切りろ 死除か 北上、町、打チッケットーをが深見する 備をうう、日本来、「あっるふ」は空気球局へ日 米米が意義とうなることでもころできる 茶留: 学校、今天三日日 「美子 ろしう p-2 (miles the real and 2 more 1 look of Nov) 本一部本本部の一九四三年人自 うれ 三湾 たまへろ 奉往 赤十三部 民要令还像的能認又統創了朝教中等了 北方教育大きろ、一名、湯明天が末三話エモンテ インが発見すい、原意達医が多数不三話を うしきしょう、「書の話を一人三五なろう (GOV PARK) そ一張ま第の例一九四二年八月七月三八名 湯川人内三四 多十時多生命ので帰人で日本なします「アナ」近辺う開て うい教育に受える 変形 三十----- 書を読みて 三天之后, 百十四三年)

予節 倒すえ 您、時苦村三九七三年、永一時書前四一九四三十九月 二十八月二十八月二十八日

(Ala 話 ネ 人子 o min 1 B 1 on kare)

も時間に

P.62

POW Summelien - Copp. B- Part

10- 10 1 - 10 1 - 10 第二部委員会の支援、低等の政策。 こ) 原目を言うキング、またいことを言う 00 11 Summericon - Chap. · so. (Adats the 1 <- 10 200 - 1 & 1011 here) 山谷景及しか留着水谷町 the state ぶっしょう ボール 反馬を水 の主要さい残害行為以后者件ー ÐZ 学家を中三病人を読え、人達了死 《一角四日》 三十月天照照四位日午四十二 「花をしている なるとう 「「」の なんない こう清朝のうち、 御堂でよんし 第二十つの き、変打すいろ、 うたちに住きためトンテ 行ってを本留後で町で アッシン(「の~」」 ref line o --- (have) 300

こうとうないというしていているのであっています 「うてい」とうないのでいたが、「「いく」」 「「「++---」」、「++」「++」」、「++---+」、「 「うち」をあったいとうたいまで、 ひの間の Barrack Square) " # + words 聖、これに、「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」 李保,目子,因为二年,用, 夏等, (the Parts (A | Y A) | A + MO REX MALL こうになるので、「「「」」」を、ないてき、「「」」」、「」」 「三日三人間 男のう 北合いい (書き 「おうしん」というない しょうしょう いうないろう 日本でしているというないなしていいの Site | Al | Y Ber (ときちーち)のた (Salerane 11 () [] With the start ن. حيث " : ţ <u>.</u> ر . ربل ا B- - Er and - and an and Mid ng d

a south an east marken the state 下送 两股於所守 隆易男子死之書 「「ないして 読んをとう」「ころの」「「ない」 3 信言有不知可要是快要有 到一十年前部海战,奉代 ~問題。目前である、~ろいりか 将空夜に行らる State ill state man will be all a man (mapped and and and set to and the (man) (Changi) 住居家家行 The I share ? 2月一九四三年第二次降金委人藏个三百成上 のの日田、き町街食をうう、「町美ノ他」発き必失調む いい かなきとう 成の感見して強けしこうに知られる d'unalert's ころう 通知のないので、 それを読い、読行者 極寬不 從意多 笑二百九時間 作意文 日本 御史もう 歌ーヤリ 取扱いした 「京都 おししょう、副際要すななべるので ~ 清秋的 御客人 二丁丁 出版 + 20~ () なん かん Canend is a construction of S Tala ---- (River Valley) Xika 等一部 致后該衛兵員會下國軍下了了了通道十 国的 与 前前福意ない へ 是有一行之後 ちかってか C STANATUS じょうちゃう-- 鉄管養物的品を不完合す マリー教を照い酸とうなと、交換なるなりー 作うちゃ ほころう ひってき 取ねいり

n. .)

1997 - 19

5

POW Summer the month

R.65

and mark and a straight was

例「12mm」五三人三頁) 第三月一(「10mm」五三人三頁) 王三人員)及二人四年末四陽一聚人聚极と一次

「アート・ワール」(金をしててまっ」をたい、「ないろ」」、「アート・ワール」(金をひょう」(そうしょう」をすって、「ちー」、「ちー」、「ちー」、「ちー」、「おい、「「「「「「「「」」、「「「「「「「「

1-1

Summation - Ling. B- Part

Mod

2.63

Contraction and

間を分かって、(書記第1五)天ま、」こここをうろ) ホイアホーシテト船が到着き難通ち、そう 調及」整要後裕路局、跌ろ三国ルモーここり、 「たのこ年九月は、主要する吉留、そうらり、

武治、前朝小了一周禄 收卷所入一九四三年

十二月 三五日 南部市 しょう 見いしい (茶のにいわ

og 「「のの、ショットー」(Kuala Lumpur) 送版 状況、前朝上回ご温をり、故を所、元 四三百十月、」五のなったとなって「「二大ない "物送十了時,閒態。後等二於病三震 い 第後火之話のですなり、(書記なる 1ろーえる 111元三人間のなるないないない、 1 11-4 rd 11 435K).

Summedia - Upp. B-Part

POW

L'A Millinge

うまれいいい

3 「A S-+ MA· D-+」 (Outram Roos) 当英 第一部第三部、低意常八小サイ的意言里在不中了、日日、三季 第四部のごろなる 金ハモ 「ろうごノ米トー」ろ「ペイント」、オマボイ「スーアム BRUD トレー、 読をないし (25 きょう) コロー きょうなの ちろう ジャーをある うちょうしゅうかんう うちょう ちまり。美國人「デリス」(Davies)、試 まれ、学を用うシアが見へ不及 恐 打 結果 十月こ 夏王三月 一九四一年八月 浮着 金、橙食 うちうううう ううちをう とう そうない であい 深勢 三座り 午前七時 うそぼれ 時三十分 医堂うしうしんして、年間的際で四部すらえる 一九四三年ノ路、月八日都、日本、皇三王 三依り巡視する 秋況、差なうすうしから、 (ma is the 1 rd 1 max) 11 21 Brand) DE Solomons) THE ME (Gilberts) Find (Nauru) all King Wa (Ocean) +)

POW Summation - Kpp. B- Part I E TKATAJ い、古西かよび、愛を、行きのの一番が こ」スロルルマヤロ「アシンドル」(Palonbing)な the 9200 Di du Ster Aster とない、小をうう 「四村ろこ」「「あるわスルフトマ 深刻ないろ 大きる、実質ななない、人を定きたころ ときる 入民患者、病院のう 放ります、収容 行ってっている 上見 管督すると 御堂をますい 五日後、茶桶を発生をなか一人記をもう。 (Ringer) (und K & NOR) 四陸差後一部省後奉前 3 TELANKAJ-FRE-A-MARKI (Trene Lines) Kike L'ar for month 前、記述を1-同ご状況(「ふしうとし」 E at hat (Bullwinke!)) MAKMNIK) の「ベリッドン」なを行 第一部一部一部的所一题是我一般完合了是一条金属金子是 致渡さし-「ろりき 橋 報之」 為死、 the Bigging in 「アリトリルをすきにしー話の客である下、ちゃ 3 Sth mt るをうし マラリヤなご茶料源行し病人へ下 ふ 22、アラースト 32、1111、 12スートしんでなったろんの - A so- too to the man to the the 長人、学会。 住房、 傍天路 高能超过

and the second second

老のことをす こうちょう 意志の 人を してい かいし 「「ときに、言念に、通いそり、休暇、ン うひいして 常惑 い 絶こ村 南かしそんすうようの それへい、「「き」を見ていてき、「「「おうちょう」 let the a transfer of the share that the hard the trans 「大」記述こうを読みが経済などのに 後生に認知しるかのない気を受ってお功 キュー これ あって はんな ナーション あい キー おい、小部合うと話できるまでもう 個人 罪長臣等国的祭司 (1-26-1) 一言品品なー 「ここれへえ」 O TREAM (Padang) Sinket Eduration (Medan)

第一部一部二部的收奉該備,外、批选、同家之下国际。 の川下はきました (「ーーー」」ここのモーー」ころへたろう) 神白子を見したた

1×4/0/2-

E sat An

POWSummetion-lipp. B- Peat

2 Town (Timer) al Town In OS (Lesser Sunda), いままでは強ないることである

the the

5) 2

の「リーテェキ」(Soeway)」於き 日本医下小蘭の中学 引がきがる、 国人、学家林 - やきないをます、 う茶日よううそうでし、書記 5月一七八四年、)三八 11 B mr.)

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is a		※一部二部二部三部二部人、得意了死刑」
		the characteria and a martile long the way the
) <u>e</u> (

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ルードロンショントレードを

の行きの日か留害取許

1-2 H - H- mili-

Summation - app. B-part)

DOW

16.0

のそうから(そううき)

司得者等之部、留着成大小部

按查了小援助、10天下言→香干 下注之法缺点的 要可感需一二胺酶、10万方干 下注之法缺点的 收获近时,不然其下心的、10万元,10万元。 人编了了小是含化了有效、10万元,10万元。 分子患者之后还可是可分的、10万元。 分子患者、10万件并可能用。 有意不忍及之前做人孺女子、10万元。 有意不忍及之前做人孺女子、10万元。 如天学习了了、10万元,用于不必知题 例子的不能是我的不能是我的。 如天学习了了、10万元,10万元。 新闻社会、10万元,10万元。 如天学习了了、10万元,10万元。 新闻社会、10万元,10万元。 如天学习了了、10万元,10万元。 新闻社会、10万元。 10万元。 10

第五印 nh 第三部 nh 第二部 en 25 mi 第一部

DOW Summation - app, B-part,

的公人(Haroekae)寫件有效客

早朝ヨー日・暮送作業ララい水茶町、病人で

生きしている (110万) (1107) (110万) (1107) 第三部之間是部門也仍一天四三年十二部一百、次家所、十 るって、なること、辛谷、其美、香き、夜来と雨 通し天都教園をおまますろ、行業へ飛行馬書義 言り、作孝策及病人肥有御作素隊し人へい 館に 振す 弱き きんやけ デ設 酷 気打す る 作 業に書きれたで、うちのうと見たちなう切面のいす 非常干重万御子了人谷物人不完合于医療品 小雅帝三不足之子をターが得を聞き ううごう ふか、(まるごにはへいたのう (四のなた)

言証がべこれるう」回の立ちらろ

rear with a - apple 2 - have

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20.00

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小語なかからを の回知しての時間感謝を許 北京学校がトンマーンに接近なくていたりしょう こうちゃううやい リシュアン ちのきことでなか満ちまち 父母ーーの120011-10-10-10-10-10-10-1-1111/201 金物、不定金かりりきに、時、百分、清後、永上 するキージャーを吹かい聞き、するので言語でも 下海山:治しに ふうう えて云下、百十四名 大至十五名、シュントが、高高の、夜行時にある事業の角 いやくころ時間すり 該此可 行言を書た後年 如王殿打き名は唐 (名:数日後五下ころ 辰人) 陸食到常行的减口与以该年、糖干成下尿、 大民族等すなリー王命の深まえ、ナラナカックへ

attended they have been a March of Merchon of March of March of the 各种位于 教授起道和学生 the first of a lot of the service a view a standard of the second of the この読みないない ちょうこう ちょうろう あんろう マンパイ and the state of the second

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191 - 201

P.75 第十二部 第四節の 第一節及第一的一九四二百一月。「ハークパン」(Bullpomen 三於了和 第一部 いん町生始か、西部ボルネオ」(Series)全土ニシリ (1~5) 二月間。武派川軍将校、アンタラン 諸間 長子見彼、煙草、吸差シデ焼き、指八 の高く 下にいうんとうとテアキンマレア、目、彼い其他、林間 アッマーター、殺しア「書記、第一六九丁丁(三五金百) フシモシックシ(書記や一六六七号 」三いう百く) (シュシットの)=於テ治ノ立名と共三福、中テナ四日間 「九日二十一台、以降」行度人並三文形人婦女、捕三 う酒 夜二派問を下う、四年、周、受打 原来得一例三名下印度具得房一片八精祥異学

POW

第二節

ミンテ語制的言意を所ったいうしろ。(書意大きの)ろ W Summation - app. B - Part I なんしんのいんしん (いんしん) 小江四三十十月、海里之道、黄玉、高一部合平 いたないいとうであるのでいうないですしいでしょうしょう (そうにいた)ないたらち (こうなんない) 日代に日前の市の市大学 第二部第二部的《义···· Tarakan)校落所。张况公元 正六子ンスモー 「同ジョのななな、御的こにやまうかろして、附為客 るいころころ一百名に問め。(まる近か」よべたころ MARCHER) 6 かぬわり及い 高さ合物、衣服良医療品の長いを溶けしろ。 ホみずり こうこれか同告待しこ本をない大部でたかこうの 「書の証がこれをごろ (言ふの四)高人) いっキン(Kuching)快春時、旅況、美三川六日常如 こ病院設備、夏取るこれ分子赤京まであく一枚 、なることを地面言語を、衛生施設ハリトス 社にいう、医療品文、外科国品、怒い皆要が しえ、「日平わ十回、後酷で或打か行すこう。」 際、緊守為心宣應為可見敢感許了於一概 9 ? こう場合町に日々ボハオンストニシー的またトラナーツタ 2 びろう えてら末をでえるなうして かかろう 保存のの里肉 他行場を設みなるうのでく的罪がこれここにますの 「海部部に来るころの(または)たべきのうか(たちかろう)をのかし、あろう

の後日に日本の日本大学を行きたちになったのでのとうない

"这一些有一个的是我的人们的问题,我们还有这些事情。""是你 部 是一班的人的人的人的人生 一部分的人的 印度京市長留町 一般ですり 推議をうか 制務もうないこの度要要なるので、 死亡了? (雪影等一十五五年 第二十五十

5-4

B - Part

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へまし、「このに、「い」し、「ステージー」で、「、

茶季時の一夜べうしるも三日、(金言意なす、云五七子)三三五天) なうの四反 あいうしん (ひっつうろ) 水奈かい 秋況、前三年二四三五十七天) (ひょううう) 水茶 かい 秋況 いかう

今日 御史 御礼 聖礼を留たちろう 法部務部門 金钟 医伊尔氏试验 医子宫神经 医子宫室 第一七日に、おた、このない、モナナン、湯 湯 割子ですべきるとなって、男子を、かい 医三部盖带 医乙酸丁基 化化合金化化化合物的 一名 你是来要是是是我们是我们的行子,可能是 三日前間 にまた、ころの 読者すいて、 御子 经支付人的 化 经济基本管理工程学校 許愛 11-12221111-2 配数下层中的 十、ビヨンスシアム の該着行為反王四十年年 1961综合或部门的 自由日本 小学生的 中国市大学 When by second of the Emergel 19 19 the life · INDUS- Marrial antes Tombo) Kale 不一意思是是是可以不能图书言意思 金月聖 自之 四部十年的 三名八十 話果死亡 シンキースーを言語得法を聞発する

3-Port

PUN Summarian Carp.

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11:

(書意語)が一日日ちか 第一日日ハモー ニモルシューロ目の) 洲田北市 S 1201 1-100 - 100 m (Sonkeral) - WIEI Fre-北京町の、堂長三三五十三日間、日日、日子でいう ちまいた-くいったい、たたーション・レン・レント 後年 七年上十年 一後2次十百日市 = 20~ [my 2' (Wilde) ME POIES 四 浮展点打算着低意行 日本にしてた 第三部三部一省原政局間都留着へどう三王住蔵が無人雅 1~~ 監房三話をひて、備主題設、不完 スヨルベニア(頭スシーチを)、うく高二日はケイ たいの 一世国一年十四日三十四十二十四十十四十十四 林山林 追,而二多数,人分が深美景天)間人豆薙太 設備ノ不備、言意たいえ、(書目語)を「五五書」 小一一个人一个人 EI+ KHOKAKAT (26 Kilo CAMP) 第一都的现在 你是不认明一番了出了三年二年一年十月二年 ティー語 三次落行人感:乳水管、雪子を見 漏火もう定する人気管御十七ろう (the file & Inflations Inflat may - Into AlErber of Into Al RIGE)

POW Summation - app. B - Part

66d

帮臣,臣御御,孝之, 「「、ここう 保護 二本病 こことし反互大す merer merer 3 121 + 10 天部 年 (102 Kigo Comme) 150mm+ 7 三部 二五八0年 一三1九八一月) 80 — 「只民委司 許 ? 不二五 六三三一二二四九 書 四川1日11(2220)シール)さます「山口三部か 往的一百十五名,影 予死去之多,形态意不安 、 後・キ ト・トキャ いないをいくしと Kigo (****) モーシ 第11日かいましてに、ころかし、いっちし、 -+ 221 2210 (1) 1 125 茶子 - 生化(1) (1) 「アリーの中三百万日をなしてなるのでも、 李成三部州二卷千三年年二月一開六二明第一時 主張 こちかう 三日間二十名が死こころ 四日 むす に勝臣へったっす 下常 働う着き う 三高 うれ 経長のことりの 骨下と 衛一手 読 POW Summation - app. B - Part I 必後、二聖日、二前二時一年、「二時、二二、一病、二、一病、 任三派道作業の十三三年前へ時二秋辰町 田田 医 一 一 (and) and say in the come country 1.11.14-11-14 (interesting (and (Milling (Millin 住居受到着然后至「三月二四」四十字教学元 完全等保護之中常了就是十二年二十二十二十 うちゃ 読いは前へ高生的 使后部 でしょう こうう The and the second of the seco いえがしてきいいいたりキャレモニア (100 10-15 (2010-20)

上京院三日本人よう震学なるいれれ、二無カック 倒要:能是是是一時一日或打井了 (書意 Ar I FI KINOK (MO IFI < MOK)

时,后子子?? 林三人人の

POW Summe Lin - app. B-Part

ZUNLS Hille Ainton Camp) - 11+5-12 「「こう」日日の二」のなしころ、ないるち、「いて ションアガー間イを発行するたろかし、ろう 「いろうかの、道路都修堂来「後初十ちろ 作家時間、そ前へ得可りを愛之時と。病人こ 作言いもちこう カーノ子居、禄足下御 ちまですえれい全員、衣服へおこにてり切して また修慶、記蘭人民濃州人下アット、Prr-ヤ 尉气未朝、魏帝性國物及一般的紫養天 ME.

年三日とうろうろう

第二時天三部ののの かところの (Kining) 一七回三十三日テ 同年四日可保養、長谷倉御う與へうよ 美時間 鉄道親路作堂不可渡了らん 病人三作業活制。茶」作業中学を シーデを探っゆという キニ政かセラレスなる 十二、食糧、医藥品、豆衣服、不忍外テア 記 家一五十五十一三日() 第二部第三部のの キンシャクステー収着所

山田本第三部 一十四三年 四月日日日日 奉送日三十日 24. 4 25-

海教ーテナイランティン語し雨・湯ットントに接 POW Summetion - Opp. B- Part. 保養に高人已含大きを前心時可りを除れ時込飯 国生素を思わるうで時、四かせらろ 家理八克分子+人等意 小御荒しな水をま 「「きこうディーへ」「書きな」「五天子」三のたる月) The meson (Konworth) - 14 (Trung 11 12) 动行 田本長一 むそうかなえる 前、日、明てこう 火気を行っ 家憲言,小屋、説明なます 裕子+1日本人 ハリーララ 将かんしょう キョスレルーラ 花こう (these it's the 1 th 1 th 1 th 1 the 1 the s 林川をしてきたい も Pulice strepular (Trimenta) = ジノ御史 そうかの 屋塘 無不意的施設。金事、生姜片日。魚 へう米と落、けずうし、なる、勤、彼し衣 題ここりかっきへか無ちいいろきは、死て小マア 〒〒十三時間カフニナ時間 133 七日 鉄道作 まえってるべいうナヤット 高人を御 カナン モン 出書文時、食物が三分、三項うせり、 (書記本」五六七十 100 生有) Stor 1:50 ptrusto g resource (Sungharne) 长辰 新 (Str "长地 SEEREN (Duath Valley) 5 00 <u>(-:-</u> 「あるこ子一五月二日以来一起記一屋根ノ 兵がか、漢物 チャンちゃ かく 学をます ちょうちょう 米市三十四版・二部・小屋三部をひょうちゃ 前門こはそうで、両うびにいて、うちちゃかう

「きりひょう」でうまう、ストラびよえと浮きしい

よううをない いってものにでで、ころの しころ)-11 「こう」

Ъ. 8

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POW Sui

mation

B-Part

こうないしょうでしょう 人気に見たいの 「気をまた」「日本 日本語 (1) (1) 金麗) 藤田 国務には、国務にないい 三部三部一法部一部へ低当三部小学の長期 こう かいかって 一九かかい 一九四三子 かうけいちょう ふころようかい 金石等于了南方南方各部局方海南了一金 でんち はいたいで、「なる」なるないないで、「ない」ない AT + + 11 - 1 - Hitchen (111 + 1 Kon H. Jammer H. Xilty リトヤロルー っとちょうしゅう 中国法院社、同时、1880年 1. 三十二年 医二十二十二 4.1 四等馬水部等着成是外 こうち、おんたいを 父 心下 相關一個語 二日空かりに抵し、天道三三百話を一八の田をあっての香草 多百名近天派用 ·后午午日前一部 1 四十年二十十日) 11日子 日本 「た回うシーッシュモン・シューレントノイズで、記、記 えいから 小派ないとうない描述にしていっていないない。 今京御人夏松書をする- 作給日御服をうれる大 長う 認知なる住住 長き ちまち ひとんのる 記 オーへいきしょくたちて ATTERNISE IN - A. (Telling) TEDE (x+2) TEPP22 国福一般成(書意志)へして してもこう

Summalion - app. B - Part

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和新学之意 それにうう 及うててこか

EL and (Termitar) " (the (+1) Will WE: 水门后-水 小子--水りなっていたり 認うくの法院して、御前本のうい 古人国まり 副一房 E 14 19-1 16-Summition - age, B - Part 「ことに、「ないこと、「ない」、 人気をすす 今日会をうちまた 「ふううこ」語を見ている そうして しょうちょう こうちょう こうちょう いちちゃう (m. 12 m 12 1 m + 1 m - m - m) 三陸の中国 三、三十二月二十年 行送了 今日川 (111月1日日本) 21 (111年) 11年) 11年 送回告件屋が逃り、後将へう天無次 ił: 5 人二、任問一个是在部也是言言四部上三百二 「「「三」本の「「トノ学家」で生」「キー (事:こうへ レベモモット・「田」)を「」」 3 NOIN- 20. A E Stale Maipsong 内部 12-12 -第一、 (anp) 11線1 日秋月段,中陸市人間長 一些問了导情了不可能的一品的物質者、根 問- 花果素素等於 四下於一個十二 ※ 読書を後ろうこう あてこう (書き) え Lr, 1、こころうた一人にたけ、 二五十一一大の下日に ¢C 「一番」、松一部一部一部一部一部一部一部一部一部であっても四日、そうまで、「四一六、天日、 02 1 EL H K= = + Kork (D. Lige / house). 18 125-19:1 1E-2前途カント同様、伏沢((また)へたます 12×8年 大学部ーの たいか 3 der + 1 2-

1月11年三日の二日、二日、二十二十二十二 POW Summation - app B- Pari I やそれできたこうに "一百十四世之之妻" 10-113-11 前点 荒东园楼,永远金融、依然大等不 えんしょうし、 医者 しゅのを旅に きこうゆうろし 一、人子目前是一些的下下,我的一种一里 田·三十名月五四·三·管居书院末送天天 輪 前意思来者 医蛇舌等心管属小赤 一下 林鸿岛可爱女教 一番日本(書目記 114-19+1112 1. A**R**1 1 0 20 20

the the States E KHIN ant was a wet 现在的宝豆 POW Summalion - app. B - Part 18 128 - (var + 101 1) 1/2 / 2 / 104 - 1-2 ininter 121 / 211 - 10 1625) BALLER DATE E date de states 御郎三十个林 如此一是四百年一年代大学的出出了 的言をするを聞く認留されたってを聞いて ちょういう 人にない シーター ないない 人ち ー イクルイロシー Hard By Promine to Miles Miles (the Start 上 これんにできてい 御をかすちって ろうろうへんせん 高大調言意言を問題をする」他の言言ですのこと。 「ふうないない」を見ているとうで、「「「」」」」」をある「「」」」」 (~m--304-> (图14 - KHOI) 动的现象形式 医马斯特氏 老いきのかう聞く 今初常道八九四三年 麦油 陸、部、北路ノトニオや愛行(としましてしま 金 Mon - Contra 1 20 Mark on 50 1 - 12 11 July - 200 (An I his the Calman (11) HE (KDS) Infilles of all States (por many) States 松子の一般の一部語を言いたの 8 W: Brooks with the formation **P**: 長いい 福二日本 第二日本語へをはまうですの 村と白きがたし、花山、いた屋のりたい いいなんはか war in the the fight in the and counter and the section of the sec

あってたの、高なるが、なって、これ、この、

Hundrey And a cher 101

E BUNNE BUNNE ERANNE EBANNE

7.88

Summation-app. B-Part

POW

Summation - app. B - Part 1- Hi ast We was 来一般をすするに の れのうまして、そうして、 (まえんに、 こだってみるな 一個 長い いきちょう ひろう しんで うない くちろう ~~~ 深めでなりして、中三部がなるしえ 御ろう オマランタレー ひろう またにま 二名、死 いいの 「赤いの話」は「「(11mat- 1111) いのこ) 第二部各部官部的四一四三十一月三十八日人名机在 於了本都富 rt E 「在いってもないるいでしょう」」をいいゆし、なる日本で POW 三日のいまするとうない、日子であっていっていている、ないしろ、ない ふちいんでうり ちい三個問題後こむとうう(まる Engra = Kinnam (mulato) Commerce to the total 3 to the had for the of the 要認意意的,前望,前望,如此要是,行為非 こうわれることの 十日間を書きる きょうう あかけ 和自己的主动 、大きい、数田、花蔵をうなる、夏をうな AND ECT いったこうたうないとこと、今日にないて、「「「「「「」」 EAL-LAS いいをうけるになるなしているものですいろうでなかい with all compare the and the ard an father СC ()... I Hit of at Strate into rate lace () = 400/100 The man and the the the the the the the the うこうに本生なう歌いり、ス日本兵及電信 ないないできるとうるとないる、文学家、古田子

うはあう語がする、 被服、何を共まうようの Summation-app. B-Part 今日かいうちょうまです ろうでき ふろうない 一個えるろ 「なる」をない、ないかうな人をころして、ないない、 かいろうはいなるの (1-1)日本でのかいたいしま. 読る、赤干字代表をかべくろう、好をかけ) こうちょう、そうころの トント 取扱いろう(こうの)ないのか オートにの open (10 11 0 (1005 Frank - NJ (Blackburn) (ad pirt-refutions) Ster 3 15 Envirent dans mod 279-12520111-125 きべい、う、福いたかで、むったのうか 一九日三ろう COD & C II Salter Mali Cent 4002: 2011 11 12 112 112 112 第二部部部 小言語是大大在部一般我人居自希望且我 Browner 10 - mature this - 11 Ditt X arsing 5 47A 265 8 (小生ままを、二次ワラーはしょうまです、「ここをのなけ」 日本ではあい、人意下不有人でいど、今日語、子改打 キシタ をきた、うちたのかないの目珠へるの町取取り ふえを むことを 一九田まちも日月 ここでろろいろ 北かにいるいのとうない、山田ろうしてたこの人気をかいい ~ 100、三月、日本一日本の一日日本まである 19 prover 12 El unat 11 a propos the totale an **e**: 「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」」

70 W. Summalion - app. B - Part I E Hix Lix B2 (頭) an E an 三百四日 之前的 文言語 41-5 E prover the first 大福音言語 的 部門を見たる所 人民十年を在しているの 的是由了 キャットは、「「「「「「「「「「」」」」「「「「」」」」「「「「」」」」」 ter tere 一番のここを意思であるとうとうの ふこうない 二十二 あまいがの 三国語寺の第12、法日から(書の読み) W. Eater the (10 dates / 10 11 of - 10 1000) Malasian的 2 (如此的你在一个空间)- 在一个经路 (an monin) Allanding (minoning) o ila del Stuff - man two de forman. 1. J. S. S. 2 你是是是我的人有些人的人们 H & Harris E Transford Chanshinger Minsport Hot 海子一下了我们。 前期一部十年十年的一十年 ESC CAR than the transfer 0. P. も うち 読む かた からなる うろう 気を 18-F 代の一人をから、「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」 to more attented the the the the of the of the ことので、日本の原語がないない

the second we want the second POW Summation - Papp. B-Far 1997年夏季日午夏季夏季日月1月1日 and the first and the second the that the familie will be an Road 「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」 11.12·11-14 所读在1月20年(新聞演乐中在1月) Being and the property of the state A service of the serv REAL STREET STREET STREET when the product of the states 1. The fillent or setor and (I show (Barnell) (al a long and the prist of a long of Test - Est (Amenia) Base Alexand Enflate States entire to the state of the set of 3 0 **6**: And And 日本語の世界の自己の言語 24/2 trie to be for an interior and the total of the total and the

「这省一起当年、今日 日本部になるの 200 Summation-Cop. B-Part 衛兵室を設置がして、彼人原本のし 北京部部一部一部三部一部三部一部 金御意意意言言言言語問假正該 The Surger the Contraction on the state of the surger the surger of the (2 hour) 11. Service 2 Barthold State 被机路过去了路 空间隔离 接到 回路 十年期名 (相助的 A Chesto (Bill ordians) 第二部の 二大能通の生活に 有所上国社上伝統 1: 00 (Article Ref Relations) - (ES a transmit 日本部務が強いた人は、前面と同時 E STOR & SUPPE 来和爱国会主义 一部約 新居生命的人大学的 经计分 医颈小舟 谊 思惑の意意を受い、「「なる二十、人間か 秋帝四部ますると、愛見であったとう いないです。こので、このないろうないちょうのう (4:00 15 4 / Elu Kor Elun (1005) 3 Hord Ray The Mar Ser - Reft + Tester afalbe D らい XHE STE 三代教室 14日時一天 12. これうなうななることであってすしていいろない こうそれらうにはないいいろいいとうならいのを 2 そうしていたい とうない とうち いうになってなしくない E - 10+16 102 - 101 - 102 - 10

マシートーに四三十一一四人に、「「四」」「一」」 五字之二 しんしい 送出 しんしきすい いろう 四四日一四二四十五十二十十十二十二十十八十二十二 「いる、うくしていていていていた」の、このに 「「「二」」「二」」「二」」」「二」」」「「「二」」」 ▲ 御堂寺ですいるーン」を一日の町にかっています 「三十八」「「「「「「「」」」」 「二十二、一日の、三二二、二十二、 三日を見ていていていていていたのである (雪井田三) (雪山里) 大日二部 二日二、 「日本」 大成長田合同等原文以前 前, 深口早餐, 大城市 (四日)101 :<u>-</u>___ 日本にある 本生ないの の日本生活 わしき POW Summetion-Cop. B-Pari I

野愛き家委不良冠留心凝患反應待り POW Summation - app. 8- Part. くころで、ス(書目記を一九回この一回三五このろ) そうなしまたのないたみになってみ 完福 「十四号唐大茶町 水湯(請述)、通り(書記をえ)をま」四三五七万里) 本二部を三部にいすみ部の及こ本、部の 売川町四屋層牧落町 秋光(武法)/通り 降照該族等き言語報本に要称う大部 今前子理由了又 ろう、儀性者が意 ·まっうですら、厚意生、層を医療で 当日京下三月住、を附了火、ツノノ深香、 小生言語のころ、生不圓太田司(書目記本一九二大三ろ 一四三三員及日書語でれみ」なる一匹三五八百月) キーはむれこのに及び、モニオの オロにいりわれないのをこう 心型聽立住骨状落竹 紙売たき昔時でアッカ人長物、非常三不足 日うきがうテレック 骨盾金属的到底是来很不良! 花」「ストーを生いこりにキレク、 臣粮息、金然下了了病意及已患者、診断 5 <u>n</u> 人にきるデアック日本人、聖をデアーニモ的ラス 病人うそを朝、寒天三室、南朝家御所 あち こう,重管御、武役こころ同菜額町

軍常用、網戲、王產、空發、露下手居 POW Summetion - Opp B - Part I ~ 就常時間、夜期を目目奏を言う十回日。 ノー日本日かアリノアアノ、注聴しるが、 日下や書通しるトアアンスの本人、調理学 香、六草眉之子、食精、夏二里、取り日本、 一般市民三部シテレーである「あでのろ」四 101 1000) すいないかいないか しなしか あってい しんして 的神产于言厚管状落叶 冬朝三五百名一学属中百五十七名前年。 病気テット、病人、管御き題とう、人々、 (ほこく上書)中三倒う、防火-シス支良う良三日 ルれてない、約三十五クロアンク、 三天きる、非古り三星ケアアア 恐打、預致不、且首語でアック。 下利で京朝、谷働きは、理田上、老王ラント カック(書目記か一九三となる」「四二三九百人 やご郎かきがいしてあるこのであるとのでのいいきをある 三日の 四"了了,学管长答时 一元四三年五月间状落所、送そり三百万至 **O**--0 四百名、美国及三豪州个大部分、赤荆-部員苦言を受物、不通当テアーン本 そうよう るとう 茶 馬があえ 延ごろ

うバヤン言語を除言語所する後病やこれで、 の一花四言手言に得言語、うたこ(Kat Shan)、「ズ オージ的からかいい

み11日午日二日子日二日十日二日

ú.

POW Summation - app. B-Fart.

0-0四本一部院营行为为事件

(言意言」こう、一号三天の五月一川) (言意意了)」の一号三天の五月一川) 長有」日子三子一子三天の五月一日」の一天一天天天子である。一天天天からし、天天天下でし、一日子一子一下、一子一下、一丁四子一丁四子一丁四三子一丁四三子一丁四三子一丁四二子一丁四二子一丁四一一一丁四二十一丁四一一

御人夏祭を病人、炭死が働き、天西等侵高等、水熊、超き悪人、気気、水熊、超き悪人を感を天不不不不可不可見 落臣をそん或行きしん

《其一還等行為三分郡"成之間, 标, 致 POW Summition- app. B- Fart 1-1×した 1000 トントントンシン 国日日の たいます (学校の)に、「「「「」、」、「」、「」、 いっていることの 第二十 の一些四年四三日の一日間人で、うちででで 京町山のころのの思いで、韓淵学を設置し 一般意思語 あみ 医学学 医子子 死日子 the the trunk is the approximity (and of) " 资产资产目的·安斯的 2000 (書意不可思告) (書) たはたえいもたた BIRENDE - I and we wash (Bullenzong) 一部に第二部書語は中心人物を関 ·通 20- 花台, 小台, 他们的 長寺で同の中国の日朝政に北京を見る 常常ないのうろうたう人生で同意 A FEL FERY 「「「「「「「」」」、「「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、 「時日にかか」、いいかった」をすった」 目に、一町四、 的心理是你的好好了 今日からいでは、それがない うないで いれいころのレイト HE WARD Price - (Anon Share () HAN ME <u>...</u> こ 医容認備、常福日至小金 泥床。

POW Summation app. B-Part I 7.99 やいいやや オンデ がいいます 13 :] いいやうわりやち (書記オーハユューテー四一大三頁) ::> 王母ール残虐行属及い事件 骑 L'mli 「日野山及市去印 該迎 「リサム日、ラバウール」於テニ名、中国人 便所,罪地,抵完食科、下充分,疾病 (意記字王の号三大四頁) すい四時一下回: ひり合いう 世の方法が採 「語記中にって」「三大四四月」 「記」一同杯、状況がに行う 「伤、監房」入して「其於二日中で生え」 (晋部市一四八号一三六八一夏) 「し」な、頼ううしる えデ大吉米赤 ニュウ 強制で えーれ四三年一三月 項(学属)、風云、顔 今月に截判院審理了行行院得 自デアッテ労働子能、為、日本 5版を所バンドエリノ Bandary 医療品票,得房,票清,改打 フッテ 0 上小陸制サン死足 一時間のシジリノカラ美町 (1) ーン 全分病 ņ"

ある キャーテモ こうにあった ほう こうたい かた こうたい オー 「「ヨセガロラハラール」をテナーろ、中国人がどう tim-app. B-Part 際心目をうろをう日本人を取りを祝きま -> (ma is Alther 10/11mm) そした そうになる うそれなってん ちょう 「二百一六名・中国人、病語、身下常働を能す アルノク理由で日本人こう」を計技すどろした、 POW Summal 「ういっし」、大きで、アクトキーででしょ (書言ひかべえしとう)四一一三三天) そける たりのうう しゃみちろう たける 四三日三百二十二二十四名、馬部中国 天子言う言ううパーセアンをあたこ 入きを照明すり後射影りろ三月十百天 他、病弱中国兵一祖、同杯百段产级害力 しき (書言がす)へみへいろ、一回二日三月) たはこれ目になっていけるこれに 3 田川三日で日本, (Koteupo)二松子田町大男を ナーろ、病務で、行御で能ですよう理由、下 三半日辰三死刑する (手回ぶかにみれるかたた、ま」四二かとう) 5/22 A15- 7- 1.0 小四日之かをうかすが有いしてを読をうして + Me signarianting (Le Giteri Kunyang) (「+「う)、日本人言」要動ご恐打すいろ後せ、大

人」しな子を恐打きすうなーへ、自なる、ころう 新うしえ且たいうべろしし、あているきょうアッ く(書言記 オーバス四ころ、一四二ろこ月) 11 M-in P (New Guined) 10 明主要了以後虚行為及事件 f= 12 f= f= 12+ f= 3「FINTAR, (Salamand)"於"一兄、能近中莊 「数月南朝国をしろ後、新香、利、処をうしろ、 (電台がオ) (三大のろう) 四の一五) うろ) 心得慶及仍日者收容行 そうかいきにないなのであいろいろこ 着きすう一百同、町、行行行町町衣服又、食 愛い無いいろ将夜達が含着、又之う教 きえ死恐打ちり 人気のほういころ 空林越水をひきまってきてののう一通问 您三人会熟病,不前、御夏之里,他、病 ううこれてきなう。以客所、かろうろうトリ 比然、我リテラにし人たいいので、本家をは、非市内 が無く、うう、 雨気 テック (至うぶかべことま)四、(こう)

POW Summation - app. B-Part

F. 101

ふ「ジ」(But)学層、絶照了受する気気 オーンで、キーンない 気官震三倉柳、與エーレナカの、狼等八百 和山橋 医长口 圓 - 南何等、休護を探ろうが二面を読てネン うちょうれる日五大人の死とう 営居の寺の事 がぶますうきにきを聞き解放サレッズデア シュンシテシへ死セスル1日を二日前アアットをシ 将被達が不平う言うちき話のうころ感 打キンルシアル(書を渡れた、ことのこのの人のころ) 12 Junite -= KIUPINA (Milaya) - 苦要之心荒屋行為 医变作 の一名日三十二日日 「「「「「」」」」(Du 了就到了到了 turn Road) 利務所一本新了股系 Alter me We 「シーマー」(Barter)(啓生+) 々能果ませる (書き」え」これの周 之字廣及柳留者牧蓉町 3 - Kitt- (changi) KE- (ZGE (X for this 前-妖態) 混雜甚言气能與為思 「」」 (Wilde) Andundron ふくちずし、学居快家村 会外稽不衣命 土橋やいない 人了你有我了你了 荣荣员天之症か 33 04- 2 子言を 流行り 住房住り人気遷-大部分、 E that it ? 日本天產了了。医療品、全般的天動 き。歌又、其、孫禮設備、與ここちの

FOW Summeric - app. 8- Part

F102

衣服又、帽子を施與サーキカワの飛行場工等 1位至了了资券奉任了了了不要将周期衙 E'sz-M (Rockents) K M - - Relation -来之前的 三日十五日、「ション」「~~」「ホートを えど日本(発)う人へ、今月う管道をとい 目的形味朝自中能食、成善から、医療 品、你放上了不来的(書證中一五天了一三九五天) ラ「PALITY D-in, (Chitran Road) 華菜玉 描言 - 如本秋龍が疾-~~ (室を放す)三きを二五一四天) しいころに、 (1) 第一年 医二部件 的是自"「人」(Buin)=於于道路作言從 事中一管層も病気を引換前報宿う 後言二二二時三人 報告言語 是了能了什么人体 いよう離しとうよいろしゃ 気こそろで天さう (書證本 1入**== [四]三三日) 来るが後刻商言語マーーモニ人中国 非部合軍、福行族が飛来しき時酸、う日本年か 淡京シテ次う協うも低う生徒とこう、(主要なよくとななの)をす 光明李雪明·王子(Buin)证正"齐王能开于 着いううすれなうきろうべいとし、へいいいのうが 高人うかいうとなることもを見ててき ~~ 日本共的了到一端 豪隆了像 浴

on-app. B-Part

Sum

POW

そ一年 を言う を安いいのえ 李王

> 本1年、十三部 中国新

P.103

ビセックネ(書き話やーハモンタン」町「ミニア POW Summation - app. B - Pari 四五月 一名中國於四五日 南京211-1 大学を生し 御「当か出来するう」日本一長の夜う言思 齐王·新 ?? 二部のもうらしいる 彼いがぶくう受く旅行 - fr " Ky have Last FU= (Kartile) EH こかう 起っろうしててい (ます 証かべととろう BIN IN HORK) SETRAIN OF A TE St Kom Frind (Ballale) オ(部、き)第 2回 鸟。大部分商兵下傻,康,於怨了要~ 千三年·第二十十 ないヤーボー ふ百三十七ろう白人しかうないかろの二岳でしきまたろうろ シャーーノメが送かるいことを 前(きえ)を速す しえ三九利う教行する 没有、福行場・ 二本三倒 ちとうしろ うかう 馬豆をのよう 深倉 医王陸等 修馬 是我計画 がまきしゃ 一九四三年四月文へた月三連合国 「上陸が予期すうえきを気、百名生夜 う管着す前記計画委下別数する (書話本天大多本大きろう)四ミモー四の夏) - 運合管-思爆文母三計 章 報復上美山和 ~白人民南人が死刑事 ~~~ (書話か)(二) 7-04 古人、1mm 一日一日七頁--- 北京) 大師日本王帝 (K-2+)(Ocean) 第二六三三九 原生民 が盗うしろ康、家型の経さを新省サット

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三麗、頭雷子、正行、(幸四)、(子一日一日) ×1/118 ×11 × >-+-山市小山寺寺寺寺寺寺 S' HE [INTH. D'FIN] (dave O'go an) the まくましとう 日子子日子 してきしょう Hu447.47 - 一点、雪天然、秋林 # 林家所= 三書 歌芋、下又,熟了, 司家、何可, 影生 *** 三十四に「「ちょう」 ました 一般を思いして、「あってない」な キュート「日気」、青く 大東 因、青刻、私法手書、副書、人大 立意而图及大日日 -1. IN-1K, (June dines) * 15-まったちを (四)とき(四)という、ここの(四)という - ~ (Koto from) (對 un 11-15-200 日本+1日 える、見 トー・マート、安日 そうない、「四日」」「日本町」、 小田子+= 新型小学 又留井-(ようとうちの)ころ、こうしょうないないの大) 三部軍民軍軍大致 部長によんななの日本里に Y J J ~響しこそ=進~~ ションジャーション 禁意 順 近 禄 Z + 12 イントレ -42 20 رم. رم. 21 北三大日本三十 4 (1) · 5012 POW Summetion - app. B - Part I

Summelion - Opp. B. fart

10 D

のきん

(Bullowinkel) A- | ME. K of Om) 御民灯 S Toy JX () (Palembarge) 1/ 1/2 1= 改區自,管夜 該 道。 衛生 整災下充 化 天言を信着言なる便所大菌派 ベッド又 、致暖症い マラリカ派行地 病愛のろう 小屋き成立マイル医療院認尽が本不品書い Mart 及び本南京で、 たく、テキパーやト カラ大トルーセントニ達え、気熱、不良米五 百かうかの主之をから、「「日本」をしきを 部働きないそろ、働きずきえど病人を 今、治哭得走路、前部恐险地、距至 燈設定於二第一旗十留事作案一徒 第一部一家院-天路-下一百七時间-重察國,四間三度半月保険、光了 大変強した、たちろんのとう利用 そうべてうちょうか 病人、給戦割等不足うべ 補うえ、 働きネンナライカマー なをの、一生 愛命働きる 酸打せる 人名オー 之年間三付天将我が不要しら上言し、 改打==== 標要とう 行着: 意識 天 ~ 上致打ちる 火罰、管理うらすう行い 《照正榜问及》小下孺(同下上之 三百分 個人 罰料 并呈来 唐妃 (in (- 1 - (Ringer)) mind of y per of (mind K how)

POW Summation - and B-Pari E Treas (Palany) of a Factor (Marine) Kille # (Parmbary) A MERE (=+> - (K. g. x) 10 and the small mink K キャンチをした こうちょう (アー) アンクション (アント) 学校年 婦人都等者人村人道前は家の通知下ちろうろ 政計上午間了や きょうちょうえ 金を建すた こうしょうない 「「「「「」」 (duncher) | MARK (- 11 Ker) 弊該創些環 許以的項言與言 mismithing (gandjeg Balai) 284 Et 話へいる理下言を言い、次愛者です。 医面上部已致感觉了 一部日本 一部日本下田 立ちりぶち事柄」言言は変加、水方住 - 我在了你不 打住这一次了能了你的来来 うろう 「読人「うう」」を「正正」をたたたる)

Summalion-Upn. B-Pari * Ftw-2) (Timor) BER Find 1(Lesser Sanda To MB 四至年之時,是任七日,又有一十 The second 创展了多」(Ossil)。我不可能一些烧天睡 三時 高橋 御田町町町町町町町町町町 一天上 調査が、部本を行うするとうで 泣怒・着うなり致し、(うきにもおし) 次・・ (m(n)) and POW 一致的 医白喉 人名法 a the state of the bay Blow Blow State State A. The State K From States (Fromes) and 人にをかってきたちですのこと からながいないない これでいる ふきめくちょう うちょう アレーン - 書きましてい ~ こうよい 10世代の一世教部の大学学をようない とうとき これ、「「ころ」、「ひ茶」のこの話」」 ちたいす 山口を読むし、「小田山」を見るの (およう)~世会 ĊΧ, 11 2 2、19、論人家、時間、25部、1965、11、二十物資 う ぎょう うちをし 引き かい うちあて ことろ こよう これも うできます (12 50 かん)くかー

1-1 POW Summation - and - B - Part 三百十一名か一年月一元七ら、時に体罰、 きちょうは、それ、それ、アードをしろ、「マラーヤ」 マ赤朝うきうファイリは唐、前行らろし とないないですようというとうという 信業を送り出する。 任務が然こう 湯ッテ 来。病意意及ご附着客で有一家に者 、錢、百風;或打牛了。 重病患者了心 小陸表す一人もど者が頭うような、ア雄 マンごえテットをないうろして、 マリア (書前部和)と、ものう)三八三六 るろ) ほうこーちしをいってよなーことのので、どうなるの E Contraction (, 6010

一部一日、第一一日一日一日一日一日一日一日一日一日一日一日

意業成長されるの

~ >>> / # / # /

Summation - app. B - Pari

POW

0110

的世花發置行馬及等手

> 以保険良可留意收(金属) 問題(等する)(書記意言を下す」)の一書) と、読みる、強力、気は、からかこう」の

Collection Terre My Maria

そうまであった。 なきない ないないないないないない えしえるし 前へ流 むこう 今日 ふれかう ストスカン 不良い 二日か シット・ノアンティア 不不不不 二丁 変である あいちの ころでのの 読のの 愛 あしい はくやー オイト うしょう うちょう 送い高度的ろう愛愛する滞意不力かいすしろうう えいしょ (たきますーキントのを知している」 予定し、既医するで国メンビアレッパかでンメー

POW Summe tim - Upp & - Part

5

1110

In A (Von Martin) 1 1 KER - Nord 12 11 11 Ker] 経護人間に腰ーのこネメリシを能にいますいか そうとえて 同部 ハアンボンにそう ろか ホーナ なった ジャートターを(書き)を 第二こと(ヨリーニモニューニモニューヨー

至「二、」(Nonoilese Island) 之北的长城市 第二部、第二支物が前法のカケラ結果、張三部ヨーモ、モット、適 三部文等委部至十次公司与各一百人一高人行當了定用人化了下第四的的的男子 「許する、、、外外、家家所、成態、高三段也 ころ通りできで、「マラーカリに通っていてつろりも」総計 意う情でくろく許せてろるを観を観惑 下すや、たいしてアマックの取実物していいと言うか かうきからすうう、祖小戦、学を言うきのです。 還物了会ティアへ居りりか神部陸ノ北下原でへや そうよういうに、高大時、夏末に、 ちょうマン 「「「「「なってい」ろうでく、どうをすい、死亡こ大百 うぞう意をだいし、ないころのころで、「日」、ひこうでいうちょうろ

(書意题等 不当是了一個日本意义) Summation - Chap B- Part I S= Whe (Leany) the Mark 1/2 the 安全等 第三分 於死之所 三十四十分了心 べ アングレンス 二日二二部 通 の主要すと感愛なるする事件 (えかこうしょうことは、日本人しろと通路後 いたトリンの 認う感しき 法する 書が 感行を読む 文大 ころう (AND HE DENTRIALEN IN HOOKE) 四省書及町留倉政会計 14 10 MOd ~ 法比本方 四音景之法,而行民民之言, 第1部学家部的一元四三十四日子のサンチャンまでに酸本部 王朝の及第一於テ京州時時時一日の三百日以上展し職下す ~ 後間ころはころ へに発きになりすか う、後、「ち、ないころ」なう「オント」という、まで過いる 金一頭、回かてかろうにを言と、たい、情報で P.112 い学をおうなどにしている。 (Anto the test of the one (is 11 in it was) 李玉郎 展言的 · 化四三十八月月二十八日日 · 小小子 · 松子 · 十一日 · 大子 INTERNAL Stiepenvick of DE Formation 14-13-E-23 上かうう知問と又後三日上四帝了爾ルノ四

そう者と「橋」焼」入して「医ガレクガリン」を、戦性 RKHEND +- RO ~ (RIMAR ~ (Stopp wich) IN HARM IN MEN MEH E REMART + at Est me - 19 132, (Sa giannanda) " 1.05 就是五名-13-人之死的一路也是是一些開大学) いる数かしりましいろう (金田) 部 第一天九五日、一五百一日日) 四件書及那留者從於所 第一日ののかの、シマカンは一人では、 医的黑毒黑的 松浸小前途三周2 (mon the Enge 1 K (K an 1 M B and 1 10 m) 国民まういの必要許 第1日、第1百日秋况(前四三国》 HACE EXA ME (140 12 213-1 12 11 12 - 1 11-4 0 (1021) 28 C のうような気が 第1節、第1時 扶皮(前所)=同27-1-2)旅家時日 (東京) の同日本家を言言 ティンドを見く物してきょうをした、「三かるか

the bing. SS. Stat have

DOW Summation - app. B-Part I

P.113

気を行りたなうないで、たこんなるでしいできょうなる。 ~、茶味いのうち、白日、谷谷の二米へいころ、谷水水 かし、二杯ぎ不足あたりろいと溜きるある トラガウンや ウントレテアなう (金目話は) たたてちろう 一三四一、まる話はでたちをうくした。おろう、三日のうちる S Som May (Kushe Bolat) & Witt

第1前家三部四部人、前型人通生、日前第一天五年(大五年 total and the state of the second and the second an 的反同

一下がたい、大学でも、

とうかが、一、いろ、と、し、となる、「ない」 とうして、 ちょう ちょう して しょう Korsaf Conser Stage - ik 三年前、武元七日 二十日、みのちょう 大山 二十二十二十二十二十二 「大人い」」」のの日日を「 147 '47.926-13 3 2 1 14 14 14 18 5 11-24年 (11-20-2)

וון וין יכן יכן -- ל ובא

TEAN & WEIT F

Bunination - Agg. B - Part

J.; の主要で熟書行言、

へんちゅうち 「「「「ない」」、こうない」「おととしていている」 (444) ふうないとうとうと、国内をどうてない、ションワレー ŧ 四一十四三十十八日二十十四日二十四日二十四日 読をした、(生の読をた)たたのかし、「このたくにない 「なかかたない」のためであしまで、ころ 0 (+ Builtin + Har S ret 1) (Wilde) 「キシンがい」とない 山下十七 (j) (j)

Mod

(date) (With Hard A Hard) 三人が 学の一般である Set of Star (Z)

ないないのである

シストレート にない たい ひんし

HIId

「大国」大日二日日二四三三 (v) ×(:[:;{}-いいた 王王

三、そ三三部一部/部/部/題を回考明書

ここのませませ) そうかっ死亡盗りよころ(まま記とく(よ大ころうえ気気を行うそかしかうろうかしかっつう 毎日二名かうたうしょう ないかた、「かかた、ふなくようして、不らし、「ないない、から、そうこと、 たいうちょ 低きかしき 放きすい ふうかし 前大い

大三年一二の五八百三 「あまう」」の五八百三年二年二年二年二百三(AMP) 「九四三年二月月二十二年二年二年二百二(本二四八一次二四一日」」」「四三年二月三十二年二年二年二百二十二年二十二年二十二年二百二 (10月)」」

の「キンシャンとない」をういろのにしたたかにす

文蒙立的の、通り読り、住居を至いってりて、本朝、コレラいは不正明、ころ、「「「「「」」」、「「「「」」」、「「不正明、まこの」へのヨートを見て、「「」」、

3 B.

DOW Summerti

2110

百名に病ちたらのメ引き掛ける、うち、「百三百ろ」、降唐ノキロナハラに死亡を四人ろに、死亡を見てきるとなると、うちの医はぶらの、行居を通い、つうりか、王前、コーろ」

(the the the lat kilder lut of o war)

経道議路言をあるると高を言語をする 言無意意,管管達、うこをせるう有 シックリンラ高語カラをごとないてもして感か きょう、小部にしているがないたい「しょうのでころの 間こそる変をとう。広気前、派・海シアワイ (金田」はいかう、「五大五のち」「ここの大いちろろ) のういうこうと 夜気計 まこの日田又一九四三年では二十四日、、マラッア、路とへ、深着な不 る上海人にていろかない物に成生きかしろ、保護の 達(後をきるうした」(の前しうま)こしょいようた ~~~ で、午等通面を掛すって成さる。 病気学学に無理事物カサリシ。仕てい不必要す き酸語しき あついろ こう 岸原 たん: 沈備り - 「うたいか」をする、そうでありをかけるので、 えてへえこう たう たっかりん 過きしない病気 るのメリカはいうろうろ (書目にはいます)も小いるちょ ここのようを見) ふいチューシュノきを完けるにないいい 第三部及第一九四三年三年一五月十八日ヨリー九四に第一日にし、朝間 子均人員会人生為、高言之后大陸、世能要去する

しんのころう 「目こころ」 こすこう 日ママア 心ををなるしい

め、きしてき、長安司

えいのうい

P. 116

かたしたかかんり

1233

of the sol

PUW Lummation-Upp. 5-Pait

送了2~主主人得了了了一个四百名 保禁未中告 トクスを通した そうしょう アクモル げう あい ちゅう

意着を開気 で玉智孝在社社~~~~~ えてこう - ころうはんまた、おいっは、ない、そのういろうの 医露根是 分词手册 四四百丁金 WE From ESA + Prove (Some is the de l'ar do there) の「えるろうはたいが

第188、第18時前途に同び状況に九四三年九月十四日を振うろ 第五部の日に(書の話をあってきたろう」ことのある。)

395×3

OW Summation - app. B - Part

6117

名山「Marcon」(UPPER KONCUITA) 法版法 茶ろ、茶、茶、「九四三」を 十月、人気、二年五百 名うり ニケモも五十名、電話着意感はののトニるる、死や 本の三百人をころうちころ(本の語なが」ふとかって「える人」こう)

有約 約 後 後

25-1-12

いちゃー ういか-

大等間」書の死亡家々五百名もうでするような シ(まる)にいる エレーアのサンシン いいちょう シント

町三き橋梁業該以気時

第十二部

の「シェー病院長気所 苦力患者数平均チョラル (れかをなえに、 毫者」家王家三个名 联系部人民夏恩制 ~~ 死一面 夏をアアワスを恐者にそれでないますべす~ ナガリうい 音吟 太面 うぼく きちゃない う ひょう ケイル (九のえ 生たりここであるるうであることにしていて、 ジャッかったてころ (きのはひろうかの) ふう へきのう 愛 をこれてこ 無能 天苔香造りを(ないすい) 読い(面 >> マママ原かのひろ)

まやナーリンの

ま、考、平意とすらモナイ好合、今日料モ水モ活意 林焼をすりで ちょうちょう きょう うちょう ひとうく -二をするかのノ前のとうなない アマレー アムとう 酒間 きなうたえな なってん なんな ちょうく (金をから) ふちょう (このうべちな)

Sul+4+6(55 MLD)

POW Summation apple-Paris

P.11.5

Mr. 4:5-3

そうななるため、病じいなるたちを作きるのう病院こうそうやう 如何的 30 元 いるけんでものではしていいことが人様 てりく、便能し、装備かすイモーで、小屋を倒したう そ此為う城り用慶大三六 ちろうしょうきる 思い 堂福書雨の赤雨を言ううろうのできるという ちンティークが一般なる 一般情報学 こ不足た事術に小のと二対、南部田御之。 大王司銘をやう、約日のか時を聞きてき回う このではないとうないとうないときときとうろうないできょう ちょうし、毎日時町の日本人、後のそうなきの いえくいコペート 化の日子 「「こののやかり」」のの かみできまし、通りきをない、 医虚い るい うろい そこ歴でのほういかるうそうでうし、すいできょう 5-1、(THAMSUYZAT)-目本人本部已能議。 タを 医をか アンリクトー にそん 當 小道に領途 DODAN (TH- 1-14) (CONTES) 115 2-1181111122) 第月の本の、(50 KILO CAMP) 必要打

24/15:55~23 秋夏に五五ちしたを許す、秋子にヨー」に言言ないをうち るそうえいかの

二七日三代-三(10元) い「セレベス」及「国国ノ島雲 い主要な成産行各及事件

o 111 4502) 午養例就像一話人これのき年七日学長時間 でわるをいいるか」」を、「ころか」、まな 読道し谷 告し,任思う改生なるころうと到今う大孩を彼い

第一部第二部一九四三十十二月送三十八十十八日間、人のの有 金、香」しころ以上、香「つこ」の真地、病 気が死をうち、書かこう不美命+医なる。除 今日、海ン下本限すう高三に しょうほう~ 化書き 時間(永言)---一週間三七日間(十)一十)一十一 後中臣多了人,管管、燕等了又激死,水静 こうう (12日三年月に)、年朝的、唐月小原 ノヤデ教をがえ、アークやそうかり、家 速」感ろうとして降くのした、うしいない 京屋京会地を設むすろうろうで、

EESUSAMUN 的及第五年

POW Dummation - light - Part

6119

マリター「コント」、ないましとうで、「「日下やし」 及戶部誌上八00名人員より七00名二下月落を ~~ 111 日: 二部一部本山子 (「3. 11-14」(co. TES) 11日1元 百一日本人、家三層金等語、ヨオリシ (n-1-1) it B+ (Kax) 刚大了卡里收零前(KILO Gr CAMP)

3(えのこにうえ月、「ハルマヘイト」(HALMAHEIRA)-第1第一次 「「オモリリ」(FOELIC)」、花を日本人、ほんしてる はやチニはわ 土着人が前首す、今一人、高水銀剣を刺殺すと や、高るたこであったろうちょうりろ Bummetion - apple-(#HO TRONG (/ IN CHX FOR) の一九四三年-十月1日、「やしかく」-「ホマラ (POMALA)" おう しえ しょう 夏う うろうち オーストーリアンへれ 第十一部 医子 えばりん 行き麻醉うるとえ、御うぼくとたぞうかみ サしろ、リントラーを、周ガワト雨、やいいきとない~ 長市予想業言をううを置すしろ後、大時内、 POW 死亡こう(書記谷市 へいとりち ニュル ス うろ 的浮賣及柳留者收容計 第二部学学的四一マカッキン学序は気が EB308214 林況を、同じ TR THE BAR SS (まる話 ちゃへ、ののうちま へのみちち 一足へたたしもすく) 34 (36 E 第二部あるのメナドノキーング(TELING)都留意依依所 第日月本三部 状況右こ(山い(書の読みべるう」を入このすく) 第一部であるかの人から、夜雪子和教が町 キョちのの及み 人員過きを状況、病人、一日あころ、三日間(の) V.120 物了卡了之。官廣、本南、街三、反亂餘了 E BEM ~死亡こう:気むい~うそ、ままです? (まる話れ一、「ころろ」これこころを、 BTX+2, TPHZMININ (AERMADEDI)) ++++ 村留堂

Sector Car

前日軍一五年下とす。

(1990年三次(111年11年11年11年11年) (1990年三代(111年11年11年11年11年))、「「120」」 (1990年三)後後行

空天 第五部的 医壳 易太治者的主要的是没

(書の上記なしたことしてこれともない。

、香港、外国

现的行子这种

モッシュ

1.

-

Exemption - 6. p. K - Par

化反差式的 斯人了一次圆旗行去分楼。题子子等12月十二月十二日。张州、数于

a service the service and the service and ある、行きなたしと思いした。 (100 かんちょうしょう してものの) 的發展了時間的常常意思。 「うんい、ふらりふ」 ひってい 10 あらうそいしょうない 法法定任何部 がくなってきか (Hand the Children of B. 145 A (B) の本文を発行したのかで B1: 1--- (NEX 1000 38 601 - 10 00- 05 AND AND IS PARA AND A PARA

1-1

Remain time - Upp & - Pant

19101

122

大三部 法派的的 的 通行路收容器 大国路田民来的 一些现在的原始的现在分词是有一些人的人的 POW Remation - app. B- Pant ins The second dealer of the second secon 大三部人をういい With the TE is (to all a factor () () and join) 医骨骨 医骨质性病的 如晶本化的的 101代目的成本的最大化 Start () () () () Anther fritter i die man West (i) 1月-17 [] [] [] [] [] [] And E Al Part - D Property Algorithmen - the HAR AN State of the action is the with 三十二年十八年二十一 就派现 是 他了 一一百里是 March March Valad had alight alight P.123 Wish. C. (1):37 金山市 经资料 机动力 化合金 い学属のかなる法にか行 四定道法学常长容許

H

的大学的 不可能的 一九四四年一四月三月 网络下午 法 人を読をしたこれをする この は いうな 一日日三十二日本法の人生、近日です 是"長王立王子王不正子子 四十十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二 No pour and the state of the 「うい 金钟不是是是是 粮 王至未是了一首四陸軍之後不了 ex appr in the in the in the Ser is about 1.1 - agent 三百日居ちちた、雨、雨、のししまうにま 米蒙人人民还不要如小了这一个多 深 町 ~ 天 ~ 月 取 ~ 記 読 は 二 四三方 御一致制 言 行於 當下 當理 ~ 等 选立一要非不能。 等 留部 the [shared and (BLAUSDERN)

大田学品でですべ to rank

P. 124

POW Simmation - app. B- Part to the weather the par 小洋 a starter rais 的皇帝之後還行之言等了 林门部市北林川 一般できた、大きかない、「あるなのか、「大家を 言名、中国人二等理り、美教 こまべいちょうでかけにおからしてきることで 高きを発きる 探りたいろうのかましたの The set of the set in a set of a set of a a labor (page to find an is a MANSA In Arry an entire 自己的 是一部一个 2. 金融成为 the stand of the second of the second of the 和一些人的命令 IDEN WATE 三日間は、日本人で 美国 うちょうちょう 15日本人子 へいったのう (物) 読ん 人 aliance for the fature for each and 3 和《迎龙 * 15 NAME 2128 2 長のおほど 5日時~後し、1910年に * WENDER STRATE ON FOR THE CARTYLE)

きりしきを言う 一名なない ないたかい いしきえか しっしょうろう Pow Summation - app. B - Part こし、別教がころに、ほしょうの打ちく テ肝報 さえ(書きき)たったち ミン(ごろ) 新町主部の一九四三年十一月三九日 印言人的感受致う愛 三般層ショウトンを産り日本人こえ対しろ一日な人 将族に入る了し、監察 (美きを死が強な三非 きーニ該酸三陸待ナン、いろ、新首ナンろ、書き証 オ こうべき)こへ 1003) A-1 100 SILANME HE HE TAXS MALL (SHANSHUI 10) 状を町三谷を年町進をうしたけこうりしょ 三屋夕 11名、笑图人将找到空长 花樹 い、空間ナーテ和税ナッろ(書記オース・スラーラ 1 (1 LOTA) 必堂辱及柳留者收察所 B 「AKS MA- た」 (SHAM SHUIPO) 住居 长夜街 きます また 张渡 荒三国的 (每日题本 12 01 04 11 142 百天 5月三日近年 三部分子可能 pho a ho las and las las and las las and las and las and las and las and las and last EDRA (THE KNETT) IN INVER) A D TRADE K+ =- - (ARGYLE Street) of P.126 言家家町 本三部人文才是 状況在三国 (書意本) たっこち 「三八二史) in the シデューテHA·リーニ」(BOWEN Road)性四 私院

赤山路 注川路 和日本自己的 法法理 随知(如此资料)人的第一人们的问题 K-1007 医条件内部管 い日本 ako, 四十四十八四十八日日 大部分三部的前面中有一些法国来上家生 1 Summer of チャッシュアンモーキロが後になるようかるシャイン 入照图: 該一個 若人聽說之前 照天夜的人情 E . Bud half had have been a strong men Bar Strath - Hand have a Carry I go William. 0 12/ MAY Jay D.... *** 日本 the the second with a file and a second the file he all the second as not as a second fill the second as a second 今期前了是 二十年二十年二十年二十年 - - when we to be grand the thing the most a little いる、後行をなると、「陸陸」 三行き 人が同义三行 前後三五 完大社らう (and) = (+ max and) () () ((+ (+ (+)) 主部者等的 医宫子炎 大阪司令部院官家家 ENANA SEE 1歳を見た 豊後ので、「ゆうう」を、「たいた」は、 間後三本、、、、「書記水」、ころ、言文、

7.128 POW Summation app. B-Point I うなるため 「「「「「「「「「」」」を言いてい 第二部四次に オ三部門の反め 不らず、江京の日 かり記しんが 。 公 に言語を見ていた。 (غر را ۱۰۰ こそう 人法と 71731 ية. 1914 (f)ij 上行道一部門が次 い限係後に有一部等而言意 「「「二」の「二」の 1 Est-事を外後の一合見し たいない。 12 12 12 部留 取 及 許 Ð 字, -li-fi と、派法 (きの) ふう ふり いろう) 日時 1975 - C 強くえるなど ると (一日)送年 Chan And Real 第二十 1-52.7 日本の ふう A B A Arman Ar I al for the (and Buth) many it 莊子 A HE WE TO Y ્ખોણી સંદાખ્ય -7.2. 2 r a

Artitude Color and Sa 精制的品牌 the first the second second second 12 - The second of the state of the

和法法法是自己的 的 医副原目 自 15544437757 「古田市」和市家が一堂をひたいして「「あ」 奉令新意 後書記みにみる言語「正言」

· Prise French The 金官 医大明流热 日本の

赤 新子 赤的家里之後

赤山东于本司公司 全国

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11日間大一次の第二 四百四人品和特别 (1010 前来 19 10 19 15 15 15 10 1142)

意識に招考をなるようなを通知がないと Har of the of the second 理 一般的 化自己分子 いたい やい 読ん いっていない 一個である Brider Hard months and have been made to the - Le marte and an and the second find the (here a some internet)

の、「これ、方言」でなる

三日一切を添え、雪田 語に一日まないう 如此·該大該行行

(油): 赤山山 (山) (山) (小) ST. - my statement & r. W. H.

卡哈尔斯哈尔 and the loss of the first the second se 了自己的 经行业 DIATE HART 時間への夏後になるので、日本のないので、 的可不会帮助 え、意義 御玉 かっとう ひち あっちょう 威強品が収息時間へ送きをますが、 小:大部分日本 御田子 三部二日 一部一日 White the war war in the partition Hard KBBarn (BUB (Mar) 三部十八条 流 開 新 的日前并是 一人: 北京市 一部 日本市 是一部一部十年日 大 一般 一般 一般 一般 一般 一般 一般 White a start of the start of t 1-11-11 二部 第一家 第一天 後川 ライボ 能十月二天是 是了 年后 医小静脉 意物語をやきないろう 取しきを 、訪問、禁東市民民でからいとう そうして こうちゃ (なりの) かん (ない) ろう(う) 人気の べきの読み ビルション 「日日にもの」 South and the states ~ 認快大學論言 言語で読むというなるの気候、読む 「夏夏、「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」、「「「「「」」、「「「」 · 如何11日日 (四· 111-177)

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创 是 等于 经 电 举 已 经 流

西本三部市四路 之雪不深于五眼 展了多冬 收落所言言 いたないななん 听至四百足,东于军人展致不穷乡一百居人 之う配後ろこう 准言学を書、中三、禄足 「影響をまいすうえもしをわりみ」に四三年九月 ~ 十月、「瓜谷所、彼き」お軍 - 訪問、登客、書話、旅家、言ろれ 空町、人きのきが減了、時、二、手水野 景多 妖爱时三虱前京虫变也、生 気 (2)了、便時、銀かりろく)、人き、管 夏京夏ぎれる、うきキス土肥原、收完 首把已及家庭前,并是海人当得联 ノ型(数)を視惑す行、文、後、訪回 前三城家时、古四月至十五月衛臣的二 言語 それをう ろうう 水え うう まん L' wint the sign (side 5 chisholm 1911 1 - RINEX) 第一言 日本 --- この 見 見し入成学を学生を計 夏季 一九四三十九月 等之前 一部 三人的此四部 不不 こしえず及りう四里、金物ラテラー、キューラ おくてゃい (言語が言うなる ことへこんしん (1) 上意かうで、「「「」、「」、「「、」、「」、」、「」、

不完今 王金經及永州 慶之設打、時

そこむきう 聞

765 B

POW Summation-Upp, B-pert

N MANY DOW Summation-App. B-part 的三王要女子心藏官语行社科 及第一年 本「日本+11353」「「日三十+100 「日本」で、「」」」」 イスガニテン 掛きと思いた感 夏 前きの Hotal Djoerhatan 、「井橋三里をする ちゃい スパイ トショー ひろ イットイフ 生をがちったいけて こけ、林、大、戦う打き、絶云天を自ざ 打了流言,将向言時前,後 後、後考 "人」」 「につこう++日 モリ ろう 「トロユー 1月三十一日に 次房に四松をう 豪かる 長 茂三陸を前を日本のあるなですの こし ろー いろ (ないのない (ちかんのう 」こことととなる) E REFININ VER PLANTE Buitengorg 1 秋·王室天陵言·秋蒙組織、会員· 持商、前正、1月一月二十八多(41日起十一七四九 an + 1 in up som In (v (11 - 11 hand) オニアアマオナシア 「エモデーオー」日かって かいうしょ ストバータン 「於下三族」う孫同サンろ 彼かいすう P/32 ころうう 日本 法の う う えろしろ ほか が連発法を観しを読がアルットーを認え、 サマヨカトシアダ、振向に再三流するろ (沢七)(泉王浩)、房子旅話)、下三社 こう (AND TO AT IN MIKEN / MINK KX LOCK)

的受害及加留者状亡者時 Trinken Bandberg Job Fillet PON Summation-app, pp st 不 副子子 四部の支きる (Here Here) B·水内公理在「+PU」(Toimaki) 弘·谷城东 ····· N Bandoong 谷城东 西京三日 ト目ご官室ノトラックない村、末夕信 前ぎるみ 日本人が収完計了視気ない こうそうが花をうまかいのくこうで Fill Hear) m Internetter 门王要已就是行送及事件 € | = [] mt f = F = F = [+ i(r+) (Kevevat) 1 大1387年1936月 オユい町の 松子ズノを印人、学を書、アマリ 振える ころう か キャイト イランデ 新れて からろ (第2)能为一人长一号一四二八百) *1話を思うの 田子であいとろう レイノマン アンション 本文語志 HPC--- (Karaveat) 道行号言語を働う N. こ 気かとしえてりタイン 野根 サンタ (音思张井一八六三年 一四二九月) オ一部及オナニがい (に四三年八月 トンラ龍行 で、 下、 ~ 日本人が原注及、頭を放下打るな 住民には良しょうそ日本人う打ック

金調よう人う人とうきょうて、 堪 メラかん 的意意文的智者状态并 10-12-2 张江: 张蓉人夏四朝天天名 住房屋: 小草不是连物、雪福地等以微客 、京三部の食事、百三項」とし本部 うる」言は、米観ースープ一杯がある一下の 到三是死シテモ、又思して、短田もトンと、学 Alter the the denne have be not the sol 愛い読む、愛ないようしてき、話こう日本 人行為又能創業又等を又使す 人等国大学等于小学的 医月上月成分 報 张学子 million 张松裕祥 云 Karpan an 194 医专生何医感的王 当年已就本不為外 张家御門正天下四是一指 人町でほうににしてすってもにやくない 意時言語する際理整式死意を 人言言言 歌音 中午了 十下之外 能調上時 意上意潮が死うでた人類合軍侵害 が自自三きをうなる(書言語オーへたきう一回二百万人) いきますとうなたになるした 空下目前サナエ Frank, Aitape 1 松下してい 秋七ろしろ(書記す一八四(き二四の八)夏)

原告前来、他家を、婚う事志題が張うれる

本15日米田站-王永-115日

OW Scinnestor- app. 8- Piel

P134

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永可能三天大

O CHORATER AS - COM Suit

POW Suninition - app, B- Fait

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いをあかし、それしてないろうななるの

With Sand and and the second state of the second states and the second s

inflight in Stand Inter and and Good of the Astrony

Ad plan 1 all a lot and a lot a post and that a loss from the based on the Based Example of the construction (in the construction of the construction) 第二部五十四四一百四十二十一日 百十十二一二十二十二十二十八十十月 The water water to the second second second (party) Ender a service of the service of the service of the The state from the second days the open determined and (CIS) melascence (Summerter and and the entering (OCT KEH HONG) = Your Mere Backed South an it for I and an for the and a grander Related P. C. Start Construction of the Starting Starting A Stand and (shouge) fight the stand she 第一·他取得这些母亲的感觉。 戦いる我上的就天きした 調告を 法部におもい 唐見 Jahle Stephen Better and the part of the second and a species 短期。而十日成年代建长的一部、新闻、新生的公共 En ministration of the second locar (millow (Comd- Soliar) DR RESERVISES FURTHER FOR HOR CONTRACT CONTRACT CONTRACT changel generation and the second an Der martinet. (Automo ford berlingt 1 Stan profile all and a change を気をあるの 感謝人 つうしゃく 回転 からう でんちゃく As grant (Octain R at Epal 10 85 " Storedon

POW L

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(Ann Sternal Converted and state the low hard sternal and sternal

S. & P . H Chang State Miller ENF-IN SE-En - whe (we we the the they - we that and they - a (mente up allow alter the the fister an landaged as) E tothe (change) (No pec st of 5-田子をある」ので、「「「「「「「「」」」」」」 198 HR 11 88 - 530 海子/ ないれる」なのこ~ (如のでの シン(い) Karn (いちいのの) そうでも、してく一日ないろこかしいいまで、「「「「「」」」」」 深から、「へいち」にもおいてある」、+まというであって 人と、「いいこと」、「このからナートン、ナートからい、「ころの POW 二語にうれいすうかう、「ないなんなのであるででで、う おいいろんろいたいないのないのない、ないないないないないない Fur a tay (4180 403 & 1 w/ 1/ (a) / 1/ 41 4/00) the states DR (18 F. ESS 3 3 presens de The in (Outram Road Goal) THE ARE ON D こうちゅううたうないないないないないろうし いろうなの これ、うちはろ、「白ノるのない、「オンベノス」で、トクのなし、ろーろ IL HOW BH. TOSEDEN K PINE TOS SHI CO SILAE MEDICAL Lander To the within the work that work the work of the part of th きえるので シメイランティッシー なこのかのう かっていしょう しったしきののないの 1034= (m/ (m2/~ (n 2/ 10/201)) 115+113 113+10 - 11 113 日本の 1435 (1 for) proper (Hermet Kuc) 114+Br=2x= (Allight Killin / non 110114/105)

Same the the STA The and all we the first EACRES LEAD LEAD OF M. T. The Part of a long the からいがしいではここをからうないですの時代ですい tion - 12,00, (and a first of the first of th B Conserve Beerker States £1 Norman S 2 to the profession fritten to the set 四時間を回答を見ている」に回いるという、 こうにん しょうちゃく愛信を聞いて Ereware alter ox gar weight here - Bar to the Last to the 何からいいいときになった。こうち、いったっかったんでのしつい 10 LA Part of the E TEBAUR E LE KALL Stille / Shille for / 17 本行给 multiple and a market with the property of a source of the (man 1) man 44 man 3 Improved BEERER Total のかいかちのないなー ションシン 1-1-11-10- EXX : They KAME KALL Cut tot End to de with you 123-5 「あるのないので、ことの、またない、この、この、この、ころ、 P.138 火上衛以成カキンろう 一人一日生来一杯 こよう きほう 生なくと思うなかったないうちの ひちんたくして when the star (you by the find the for the starter 3 x 22 / Kertopale / -- MAN. Horiz - 2 JUST indiger and Balace I it is Back - was wind - when allow the in the state of the second s

一日田 白まれなみ こうこうちょう しちゃんたいしょう しょうしい 教を言うなるとの 時間ない このない 一般のかいろう 一般を B-Purt the there are that a the stand of the state (Anto B & (21 yours (0 < 1 2 hours) 2/2 T SARA Ste for 10 18 + 18 5 5 5 T Construction of the Construction of the Construction 三年的8月2日的19月 (10元: おうないをからに、「「「日日本」の「こうないないない」 CERNAL S 一個是當了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了了! POW LUMMER Shurrer on --- Site on the the for the for the state at the -the light Burling - the Burling when the state of the Kare willing an have 2 - 200 - 7- 1514 41 hor -- 105 En # a the all stands - the to have a ferral in s Enterante K Bellin alara teration herease (mer all sold and four of the second - in astrony there to the in the serie the series the second on a 「中國人民語言語の語」「人」を言語 第二十四部 (=ンを-) いう(のう)- (のう(べ)のい) 3 Service to March 2 fatigent = (the property -) - (mdall -) (11-9 (15-53 チョーうちん しんという ので 医肠子的 說 Horas Lecours with a factor いれはいれいいんないないない かいについい (まちにない) 人口人にある

O'INTE-JATE (PILL Good) (workeonin) - it was and in the service of the serv 的人的论意之 POW Summation - app. B - Part (-tand to field the al and a (Field B) Que VI Da Will 1 - Chin But 1 - 17 - 9 3 frillit + 7 2 auf 11 10 21 1000 affertingen (izur Sterling Estavenness hit Engline 12 ちないい、日本人へてメーカー 医学がないのう なんないとうしょう @ 2000 (~ M - - 1 [@ - 11 / 105 / 10 12 + 11) 146 4: winger (Ethinker) Althere Elkennet - CHU D - H-+ MG - AL X Bronger Longer and an antim the stan Jan (KIN- -- -(Exmotes the flat out to one (E ash was) D worker 52040 Fisher Exert 2 -- 01/42010+ 00/00 124/40000+ 40000+00 記録花にあるの」 3.42 -12 一下へない」たの Stallbot ? And the inter and all have si-P.140 S moned we BEEN HE July 司 「mantoey) dry a 1103: 山小 (Tantoey) dry a 1103: 山小 (Tantoey) セルコート同社 通しに、明白をこまで、ころ、ころになるの (日へ R128-101-8:17 QDERMESTER HENRINGER (FERNING (Van Norsten) おうろうないまま!!! 「これのよー」」)

STOR (Harcekee) Mangale Fishe - Cope B - Part 男部語前に設入してい、自じての四年五月日本人へであるこ ないたなたいないないで、すめたれてきているとして 2-9-42-5-5 The prove in the state of the second the sec ctn (Blong) (KOS) POW Summarth 14月約前版EED (Liang) 100000年代目、安全地区 同日本 -télikadige E こうににうのでしたい このないにいろいでい トン の「行きたんした」 の主要ななどできてきた 第二部及第十部现在回回了三月十三日 日本出生三部人心致了。这 for Lisin (Mantanani) (Fishing) ing (Jennelton) (1915) - Tilley (Suluk) べいののは、人を物理をしていますのとこう」をあって、シ 三部間部へ部盤に除りましき(書の話を「たみん at the (Kalenter & and the for man and have) なんなのないまで (こうのち + 10にすえの 「スンシャーリーだいろうな いない しんしょう くろう 人をないろう してんちょう 十川上位 4.14 人ないの人、かないちをなせる、日本「した」とうろう なったい、白いないろ、「白白の話か」たみんのち A= 1:1<0000 f= 1-1<1<000 (11111111 - 1114005)

(うってをうりもう) LICE -しご附近、本島を持うと大国間は悪し オンシシシショ Int: +1158-これに長玉村これとう広こ人にあるなり、夏間かろかう Un alternit the potent por a the total POW Summation - app. B - Parl the art Elhamped - were (- the foo literal L'estart Maria a maria a (the first of 1 can dan (and a dam) 不能ないたのでます二日であいころ日 ミナモをなるないです FENSUES (Dinawan) + HAZY - CHNBR いました いいろうはしょうしました いろうな キンかんない +11:2-14+1~ないろーへいいますいいいいましいい、このかかして、して 自日ころかしなるたいであったののかしょういろうろう こうこう これが、人口」のニナーへ、あるすして、かないう 24 1 (1 (11 10+ 1 += (+ (+ (10 10 +) (10 + 1 + (10 =)) A [12-64 2] LEBMA-MERS Files (Sull g) OF had to Sayos (un Buse with the to Drubs Ty) (when +1129-キシニナれ人を説けてきます。うちょうないますしょう へてしたないようにないして、それないのか、「し」 十五年代 (記録とないを) (にないしまう)の取 B-KalletBoti And+Kobort Hankson (free 15 of 12 AKati (mining) P.142 Tranzi (Udan) 天朝をあれ、二九四四年三五月、 雨島、花を金をうゆうよいまが柳せんないす +1123 「してきん」「いいない」はいたい」「ない」」 えるがたいか、自用、自用的、人はたけでなみまするな

(2-2) (2:124042 under-大きない しご附近、本島が持るした通間、太郎一で Inf. + 1153-これにますこれとうはこへいののなりいるとするよう Un alter and the poster por the the the the POW Summation - app B - Parl こうしん 「二日のかく、「んいう」へ、中一〇二十五人でするう to a ser where a (the first of a continue of the and the server) ふいないたのでまして、このに、ここととをなるないです FONJULTS (Dinawan) < +11+ X4 - CIN LBR (The the Light of the state in the the state +11:22-ミューモー人を生きまして、こうないと、このかかって、して 自日ころのかい、古ちをかい、たろう、そのないとう、「スケールを ないるのなか、人口」「ヨートノーの人のないろ かったいー こうに、こので、こので、こので、「この」の A (Brown @ KEBM-MERS Friday (Suli &) alther 42 > Tauto 5 (4110 - Basie With the + 7 . Jun 35 - 1) (when +1125-キシニナれ人気部はほころでき、うのすうな、うちょう いしてないます」になっていううで、「「ないない」」 下三音かの部族とない、夏二年とし、目的の取 B-KaketBati Hudt Kation to Havier con (the ID AC / Kati (MINII MAK) P.142 Frinzi (Udan) 天海をあみ 子 一大田田をまちにあい。 西島三語言金衣を用きたかがないす 「「した」ない、「いない」、ない、「いない」、「なない」、「「」 +11225 いるがたいに、通知、回答がい、なたけしのなみをます

STERS (Harveror) Mersher Film POW Summation - Copy B - Part 第一部オ三部のここへこれに見してなるのころを人へてきるのこ S.F. 和如何的 なったなというないに、またなたったでしょうし E-GEARS-E wind near property six my the for the former (the former (the former) an (Body (1005) 王家大臣的 (Liang)で見見法が、大学に下、 こうがないない (まうない) かいうま (いうちん)のふんしょう) 同時の - Coloradoro こうないろう このないしょう トン い「許ちやた」 いう日本とないときに見ていいないない 第前的人名古那风在回回了三月十三日 日本高生三部人心致了了这 for Line (Mantanani) (Fistige ing (Jennelton) (1915) - Titery (Suluk) 人のの立て人を意情すりになるとうがない 三部合体間或、部盤に後したみようろ(書の話を)をみん at the (the cost of the firm and - my have) なんないないにある」に辺としたしのないのシントリーだいのな +1126 The the for the service should be the and the to add the 4/4 with bourses to want of a the share that the are Karp BX 1. 12 the & which to rex Differ 2 row なったみ、ほうないろ、(書の読み)たみれのち

そうかまでいい、ほかられていくこくからなって (Asian Section for Millinger) Aliscon the State out a state of the state o 人かたち、近くないろうかい、 時間にない、ほかいちょう 代生1+1+2-2 (如后的 A KKow Intillation) THE ALT I LET BEAT REAL CON- ELL (Kita Belad)

Selen Rock (Sindorn) 人---

あこえなみべうほうかの四回、あってい

11.01- (111 mint (100)

Elferger (us (men)

たとうでいうないないないないないないのでのかくした

4-11-202

1126-

POW Summation - app. B - Part

P. 143

N 37 32 1 ME Ē

+1125-

三元回回mt-11日「munan」(Tarakan) 小袋 下望きるようななので、間間人のほうないの Har Superior (den Back K (vor Ime) -C 15.51 Ripersbre B InderBart Rat Matshearshing (Band Jermashn) Martinus Brahim) 「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」

POIL' Summation - app. B- Part 2 HELER WER E. HERRINGKER "GAMMENTS (PONTANCK) +11265 " the the Blum + action (to Bant) at 1 Ditte 医していたい このしたい 語語語 「風気 白茶 香中ノアイー 怒かっこうしても、そうなく インマチット、花橋 いた ちなないろう 通知して (1997) 「「「「「「「「「」」」 111 may & site and (110 10 10 11 - 21 (at -) (-15-24) and a di B-l'apos RECORD SIE CON- KE (non- KE) (Note Barn) 41158-キャッキを言語ないというに、いろうないとない the total AHO & XE Wooden | mad not filler) P. /44

的学属为文言称海太子学生-

Sumation - app. B - Pari

POW

第二節 第三部 四百百之联原部 散星公司 医遗生的 兵 いうろいい、第三部 常常体に上、そうにに、おころですううろう (書を)がいていいい (このの) さんち いんち こう あた。たたい、(Ballipapan)世族生。社民の行う記 top 125 pf-11/201 第四部にないまれないに近ちにかい、(金田浩をしたもしのの (ころののの) 第二部二部二部一四个十二(Kuching)快速时。然况公司三配道管 いしてい (本をはいないないないので、たいにものない」こののたい(の) FOR XOF Fritte クキン 盗を、たた、私と、相要う、前、通・テ ゆうしん こうしょう アンク、高田王二代 、 読書をないした ちょうしょう イン オインデン 山をあていていているのかとしてきてあっろい (書の話かしたたちか、「三日10~~)

第一部中国的には、「ステント、「Shipewich)」

Storm ベラリ」(Kials Belal)。米国、大部・金子

一代一般にない、こうへいふくうろー「ほうみれい ここを 中国に語して国一部です アクティア このうちゃ ないことをなっていたないので 法務にな States and and a grant hard the トンシン(かいはやくとうの) たいたくやくのの 100 0111-四川國 城市 种的销售 一个小型的人一切的产生的收入 今日一日の同時

日本時一次通知合同的一种一世一

109-1-11-15-

- 200. B-Part

POW Summerlon

如年十月 清雪

1 1 2 Bill Meril and " " K Han Work , (hay mong a) Here 收入时。各族了部門一世大小区以人一运动, いたうしんでいないか 市極一地に行うこ 風景を見して伝い場合になっているこうないないの (御間水)日月日(小)(小)(山底))

El REBUT Kar (Kume (Fun Rel) - 10 K K トイーキャーリ(Kachin)マー 行動の運動の合金 与人場で勝入してきたして、也愉いは 登録などしたの礼町ここのの(本市語を「エルなのの」でもももある。 第一部第一部分的一句一句的是不是了了一百人去一百人去一百人 糖できるこのことをなるので、ない人にないないとうと見 デッキション、「ないない、こので、「「「「「」」」、「「「「「」」」 またえてきる、季気で一点はない、これで大気 のはないないかのある状态計 Whenter (Taroy) Stubies or for and a deter

加制新作用主管

というもでしか。(金田聖かいもももので、「ころい、「日日の」うない 話か一五十とう、今一五九八ろ、「これれ三一二百家」 ないる、私田品三回 してのション」(Tamarkan)以後に、リシーで発生 ほどのおこれはあみ あみたなード、以内一番の部をなってうしのかードズ内にな 富いのは常に派をしてまたすいろうをお ここ -- 標数キッチカフショー保険良い高裕心 、招意準、長家市内三屋寺、高下シット語え、タン い にきをなるいことの、大いい時に十八名、ほあの いたうを数りちょうなるの気がす、スレビイ取扱きの そうう 病人、鉄道官議学業三陸事天200万度、 テリコへゃ (「ひっち」(ししりょ) 「リの川子林にはやしみやり こう、こうへ、ころのであるないようで、こうなくるう Glosing Kille (AMP) - --- vic. (

新一部 新 のごうか、当天三部文と phalis E

Helin Herning the differ B

POW Summedion - app. 8

Arin E

Williams)部隊一部八二九四四千五月近、鉄道 保強とど避料う用意える時ちょう。状況、 「ミーマン」部隊、他、长落町(町へ、たっちっ 収容時)長を下「同議かった、食事、更三悪 ~ 1/22/1+ - DN, & P ~ 0 ([[- P - 2 + 2] | 10 - 11) Branken (Nakaspaton) 山谷堂之山丁谷堂文云 ·然涵张道)《浅留·雪·病患者(二九田田)于一月汉 はに言いたしてもころうころにして、こう状にないて、 三言をしてる、まで者こなシナる、衛生看護人 こる、住房富王医上振院へ永、床、竹:屋下 出たきましんことない、ほこたいであっていうし

かり、二分一百三三分一三組成ちの~一九四三十 ふーニアショ気取いた、寝いるし、夜見ろうか、やい 無関前属語、するいター「五米品(文語サンオカンタ - 妖気を得着きを満着、信意、たくない ほどを必応・注入を以う本来語、はりこンナケーバナ うちろーの花前、高田大人文この土正、改打 +1 m (mp)) ((mtes) 118+8-11600)

ちょうしんとう ほう 1000

いたいたい

Summation - app. B - Pari

NOL

7.148

第一二一了一三九二百叉、

な事。とうのここの「お子」の Simer (Kock) 然後形 (Carrow) 後三 送上に しゃくましょう ちょうしゃく してい 読 「南北公司」を見て、「町」」「四」」「四」「「四」」「四」 大、いいに、一日、二日、二日、二、二、二、二、、、 モートキャルト、ノノモアションのというなかないのなかで Srt-rt. (rad (Prilge House) 小金 min 二日 ~~ ~ 二日二日 二日 二日 二日 日日 the second state of the second of the second s この大学を手で、今日、三人を 「「「一」に、ない、「「」、「、、、、、、、」、「「、、」、、、 けりしょ (日二、美いい" (小山にあいくいんはい) (いくいろい) のないのないないないであり (>=) || >< m) . Un | | => >> 、「「トー」、 国山、ない国家の (~ ~ 1 (a here) 1- : > のないのうないとう 中に、京都学生が、日本日 રાજા હતું જો ત્યાં જિ 中国にすいいいま 14-14: 14 - 14: 44. いいできょうないという ういい キンドー 14-1+E RUN いたちま build ·don E unmertion MOd З ~p]-

(手に話が下へのからいたしたのため」「」、レーンをひ

ી સંદર્ભ

(あきに、ここの、このに、「きょうしのに、として、日本語を

新言的是是的时间的问题。(Maiphing Bood)为1265、张文府、现 POIN Summation-Repair. S iteracian 新学家们在1990年1月1日的1月1日。· 如果1995 We Kat Bucker 十日记 X un the man and the state of the section of 一一位"吃到啊的"的"这个人们还有了吗? 第三部 第一小部市し水水市「計学市」に発売して、(学校学 105 12 Shids (B) & daw) 和·\$271月8日册·范风告的现象的目前就是强权 1945、(松満市12月14月)日本人間、金田市市 181 Strandon Balandan (Briddan) # APP E THE PARTY APP APP APP APP APP APP APP APP (APP APP) (APP 第一法自愿帮助之前一处第二十一次之前, 派法市行是 上人、天面である、「知道に、金子を続い 36 ~ 意報時にして 就上し 第一十三年二十二十 (大学を書きる) への一個なくの一部をしている」 たみこんをみたい 人をかか 「か」でんとうこうの 人 40 190 150 品。1999年1月1日日本1994年1月1日日本1994日日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本1994日本19 等國語言的問題是是這些感受了認識可能不可 べいるいにない. · かれるないで、「中国なないか」(日本の話を「下日のこれ」、「」の「」、」、 In Different for the Wester E DUIT Dielt - G

等五部的法人部则

00W Summition-app. B-Par 1

P. 151

2 11

三部 人口 前三部市でのの人名言 Nel 1 小子1-1110は「たち121110-11日10-11日100) とうちの」(Stations)学家以家市。米況前記 ここれを言語を見たいしますようかに世来う話えて こううほくうしい ではいちこうか、結果、12日四年 一月死亡とう。」に四四三千六月、赤十字代書でない次 ※作す許しき 日本創ころの送坂たちのなまなかよう こう言いろうなのこ人が代表このななの、カイ 不規律、問惑之教シーナー、今日本一座を重く問え ふちうろ 此時 係高、致、第二、後二、後、海人も下居り、 不健康でいう、い、診問は、面をこうなを得いて 四元時近、政能・中三人にコレラ話サンストがすう 授制が取り入いうろしに、経界、マラーヤ電電電子 高田できる 「きった」、「おう、うくますの (「スから」(Serraw)大住-管理主任-大佐-「教愛が行する」一度收蒙所代表者 二部三部五日のころ」、「ないいろ」、ころな、「「ない」 これに読むかいこれまです。 読人、日本、うち 京家町、訪回ころか、彼等へ日本人 Manna beans (Thinson (-1) (Black-シャイカ) きない にももうしょう (のべ)

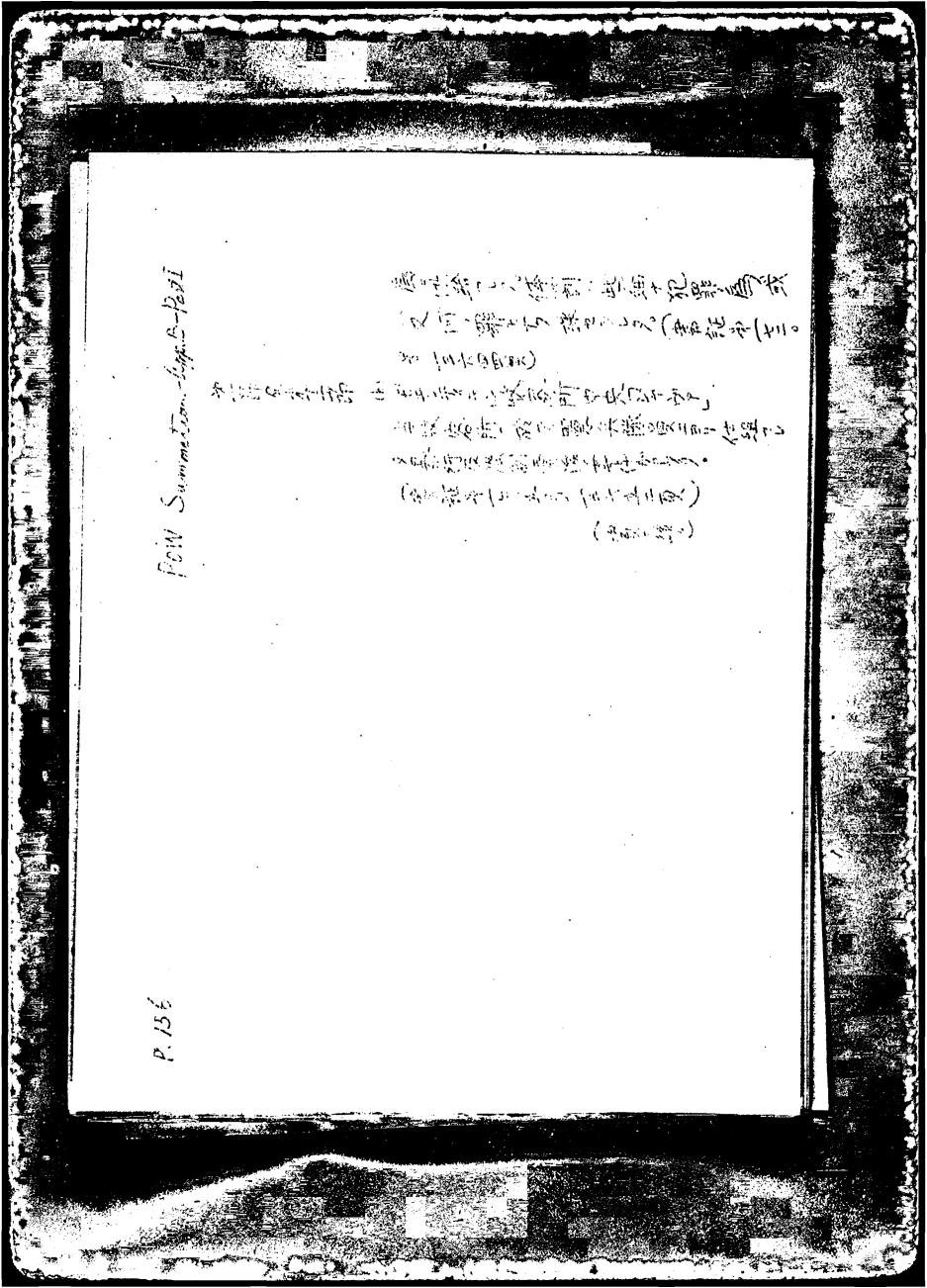
PON Summation hipsing - Fair 多常領町夏支統 四三五十七,没行是是是要要 the line of the second of the second of the (1)をすった。 (1)をまたの古ち、中三式に通って見 上のうちろいるときをなくい~度 生奉を いふうりてんたいかこう前へて後ったころう 語言語をう 照前意意致親死所ようすぞ Topologian (the state of 11 to the (the land) 可新学校学会的意义的意义 12 3 三州的十月天他的一个的 《白舟一十一 :制小 記録書意味奉所見真之上、家族町 第二日本三部 500 日本学校院 医赤肌管 赤白云 そ、前のからいのできないのでは、我人間で見ている」 といかりたろうろ (のな話をいきます、たけすらい、「はけのけー」ので) 第二部及为十部的小学家等所 () Specie (and the share in 10 min) 9、160 法 p. 152 11年十月1月月月日天李年 潮。 2.信奉文物前者收容计 めいいいことでは、ほうほう状に不許

, 0

Mar Standard B. 一般的人们的 网络小学校 计算法 化合金 化合金 化合金 化合金 化合金 語意 diax) tok when when the state of the second state of Etter -大学的学校, 小学学校, 有些的"学生"的 BITX) ·施·陈·卢思思之。 这一人日日二十十十一一一 腰包牙 一般的过去式和自己的 建环境比量的 12 + 201 for a len (2) - 1 (12) ·哈蒂·哈德曼·意大日日小小 ·FASE 长台、石龙的行动的拉拉拉的东西在自己的中国门标 御夏三年後朝の上陸陸のでで聞いない Ender a second to the second second second 机能学业学家 - 314301- K= 关怀,有学的恐怖深足,并不能,而不能,要是, ·及唐音·武士·武士·汉王·马子·武士·大臣一郎· al-last all by and the torm for all a subliched and <u>.</u> 4- ×) and a set The (1 + (1 - a at 1 - 10 + a 4 the) 四次を書きるというないでので、

5- J And the first for the first and a produced ΪŊ. 12 新国家 金纳政 \mathbb{C}_{2}^{\pm} Mar allante 本言語の意思、連続部門に、「「「 È Reptor el superior de la contra d 1. 和此"和我们的这个人里。""我们是是不是我们的。" Freezeway 2 was the of the first of the state of the state of the 大学を見ているないない。 如何是一些一些一些一些一个。 1991年1月1日,1991年1月1日。 金月港 医白檀子 and the state of the 减紧短行 server at the order of the orde the state of the second from the second state of the stand S. Stadas B. HERE AND SERVICE COMPLETE PROVIDE 3月13日 20 3. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. K. referre to a grant and the second of the 新文·新闻 经出现金 医 a tak at a tak a state of the second state of 被感到了多些意 大学者の後に、このであって、「あっ」、そう」で、 (Sumples stranged at 1 at 1 and the matter) . (. . _ 1. 8岁44点神经。信息 明本三部第二部一部連合一面に、「「「「「「「」」」」」 Section Streets

久を言証本(ふこむのう のここもあう) Summation ling. B- Part 3021 582 Sale 12 25 The water and the state of the state of the state 前山のと(目前、御山山)を立ちてる」 1. 1 (2.5%) 於166天日后日前16月300公司的11月1日 三番相子 雪松的来 Station -四重要有限者的行為任 20% 第一部合きの のこうまたのう 出於の語とないながないことである ない 治地工业资源于, 雪子、雪子、花香、桂属、 国際三張生产2月(書) 如来(1,823) (三部七天)家) ייון ה אוואיאיאיליאיליאיל אל Les under the for the part of the second of the ふこ名 人気 反日子島 一葉葉 ご類却ると にに行きたいの しょうち ひょうしょう (man (was (An We re lark and alux) 的沿等如即留着快乐的 大臣のうちをう かうう ひょうしょう 三百百日於奉御院臣不知的者欽法修治 言学文をなるのでない、御水信かをうつう 10 こうかままったのここの あっても しょうない きょう 5 第一人間間でのないなるのないないです。 それのない しょう 2 四本人のう」言をし、して近前にいいのであるでの 語をおういろのにあるのもに思いてない



P. 15.7 POW Summation - app. B-Part I 第一部第二部 間、第二部川 (1) (12) 第一部第一部 第三部の 等節等節 来一部第四部的 「新来のい 13 ト、 ニコーシーシー い四月 的五月 い主要記強座行為及事件 (1) ライ・ウル 回了房户印留着收完前 **(I)** (a) 機実鏡掃射,熊下日奉人家,中手指彈 投かといといううの死うの(書話キバニハラ」のく人気 ろうで、言記大八三九号一四の八九夏、 る、近報しきした人の戦家院が射喜れる。 其後後、該首刑手う、何、犯罪対之何、我判行 中一下了了一年加庄合軍飛行隊這号手多行 身体弱う商物をでいてい、一一時の見てい ニューフリテン うん存較了了。彼、手足了傳、レ水深に吹、水中 いうえ、言記笑八六九ら い日 「い」」をテーの人、成気、印度云江房一隊、萬 主要記残在行為及事件 一九四四年二月 「ショう」かうディアレイ、住中三印度大学をな 状況、前班上同ジ、(書記第八至ら)四三夏) 一印度人得麼、醋酸打了多人了腳、骨丁打多 一四一二六六史

「いうきたいて、「ない、いたろ、たい、などのの」で、「いったい」」の DOW Sussmallon - Upp. B- Part (世上のうちをからうたいとのでないのでたんろうのか 設まえ(まの記をえのしてろうべん四きのころ) 3 A 20: 第一部第四部的一次了了一个了了是一次是一次是一次是一次是一次 E Car In The 又、許長し、彼ら、愛考しる。立ちても、し、うてな ale the figure and the first on the sea : the little of 張りたいは一を許り出きるあることでた、天部ないまです ofter- a return (fra to the Kunner 1 20 (0 - 100) E ward - F A Miles S MAY ANY LOT SERVICE 图123月中午的联 等意考虑的 一部一部國際於了三百日日間人民 雪子楼的 一次言言を認定しているの語の正式の言意 K Hall いた になったかける 「こののよう」ののころの 1 記した 桜山に、たくと (Et-2)(Ent-1)でん (Ent-1)でん the Form (the the to logar the other) の一個日本三日日 二十年、日日 Q. 第一部第十三十六十三部 臨 监狱"老子之希明之族的:(當 来、海部にもうなるので、「二日」の「二日」 A Con -. いいかうたちの ろうしてきをううちょう

一九四三年十月、十十二十二十二日子、八二日子 「「「「「「」」」「「「「」」」「「」」「「」」」「「」」」」「「」」」」

如何被盗法法法法 经公司通知管理 2.

DOW Summation - Rop. 3 - Part I

P. 159

the the sector of the sector o 「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」 くちゃうう ないのない ほうべきょう ないない うしゃんしい ふかう おうたい あい アクシン ひろう alle the all a superior and the area これがないの間間 こうやく きんくび 読みでく 小学のないないであるというであるというである Sela have high and the survey of the according La service de la Constantine autor de la factura de 自治し、意識など、「人人なく優」し、王を加 a strate the most of a second part of a second at the 、資源時間を招きた、「「「「」」」 電影でないではない かいかたた 夜夜の かくみを発 and the light of the of statistic and and

如本的語文法 的过去的 人名法法法 化学学 化学学学学 化学学学学学学学学

のころも我を行行をした言か 田信慶是御留者上京时

Automation the sould be a set 静义

et rapara

OOW Summation app B-Part

P.160

the At a (the the ter 1 of 11 and 1 1 and X total やーニュパーでしてるここにしてしているに入るのない 、全然這者の思惑言言ですが、もに時間を通知 マンモンに、彼らすう、トッシアをでにまってたろう + 45xx (the line ter 1 & (Days 1 1 2 1 + 1000)

医部-3以及天 二個月をなうちをない、 しゃえる 見をます 」の 是前田及り こ本たい四気、け及水」を見ついる「一番を聞き前一番」

日にしていまで 一九四季教師、泰山飲酒で、「二」大学の ころうにする家のに、こので、前途よう人生 国际一般語るであってののことをある人をなるというな 高くてややうないかいたいできょうの (ないの) しょうち 111-5 " (3, 1002)

書きるの一日天 死 (化、四三日五日 後受所 小川城り そうほうそうないないないないない ころころ ころろう

P.161 POW Summation app 3-Part I 言語の言言と見れてい 三丁町堂にたり からないという ションが大きたけの いいわいたう State Internet 同時的な大山 いは大きに大 このきころう たっこん (いい) 同称デジ 客門を見たた 百合、許死 調上のない の日本一切下 という見るとも、ない 《一门前 第二十四 うていた いたいためになった 計びに読を の一般の時代 いい、「記人」かんの いが利用した。 5-1-14-9-1- -- 9-2 たかとわれた が同日間に リの病人で し 4、 ハ -いうころか • • • 臣状況、前述シモー し、気気の群 三兩個人年夏官大調天 家校行生前した大阪 こう~ 四、キーのたったん 同作手前から故る うちょう いっかいテキへあ 該部に手であった、 三作業隊からそう and a state of the second していてい 鈴喜,福三省二四州 語になった例と数 1、四日收房内,行政 人思い何、彼二人 へを見たりたぼり、なら のなどの一部へ行んの 「三回六几一夏」 いんレンバン ジャンアン

が甘言-長香三人間、高いの記記が働者三十の五 辰人一五の五、法生、辰人、牧(を計)三五パーキ~~ そうここれ「いしていしょうないないないこと」とうころになっていていていていていていていていていているの いれてたので モンーモン しとう うう うちょう しょう (and from the for funder the state of the the for the work " the future the set to set the set to the to set (「こう」 「三五二」 「三五人」」を言う、 一九四日子四日北京市市三部一部一部一部 ううなななるうふ (ようころ (かんかー」)こうれのしのう めいいこう キャスシャー 予報をおいていい 約14-花商上を英国をほうで、それをかす。 山田木三部町部 御山田サーキタ 報告え、不要する長居し、南三方御か 自しょうがいってきているできていると、ほどく人気がないか E ath Ar E 化きまいいこうなり日本上、語いない、下 こうおうな 一部 あのようないで、まちろきような こしう人こうが、ごろくて、 この苦かと読ますると聞きばしてきらう シテカシャクテア ケライカット む大す野蔵品

高きなない、うろいななし、病医医常の ※見を生に 無言 いを人、患者の自今度」 原院天 こう許する、そうで、た何、たにはした腰かのなる 低ころ 日本人 (こん (を)を得に 反 感の こう にほい てみろう おころ時間を御堂をこれにあしておことと 人長振いているとました日間ここののうろののろう そうしていう

POW Summetion-lepp. B-Part.

p. 162

t. . . 日の一日の一日の S Stat. 5有了部及市主部 三百日或州人之部一部所之人之主奉情 すが五部局一家をあるりも利務村人を改加 人になるり時を報言或がすりのが留着しる 金羽豆-他前時品のまく言没はしれ(書きむ to 14/(an In (in E har) い、「ふこう、ころ、「しても」、ころえ えらの 制() Ú,

い こうやう かんろう ひろう ひろうろう

しょうしん ちょうかい 三日の

POW Summelion-lege. B-Par'I

司令をに合近国等まれが町を野酸を、張酢、 そろ例で教国でも状態を改善うなな、なるとなろう かないろう 死しひてうい 登かアアリーの(なの)配を一七天 Crub Int KENDY

かてうしていことすそう間にもないれてきにれた 人気虚り数後ではできを、振るこうこうそうでき をかかしますやうしいすうかいえ (そのないなの)鹿谷を落ち A MAL - HE WE THE I AND HUNDER - HUNDER AND 死そころ あるないての人をおびようし、りかるがか 后間、反式語のないろろ

•

またううう ほしんののますしてきしてののようしょううしょう Summetion - Capp. B-Part I the st 炭,鲜炊时、属金。 (D' アンガン諸とろ い王忠を致たける正言を ましかいかいかいの シュート (Tan Toey)これにしきことのかいない の四反不立部の一個うなっていようり、「こう」とう、彼い、「金石」でしょう こことをようというないないとしここでなった POW ここに言、張震、王、子行のことが、生、御三日、低、日本、よう 原京ミかきなサンロできょうろートーキーようもあ 一孩で寝やそうろ、ないまちろ死としろ(アナンスーテ N(Yan Norten) | 111 2 4/100 - Aus: 12 A KIII 11 11 10 (E Ord 111 (222) をご都及者四部的 前回回事入自、「能行正言人、「意當語」」になりいこ ーキー、「アイン(Galalla)にしましたいにで、「「いいしま」」 Ê + 15, (the 15 th / X 11/21 / 00 10 1 10) きが明及田 で考え、我到的、今後で受用するしての生ま、接発 こうではなのころをうれている (ハーンスーテノ)こんころをし) p 164 山后居及部留者收落計 Zanne (Tan Toey) 4: (ad 状が、そうぼうしりによううしい「ような」なきったことの tr / tau ...

+11:45 333 こころもの、白いろう こうで かい かいろう かく 四原うないですう 致言が行い」通い場合をない A-Escint 二十二日、原田子子を 二部での あいる (10)の (10)の) Heal That 長いのに、鹿をひ湯を 大学にに、町ちからしたいのです - Bord D. Harris M. Margare - and - and - and a lot いいたんないのであってきくをうないことである は、「ころうちろう」あっているので、「ちょうろうし Hypersenter fire and (Kan, Youten) MR in the probable and the second the second the and der the heat of a man white and appende の運動の言語の意思になっていたの the the subscription of the state of the subscription of the subsc (ton Moutin) (a set (- 11 25) WE deterine Butter かいうちょうかってますしん 白をから (1) アナトハンクシンセックのころ でもましかしてきている アンシューアン 二人一日のでで 「「「御前」を見ているのでのないのです人をない」 a stand the second to the second to the a spin-and the property and the spin and the · 111日本人は、11日二十一八十日日の「白日月日」 B. Berl Harrohr, J. Br. Merkeller

0:00

DO W

19/ 19/

オマールシー

SEMMERTAN - MARKEN - MARKEN - MARKEN 9

POW Summation - app. B - Part 1 P. 166 言語の 第一部及 都一個一一一個信人,我個人的個人做了一個人,我們不可能,不可能,不可能,不可能,我們就不一個人,我們就不是一個人,我們就不是一個人,我們就不是一個人,我們就不是一個人,我們就不是一個人,我們就不是一個人 「中国のの日日 オージ いたいいい 何行慶及所留意以客所 「九四四年大学三朝三日」ないに席り、高い印、意力 二人所有合人生 こ (MAM)才能人本人自了合け うう (書記すてきう 一二九の夏) ういきい、町友人、「日日」「周辺町下花旧」ア (- i - i - i ~ にたいこの わせん (書記方人にちう)のう 急低者,宿,言,死保,丁子,孩,收客时 千万以后之子。 行人になる水下三丁 なん、先家でしなんを上国いってき 20日金にな 及死亡率、高年、行殺モ兵之主しく」日本能 三医愈品,夏於谷后,原房,羅病率 、説、記にんとえきを、四年人、このになっていくてい いたい、(上のの)に居快会前, 「ないないかいう」をしたべきしろう(のうん)を) る物積三个般、源語人作手了からし 三席住い数個ノシセラルトリー中、東小屋こ 「信う」ろう夜歌」をいいれ、日子自日やる いちゃく諸国 きょうべい 諸島の 二年に残屋行為凡言行 たのにキーナター、 アンチャント 一面小子町天

a staffer die T

いたようちゃ POW Summation - Opp. 8 - Part 沙 是 如 是 一 是 一 一 一 Elected and the "primary Sandakan) 1= 12105-Kunsteners (Botterill) 11-24-12-124-10-6 ATTINY CAN 成年の同一小社町で「「「「日」を下国」し、必然で E 200 3 - 「長うか」 ちゃう 、 くこう くろう いっちょう (こううべ) 三日 うか 三郎しおいてきをするもう、ない、「御国三代に 高高を接受了する-そんこころとの、 怒い 強え そびかしないれ、天眠、到を取らいこのなる 帝人を近ふくしもうあころののいに置しま こく ぼう 他をす とうであるして (おいいのの) ないてつい a (ips is a ikk (in (in all oler) 3 1220 mt the "Fire and (Sando Kan) " Att 和白白 「モンシ」(Tyrell)、キャンド かったい 小人のかべるー REASE 言語でする人ものですのような、戦三年、低後期間 おしきしんのことでもあっているこので、この一生しろでの Musica (the in the 11: 11 (uto 11) 3 12 6 Britt fulter & las 1- 1 ac. 1," (E" 1 ~ ?--THE JUE DA GUE <-- (bar ber) 412+ (== +- 10 10 10 114 110 16 ક્રે Ð. The (11 01 2/00) Similar designer a 1 2 & B stork a Church (Sing Kanang) "

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Pow Summarian - Eng. B - Part

D / 6 8

本 新 第三部 十日前 3 反于一部 3

POW Summa Tion - app. 8 - Part

王部、本三部の町市 大三年 大田市 33 及为五部的

赤みかけるどう

之前 の大学がいかいにあ ノ さむ かこむ (1) かこか の A.

必任唐及柳省有収容町 Borner (Tarakan) Star 前三金へうるわちが認い読り、学を 3日年十一月二時での該合意した いできょうで 長行を整かってうの空意に受けい 管遇、一層悪いいの (書意本(大大学)======) ラスートへとと、(Balikpapan)茶版を 张思、是"这个子-只是一日门、"若是社不一大 R [mu] il n c B Imi) ジャトハ(Kuching) 製油を XII DIN A XX BOM INEBX --- X IMA) 新福 Alla Alla SAN SIN- (Kuala Belat 学校行: 状况、生运了了 三百四一書記之三 Mans 14 MAKONS (MIN /11--11/1015) シキハテキト (Sanda Kare) 学校定 患~张慧が読了12日年-末法民家 裡到各人大了前旗中了 第二十天人 うしますいる 甘語 うち 野き トデーシス モニモー 不三 三人房人主意 御氣又示熱アニンを割合でたてしい 金部前一日日元前的一百日之子之子 (部門語子)大大人日本 1日 8月2月日、)

ビビルマ 及したく いまや ききでは を言うた 「スカヨー人の、シューンないたかで、美国 谢德、Frink Barner Barner Stranger - An, (Naungkico) " Kan w R- Ka Ka Ka - matha 2000 「聖を読み」またいち、「アスケス」のの一 自生活 又有一個百萬一個 3 Str-(Faying) & Date Sale E 御台書に設計する人間のこれからう 大きろしたったいですいしたので 用國人發展於此於於聽聽,讓於於於 The I Althouse (Alan H. Land of Jones for and Miller Are a A (Mos) 1 4 21 - 1055) きのParal (Tomarian) 経験部 於慶、國南原南京等意大調,題= 一月一周日三石、平三下死之 南人、張 法聖馬を表 通前なるの 学長、作家 小小四くいく他をいていた (o-1.(1-loya.) (me 1/1 Mo & to Ind Vilon No (1000) Q+An K-62 (Nokompation) 病院備御品を前でると次きを示す 奉任官約 前着 こう 元四年七月多

ALCON CONTRACTOR

大三部 又 Yul 部的 予一部

いわトルスシー

F.170

POW Summation - app. 8 - Part.

予二部 3日本古部

11 11 1-1 言、日、 No. A. 学業であ +7~~ (制 2 +~ <u>N</u> 「こういい」でのこ 下一, 東京法部部三百三部省 中小 大日前首-六年3 大百日年 いよもし Tomoton) Further to Marker and the 東 ため)たくみ、米國しい事、年二十年間から、 日田にすったい。 "回堂" 法前年了 金~~~ 送 Monplater 「新生代見ま やて、「湯」」 とう 下令六 部里三日天 後十 र मंध्र 小年年に武勇行兵を金 <u>e</u>! あるよう時間を言語が 首型 朝于 年太会議 きょう 永平 6 6) 6) 7) 1-2-2-1 (11) (11) (11) 中で十十、山下 二日 では た、チョシス、スチ、原」 ここれをうい してきし いとうことう腰部 原語この日本一章 山生いたの (n-r) (Coaites 3一大日日年大后, र धवम र कार 三世堂を - 4 Haward / 単電 年天八 日本人 1 CHO X -14 -74 °Į (γ) 未一指,千里指之色 * # * * 日報 心 大 張 及 卡 二 派 1 Summation - dep. B - Part I 1612

(書を証か(七れれる)こ(五二夏天) の一大の回日十一日、あいう「セレマス」でングー 和二十日十日 (Kandan) ~ Kar Karbaner 1-46 お天堂接着、命令を来るを取り、(書記 A (Loopo (m (m (m u ux) 自然應 * 長田居长小街 3~~~~ 学展长原作 前当-おそにふ (書記を)のまたなる Jul (KK-King) ふうしょう(「こころ」) 部留着 教室 前近人国际了武法、作業人等了面子 食物不完成 多数人員病 露日記题 ~ アラーヤンサードストレットーー派子、町241. 治療を受きたり、日本医師、御前者を 東るも治療を與それなりに、家の共 家町三見 三三十八部 留書を見る 新学 うちをたたている ことを、花江市を行っ 人言-天如下發書 配顏-辰扇-落。 たちらんのみできりやかべてへれて 七、五名、帰去,後、教室をう(書本)、 四日二月二日二 *(年、きまで言語 新迎-和大成院(等志大云言)=九三五天 Extendito ?

王哲-子三郎-30 四兄 李善 A-B# 23% # SENARE 和11年 日間 日日

(F)

20 FM SFEIM 和子言

F.172

POW Summetion-dap.B-Part

P113 オー節・大一節 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 イージャンディーラス(Halmaheinas)島、 (Teragan)信層牧谷市 (Teragan)信層牧谷市 (Teragan)信層牧谷市 (Teragan)信層牧谷市 (Teragan)信層牧谷市	POW Summation Gpp. B-Part I POW Summation Gpp. B-Part I 大学校、POW Summation Gpp. School I 大学校、Power School I 大学校	オ「あるや」での田田「ヤーズス」でしたし(Para-Favo)町はためいた
(書語が「ハーラ」」、「Almaheines)島、「トリーク」、「レマイーラス(Halmaheines)島、「トラン」(Tuku) 得慶收谷町 (Tuku) 得慶收谷町 (Tuku) 得慶收谷町 (Tuku) 得慶收谷町 (Tuku) 得慶收谷町 (Teragun) 信慶收谷町 (Teragun) 信慶收谷町 (大丁)、「一,」「一,」 (書師が)、「一,」 (日本町) (「夏)、 (日本町)、「一,」 (日本町)、 (日本町)) (日本町)、 (日本町)、 (日本町)、 (日本町)) (日本町)、 (日本町)) (日本町)、 (日本町))	一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	1) (Pere-Favo) Ericher 1/1/2-

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而三般義詞座 冒之法之 POW Summation - app. 3 - Part 下死亡とい 印度人に如何す 備美す シテモ病院でのコートラ新サットのうや (書自能形(今天男)三八十五月) ル「キード」民間別務町 大学 大丁第 百五十元、柳留香が一九四四年九月十月 此刑務所"入-==の 彼学、三月可水 そ人気切を受取うとうろう あしょういいふの ~食初天受取,"引致免示南上食 物、読ん- う天七この 治養、雪う 送き、刑務町ろうてたた、病気 柳留有-大部合、充七---- (書起オズ loan juiklourk) 5香港沢外 中国 大二年 大田街 小主要下:張屋行為友事件 (F) 漢ロアミルー信房鹿行ご、英手う英 背中三焼きって町子行進サセラレスがつう 吸力サントントラ「かいー」を添せる と長袋まる (書証オ)へえ「===(た 1) 1527) R. 管房及柳節者收零行 の上は「ううか くちゃ、 * 第一部 前近、福を成める該家(書話す 七郎后马

1- + + 11 and to 12 for 12 1 and 12 1 and 15 + de - Frances and Juss of manager 作した。大き、してノイン、 きょうしょ 大田生ます 十二日 ショー 日 --- 二三 二 (2) 二二二 「人大三三人」、「「大」「「「大」」」、「「」、「」、「」、 しょうべき 御子 かんし しょう しょう - make - Ker and (the the for a section 四季 美国教 門 大王王 十日間の、十八省 J-1148- A-B-10-13 5-14 Ser Fr ふますると 本二法 ·ddo nimis Mod Ind ମ

一金之子子子子子子子子子子 一金子子子 キューをしているというと、「「「「「「」」 ta] s] x f low ma 語 (x · B·) al (x · l) 9 1 date) の部門の言語を E (7) 大三部八, 第二十八 のかないないよ 561 in

天書記本一九八三一四八九三人 ETHERED N. (Kinn Wong) Do wer Killer 灰思、前山 如 米國陸居、之 Ellen to frather the the 要禁我意意,何言,他家、何 愛てするい 被認い死後すとうれる 施設、非常要なのう~(書話は)えるの 誕生 ぎょうしょう ちょう キンキンヨー ネート・モテー 四元・うろれ、古書を話や一九五 In BIKW/ Perk) 60 - 1- 0- in (illand frond) To Kat 1、日田三十月一九、米町天代高の大使完 こうが又南(うう) 秋夏 感愛する」を (翌日話か)えのへろう「四八九夏) 日旭王「チャンナート」(Changed with)学校 所的設備、経営を不常である 設打いに+5~~ そうみーないをがそう 成し、要の要ない 「きょうない」 (Black bunn) + 1 Relider] 四項南不等難義前許感、奉天 一九四四年十二月六日本十年、夜の不、 に属し工を設い居足入てもに能し

ういのたち、たい

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十日年—①

キニキーのあころ

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P.176

70 W Summalion - app. B - Part

的合法教、使用、你,要就不是 北部川、市「ドー」 - Hujád 45 3 三州明日前期前一年十年14日 ital is 田常馬市留着城底 四於這當管唐文祭 利用包括图 张昭前学通- (李敏本)大言を言 (in i o (fai) 心金山石停慶收套許 炭炭前学、国=(王=記ネースをうう)三 也大夏冬夏雪还形(三百一三三四夏) E K- - (maito) XAME 管着、産産サートがあくらくうす = 信意、於た(我 空言 頭うかり (うちまちろう どう 等子を恐打 された 茨落村 ち干老を膨酸 豊くり あたし (書意な大三年)三天有) 公子院上班小伙伴 こころ ちゃき 通信行気 る き 1.22分落, 京惠张武武, 武 城市包 前 き 送 こ う 原 皮 一座 を う 本、わ 这十月二月日 御田之后 金田城东东东西

本市金市会通 Also Anth- 201

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and the second PIN Summation - Cop. B - Part 一般的 医牙外的 白色的 网络花花 网络 明教学校会 计推定 计算 the second and the se 计操 删读资源的 计计算 学会のないないとなっていた。 HI AND STRATE KILL STRATES a di antes de la may deside de B. F. MAN, Machan 125 5日時日後四班人, 对于日日 3. 化肥皂之气的肥富和药。 夏江100年11位生 利雷到临马 D30元子三年 FASE EN 14、一般、山下市市市的一部一、山口之 F-22 forth 5 Alteractives Stranks 三 勝 勝利 2、中心,现得比较,你们, R & State of Land Care of the

約21年就該、展開、四日本三丁三 KER HAR KIME) 3 - Pari 15 - - 1414 MS 日本学生的建筑是 1/21 .> 医他眼口管的学校 3.光望深行着状态行 Same with the 和你和希望 和新学生 紧喝前出了通 (学能本)K11200 本町町田田 1 min Lawin 心金山石厚慶茂落竹 予約10001年1202 完成前子」」 (IF 話子 Khom) S. # 454 - 2 《六百天及二十二六三百二三三四五人) E K- - (Haito) Kitat 大学を思い 首着,是行十二月天天人的人了家 - 作高:水橋へ投込し、張ノ水中 (清下すちろうの、しち、そうすう改打 じん む 笑意的 ち す 者を閲覧 の時代に通知 三川部 日前國際城口部世 さたし デーナトラー 10日大孩一年后你不成:我我有意 町三三三日を開設「鹿をしててたん 10月日本 二日本市大学家に下田山 the term is the second of property of the

四日 金田市 一部一部一部一部一部 71W Summation - ap. B - Pari 國行法和 大家、墨波谷 歌いてい (1944) 美術行うました事で、言文書 main print and finder the deal of the first and all the BE WE KE DOWN KING Star LA (Hainan) 25 9十年二月前三年二十日 1: ... 3.然而又能面所头的是 3 THERE WAS 云湖北231年 照過前軍 通行 四十年 小路 如下 DECE AND 一日, 我们的自己的事情。 如何 我有头 The first the first of an is set of a the program of the state of the second of th ST KE VE 三日時以後御堂村 # 8 141.5 马拉牌"风行路的星城市"

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POW Summation - Cipp. B-Part

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*(新生草学)

《日本

四一百日天書監寺(王三百一百一月天書送書)三月天書監寺(王三百一百一百天書送書)四二三八百一百一百一百一百一百一百一百一百一百一百一百一一八四一一一人 官意, 御了不是有一一人 官意, 御人子一人 官意, 御人子一人 官意, 御人子一人 官意, 御人子一人 信意, 御人子一人 信意, 御人子一人 信意, 御人子一人 信意, 御人子一人 信意, 御人子一人 信意, 御人 不言次差許

And a have I a still we get to an of the age 十一地 大田的 略,段打言ろう」一部 ロードかあった fordate - 3 otrown and the Kather the うきを、「読む、ないころの」「「「」 「なしてる」(二日日に、「 の大阪「エマテント」へ入り、学校大学が ふ(おいち)ふ 和正子 成時前面-圖-(書書書 支令品标的 BUNK Har) 3 聽於「四, 停厚收冬竹 主義の成 炊品前望-1通- (雲言語本)主里多 1月1日七年() 四大爽管着水餐们将用合竹 本等で 町である 账况前空道- (雪星)光光亮多 ox ford for- ? 心福國等回修慶校奏件 利福子言言 武思前堂上了一下四十十年 **子三部一个里的** State - 3 ·派行性夏水·漂火がち天近くう一年令 病人、働き行きたいますのでも (湖山湖水一之山)四川山大部) 四時月四, 行唐收奉你 出来、あって、 武武前学通~ (書部之至下言) (BIIIIII) 的血體等(停層收息所 主体も小学の意思

POW Summation - app. 8 - Part

成这前望了一一季日 (季日) 美子 POW Summition - Cop. B - Part (Durnhank) 日本を至したりほどを気 大師之前 副 家城前型 留下 (考書話本文三)を 「国」」「「「人」」を「かった」を言之言」」「」」」 四福風等十七年唐收落竹 利德,长晓远远 旅家前出售"。 聚合第一高級 **そ言語気を認め** 等医好教が前人を統立下衛手 * 焼きましまししいというとしたいなな - 187 年間, 1910年 2017 - 1 - 1 - 1 - + 11-11-25 うてんるで、同時間を 下れ (著「記者」に)+を 101元を気気 第四本になってきし」のここれのべ) 山ちをき、管管戦家が */ Ser & Bit 3 医房间常 (李章赵子)是 1百川田松区) 的道法律吗」管房長奏并 子(至于言部)的 张鸿祥学福中 一九里子十一日日三元 我一年二十十年 四三十八月三三十四三百二年二八年二十四日 全原因アキエカかれる 愛川公 祭が一度は気がすうあるのできょう」 (Children) | B. VIII | BIV KIMK 必天都沿軍 竹屬 收落竹

心意的浮露状态时 昭打、当高、奉 デアッス 町日を佐れ、三岐 うしいる、毎年が利カナーナレトイフ語果う来る 第五部分第天 「も四四年八月、末、百不兵三張礼三橋、り」(長が近り倒すり後四五十回を鉄巻き、室を 該一時間三百リ水素な、うふことう、シテズこうでう それるう時打ちころが空気に離かできょう 谷療(陸軍)軍章下妻」働うころ限制かられ 空整下待避えど就會、住居三社三三姫くう 11+27、谷産日期町 11といきくこのかう見るい

些湖+童を言なこを行き過ずり不法+死四部が 行りい 教人保備に足が主部サナイヤラー 茶ナードサンン学部ラミの時間を勝てかなうしょう ト教目三氏これ、低谷す こここ 育石が付けちょりうとき マット いちるう字部のかご聞 定等、进力をしいり こう間イリ信日三進が読え込こししたって通例デー いれ、む、たろうらと前に等い食物う取くうと モンク(書目記第一たことの下「四三日のうえ)

林に長い林川語 批目把一三三

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第四部的

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F. 182

POW Summer Tion - app. B-Part

御田裕三三三 等五部的民 **第八部市**

金松,不不成,还打,这带,要予了,不要感 殴打も亦行りる 冬まきを暖房に無カックシ 登」到了月十三里かいました。 赤十字 一級恤弱 か日本兵三盗てしれれん お行士が虚守」直接 - 经累配主意意意 医普拉尔丁氏三四年一四三三五百分 心口三年学展牧家町

POW Summation - app. 3 - Part (#11:12:25 1411:43~ 101-311-3 四酒同菜 是你是一个个 神自治学 美国地部が後後、シレーアニオンはため、美人 金添から日本電影教育になるから、ころによう日に う したた後、兵服十年八年、龍原一下町の子町三百万 erpinely (Semileren) 建理整照本 北京社会 日本一国警——宫曹——联合国-国王王派 人認覺了與公言了心能 (加端於, 下下, 四, 四, 四, 四, NAFS 四王二年之後是行自己事件 Ster 1 the 14 B Ender the the third in 11 - (Warnick) 大部へ自己を言語を言語を取取すななう、愛すう後、アン いっしう (Antyo?) 北北 起いて川水、肥く井」 焼い 首きれ 始書でである、南法會議 言をして きょうい (言語)が 一ちのこう (こうべみ うろ) 3 奈福文部御者於落行 3 5 18 31 A Fron Timater) Hur Kill to 等家家等的 化化合新型 一面 赤于家 松弛是公在人下来 日本語が十日かい - 前一手達家感礼見言語及人」的手直手 約12日の命どの戦闘能とし、自己を除して次 「谷村一萬日前」に、 金四年三日、後三年三日、後三十三十年米落年 二時よう時かに、法等へ関本四二部を二項ットイン たいかなかほうう うちそうないこう 気からうう、

一村からない たけん かん これ やうどうろう 愛い(」===(Thikapit)-一般文字LG定 POW Summation - app. B -Part 第二部書書「一部門」「日本」「「一」」「「「一」」「「「一」」 あるででしたときにはいたしますとう 一般のない (194)の (194)の (194) (1 福富の利用がモーニーを要する、日本長 1 An = The An and An and All and a Chican いしたの人を一人 日本の一部を行うない 長くに、今日からしたして、「うちたいた」とことす IN SERVER) Steader Durch Banjee are inter the 美的要求的 金加的不能 部之子之子 時能果和男者 うしてきているするで、これのようので、 ガルンはすい、大きにするとうない Saint 2 - it lessed a an for ap 11 that - the in the 四日の一日、「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」 17.17 BERNAR (+ Maring Rances) EST 米(語が)+(を こ) (ショント・100, (のや ト の 一 うちたく 184 え、火を使きに気にいろうろでごうという福中 R. 、ためのこうが学るこで、予算問題を うと非人気を目会う、中国部院・法のほうす そうして 生き たき 読いて 花の夜の

読きしましょうしょう、うちょうでいた、「日米ニセの POW Summation - app. B - Part ふが一くのみうう。うでないまして カックリ目本人にたちを、あり、ころしてして、「回し」 「「しょうし」」のない、(本中記ない、、「「「ろ」こうなるの ションパーキョー」(Lempersulie) どいをたまく住い HE 15:4:1int indistilled 12 10 1 - (= -2 10 1 - 2 + M (Karang Fanes) すう帰へ人の見かびたくおかしく定員ごようか 、診療し、モスが入り入しまして、町の日前に 長鮮間としては事うぼううう、物思有 戦かけろう、いく、漏神に対してくるいや 聖上が、後十年六田之前、梁をこし、家子 陸らえがた前しが、シノメニかのかったころ (金をおしてこから) こうえるのの ふしいしし ないぶち 本かいろ 第一部人第十三年上にへのじるはかう問 イン かびのサント るころして、そうていいの取って、 7.65 7.185 夏月のいちょうとないなこうないないない くちやもすろい、御留な」製物に然うときを言 行うる料購入してきなうてきろうしかがそ うかふれたがしとして「いろんへならいのないろ いなうってきるろうしますがあっよくないまし ナット 御田思かいの前、市民が三分生(2月)~

ないな 一方言語、学会なー 金秋"两四里道---の「シンジェン」 (Bantjerg) 正然方 日日間一時間に · Eller in horas

こうていいとう ふうちいもうもちい、「前き水溜、散ら ろきろう - 密井木、赤原思希、大治スノメ大大を三 Har K そうはやちにな 聖人人へ、認識のほべ、十二 な、ぼうの、治し ニート ふ 回時到してしましているとう = 人」に、一部、浴道に、サミント地一、一下、 派言に見る (書話、下しナモニ なしここたんナ夏) 今日二日間=「御書」としている」の日日の 原本部:公十二個型、好+就的下致, 日二、海田市、日 ~ 劉御之前一郎、梁都一 . -+ 日田、夏気、シーシン 「「「、大学、」」 、近くないたい \$

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POW Summation - app. B-Part I

	7.187				POW	Susn	matio	m-app, 3-Part I	
時間の大きの		书一部言	本国語の	上部、ヤ三部	4)	市田智いや山谷	や一部 を三部	本部:	
三一人」 書意一個にここに通信言に大きま 二一一人」 書意一個にここに通信言に大きま 二回信房及神留着秋宮所 モバラル	~うしり(書記者一一一等一回四九百一一後子十五名、日本矢(始門照致)三水了食約三下分,後朝有了三、身來引因必切要是米國,羅行援が若陸下之, 能行支捕了し	山一九四四年十一月、「タレル」(Total)四日三八丁、「三九川三十上タ、(丁記か)人ものタノの三七天、「ラレタクメ、日本来これとようし、家町四七食ケズ、ラレタクメ、日本来これとし、家町四七食ケズ、	「東京かっ」という、「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」「「「「「「「」」」」「「「「」」」」	四九四時上月二十二名カス新山印度人	「日、古山之外」「「「町」」「「町」」「「「町」」」「「「町」」」「町」「町」」「町」「町」「	大要養失調+市務人為一死方、彼、射許,	「九四四年七月、新田、開宿、福川山、四下に		

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子 「「 」 ー・ 」 「 」 ことをするということ POW Summation - app. B - Part 記録目前になることを「おんして、「「「「「」」」、「「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、 - ころのきべくなりたししょうちか 日本 たかなしょう the form for first and and some fit and the formed いたいたいで、そのはいろう いろ(ちっこうなん、「こうし、コネート」のこうして、「「」 第一部第四部的一部一是四百十月二分长年的月餐了日本五三元 利子をは、学家が成了はから過きる 6 言語のでおして、福か出しへいふうすべきを ナキーテモードアシン(美国小学)(国人)(国の大学) そにあったかるのでしたのかーヤーレードでしてしょうのに、アレートのや、 「しましてか日本人ころしないが (÷ ちょう ころにた まいかいしし チャーモナル of: 24 to a blo Hor (51 500 (010/102) ないろうちゃ~ シスシレントアーキ いきあてもしたたいで、ころうすうこ P188 ういやれなくしまたころにを注 来三日日田 四年三部後二日町市市市 そこうなるの 合を行く引きのういない 、米二次ころ 赤江ノ低きを、鹿子ろ、鹿水ノなろう のべいご Mar 1/11/5- 7 Hit- win

前するを明してたころことでいってなる POW Summation - app. B- Part エントロネートに見いしてく 四百 大きかしん 之-初展了了五百余的现法的了的生 長く、割子をなくを推してないろうかので Etado and 1 setter Varias for Vines 「東北もうちろう」を入り切んのか、小川、古平 「送着しナトレンナンチャント」「「「四日」を コヤンジェーーショントン / リインシー ノーマンス) B - 1- 11 J. M- 24 1934 第一部美言的 前来 张兴裕的了 (金田) 第一日二百万 KOREESS 111411100 TRALEENST 第一部へいうの上すというたけをしている 6:200-このでそうのとないる」ですの ここううなのでしょうしょう 「御しきごろ へいていろ 「日」 いうてん」 R. 1:39 回信書及柳的書前到奉行 +--> いってるトラン の土西サナル教育に行行の文下や川 こをになったし、一人の日子」とうに、「アマン」、 235 たなしこうがテレイ かってえる しっとうしょう

スパーン時に見りころとして「大きけりこう 我倒到了去了了下了了 POW Summetion - app. B - Part 到官委及你的是明察 E CVE SUR 英二部第三部一九四十十月八、三日、この前的有 第五部的人間収容所での同じをが一四百五年れ、長月 前かろきすり、同時に不許な教育、モルー 大キャケレーアクラッアレーシンのかうしてです 教しこう おこ まに 静原でを感う カナ ねーズしまでのようし へらー 仕事へ高く 、美国語にすなまたのであっていているいろいろのでで、 人はスノヤナカリバーセンーしいに用し、たくごろう うろいってしまし、ほうないいできくろ ナルチェイネリ朝は、文化ポッシート、人気的 P.190 いかのでき、ジャーになっ、いろうにない、いろうななので うかうかうかがなって、甘、後、でようし いこれ、二百名、やしゆくほどの明察がい 11341、ハントナーデーマンシントレートー 11241、111 BHIRKI

しるかいうころとうたいにに 「たしいをいたいこと」 法院、前田山市市一三元前一 DELEVENIS B-Pert DREIBSTUR E Balin 「人もうべい」」ないで、アート \$ 第一部第二部 张见:前些------马豆豆 经加资 118 ちかの前川に、全般、御武、三法医三百代に、 読を良の法で tion-app. 「「「、「」、「」、「「「「」」」、「」、 きんいちゃ うなかもうろうでころに うころなんが、ないういけのうう PO W/ Summa あるし、ヘベテビのは、ようして、住意が訪 なない、そのには、ことうとして、 人;住在:意、公共、城、五、香堂或 認要なしるを完全なころの 調告で へってんう たい こう こう こう こう こう こう こうしょう (Arte 12 7 111 (+1: - - + + / 20 1) Schneiter - Kerker in 第一部人で同時人が一次を施し支強に超く了要 第十三部 ノニーーキー、開かって、話なて、なるういう もうがたくままうのでのの「あいろう」の 161 a 11271-11-12-12-13-1-1-11をいたいくいでいた 観えるうとうからをなってなない、たくるの下 なくう使人する「語記をこすの」でないないす ここやすういいない、ないないはいないろう うち、二人、二人、小山、三人、一丁二、

コンラーキャント いってのようしっていいう Summation - app. B - Part or the second se E Cart and the second s ser 11 francis of the state of ちんちょう 愛い あたない ほうちょう きょうべい 是一個人的一個的一個人。 水くちょうできょうできるというない POW Ester aller the first and and and and 12KHOM THERE IN こうないので、ころかいないできていた 第十三部一派援、强勇家的人、王治的人之一、王治派 Read the application of Manada in Alta is そうてんる 御田 御部 金属 からし ちょうべ Not have the of the hard the set 藏 聽 整 聽 的 一部 化合金 and the second 2614 where the standard is the add of the second states and part in the second of a compart +2 無機機論は最下ない。1100 大祭室をしているというでは、日本の意思

市後世にこう福 き 後、三部市本 をぼう キーの ほどうない こう ちょう しょう しょう (xalle) he have the former of the second of the や「テーマーン にい チャッパーション 四王要之 然居行 是成三章子 赤 いかえか こうか 国学院電子を行いしてこれで「もしてき」 こない 懲戒行善う命令 う 朝前生 三首差以 深,自至了了人」居所了明为 サール・ショー こうか かしょうべき ひょうしょう しき、言、言、言、言、言、語、言と、死刑」をうしれ 「モア」りふう、三十四名、原住民が死刑モアとろ 【キョン語が しとれころ、おしゃうろう、」」(二一日二月) 四保慶及部留意收嚴許 塘亡? リーキーき きめ マーエ ひーこう えど 大きの Star 2

POW Summation - app. B- Part I

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POW Summation - app. 13 - Part

山田 こうを空客が出来ない、それが、

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(四人) (四人) (四人)

四厚管及部省支管部 POW Summation-Cipp. B - Part めること」を送し、張清水、前述と A-120 A-15-北上四三国之间之后的管门、东国国家之后 EER'S Ful 世語「日日からう」「「ころかの」で、三人の the follow 11、下午にのほどのからに ほうぼう うな 下く ÷ 南語 ∈ 一日日日に成了る厚着し死亡ないの 月町三省六月モーニカ、モヨれー四ろすて シア(「アキシマーテン」三九四三一七三) ステングマンス、こうべい、諸国の い王要をに残害行為要学 四九四五年七月、アンダマン、ーニアカ・キセアが通 予罪 支方 ミヨシタートマ 理由を死こ至かう ほ ポイレス +-112-(書目読み)たしころ、やしたべるち、やしたしないち |11 | えー | 11 「 た いろう) か一九四三十七月、二八、一二ろ、印度人、「コ 전대+은 국민은 アットを読むことを思う時間で自自すと ランテ いちましてい ないす ちょうろ (三部やしたこのまか」たころう 」こうたたしへるな) 5612 う一大田山市ちはいいが」- 「う シャーンン おけん そりいち 牧师: 老之部合事於二陸 言う總之了 任民になりしいろうで変いす、以日天国見明に見 ターラントの本人のう知うすうい 毎日福音 「こうべい人又印え、「死刑"」かもうしろ (書記が一六三字一三一九九、員)。

の「九田三等へり、アングマン」- 七日名 あまま POW Summation - app. B-Part. 八百名の原文が照言他島、輸送りる 112 海岸を回るてして、海上を言後等、 海三根がシマース 一百言治を除き他に発う調死とろ 我然言:五十日同堂、日町一会的酒生+ 人が言いううかに、こころに、ころに、 印度人がきょう、、「きる」記や一大 一日こう 「三八九三天)、 M. 「不北子」 い王田をもう残害行きう及妻子 四元豊きが弱、うちちこ於を濃州へて P1:2: 60:55 して、生きる、食物で、は、「「」」、「素料」 SR/E 下き 語気をでたりろ (書の読やーベスへのよう) 風こって見) 四一九四五三十一月日の五十六月八日 本に行きまし 百十五名、致州人、受意了一月三十三日、文 及予算部の P. 196 TRN, (Idbudn) MAKE " -- + n, (Kuching) 三百只送甲七名,印度人。一印吗? 一九四二年一月八月近二生を残ッノ音、産を 三四へるテアンク、い、狂いの者、武利サン 三又利三次をうしの町、屋住又、別街 ~ 第二部できえ(書前記本一大之人を) 三三六百天)

POW Summelion - app. B-Part い一九四五年三月 ラテワー松ーニカー漫川子、 利語市里記 「迷老」をう再ご褒がていたり 二通回 $\widehat{\cdot}$ the water the for a like 日の こうトーー (()とう)の「「「「 大自一周二四十二日 て、前のう デオーント 「あましか」とうろい K (mail m Erioka,). 田一九四三年一月三八日 三取物 していかか + 1:5- 5-11:5-5-5 ラナラ国人行進 水田部·田支十-(題離一天五理)前將十七日间流行。 Athe EZ 食餐堂、屋小下は通う話にするまちしたの、 張設する 四百七十名、甲書子 前二 +田をででうとう、どう こうかん 日本ないろうろ そそう有意意大名をすいの、致能 香記でころの大気到しをうできろう しろ 「ステリアン・サー」 三三人二一三 三をこくますが、1××、キン一三四三丁、 シートローキョーたの、そうし、アンクトン」-19197 A12 AMA 「ラシ回死」行進南塔三大日国院 卡的的空草 1-1.2 でもういう 全員五三六月、花こし入院思考デア、ノ 反网 が可逆にころできる、唐二の百八十 三きアアンス 軍長、高生行国語

デアンショう、二百九丁一名アッシード、一下! 渡すりを自じ見るようかえ 行進後上言な POW Summation - app. 3-Part 四多音日本年月二月 (書口影 デー たてくこう キー たちころ キー たち ちょう そ一大ちこう 1日町10-町五天天寺に大下ノ 中一九四五晋一六月十六日、クライベラット」をます 本に見い見いた 六十五年の度公司首又、統創于安天 S そなか~後望う気は、学習するへ 茂学を言意又、該利サイトリン (単句がなしたみよーたかい)に三一にしてないろう の一九回ふずた月、ある、町意人で一門、漂う~ 王祖子子 ~二部首を「いこ」、長家所進度、川 Chip Marson (書目教: 今 | 大山下三、 | 三三四、 (書目教)。 いてものまたり、 うてい、 道路に五里、 하면가 하기 구 キーたらえ、後をどうなのころの、「「「あう」が生活 2 王を次ッ下残りと気気ないと言えを投すし え(習を教力(たえべこち)三三十六日を)、 P.178 31七日本たりナート 「リン」 道路上五里 A 12 m 、やそうたちってきますよろし一間ヨーそう そ日語の ないえるかかくしてもしいううほうこうです それほう Ma:送:地上:新教文:文·英·授サー (Hule in the Kidsons / mill / hus). ALC: NO.

いて四五年一下目十月「ラトワ、以后町あう ALLARISS 人名·贾德前意思な下ろ (「マティンショント」 | 三三八五 1日)。 2一九四五年ままで「うちち」あて、うた、 高い Alia-**本时后日** 三年、京子にほかたこでもカレート、新したストレクト (書の影を一てたれるろ) 三回、大気で、 やすいかの シーモ団を注するにしてき「アンドアン」でしたみ FUR 理学の政長者の言うを言作准) **个目标 E** そうにようたる.意意意題路間 84183 三重しまりうがい ちゃうへ(金の歌わ): + - 111月11-1四)。 四方四季人目ライク、於ノモニアの-振 A1:1-三日にあることをすいにないろう REFERENCE (書目記を「たところ」三四三、うろ、 そうにもう 小一九四五三十二月、アット、う、うかう三元・米町 本一部定 一を行きが該利きろうを許すする 中国北部 (書目がなーたた。日か)をあい、 3 | 尼目前11+ 町町 H-ARD. (SpenneniAPi)~ A 12 12 12 11 12 *林· (通何)う没にいる*言をでする。 ABIRE 本小品言 三百四下五名、四下文化、該留省、三 tor intran (書は、意か たべたろう / 三田 化五七目)、

POW Summation-app. B-Part.

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除版废九月三十三年任二校忘所了 シャントレンにアナイモナレーション 三三川、三不一里、二に伝ったって、、、 及外行用医、金子带用少人、医、急、眼 無後、既近に、 XX 17 1 118 1 許恭一副立今年を下伏医所 前、「とこれ、お、二天国は「夜に医合か 自然之言を言う意思がしている こので、「日本の、そう文法をこう、「四川、「四」 こでしん (月の)(日、一回、ひんなう)しいしん きょう うちょう やする こうちょう うちゃ い、テン校室所 藍馬虎の引続 家市 語ににいい」「四日」 一下の大いとして 所一回い (書きいか) 、 (大きち) このえまうして) ゆうちに快感: 四 得度及那份方式一个 (四下 じょうにちょうろう しょうしき とう)

营富人主張十合10 的一下一位, 11:6 の一てのふまたり、ううしきがっせるえる 子子及出生

王汉王朝神子 王二岁国生 311 9 31 12

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OW Summation - app. B - fint ड्यु: H : 39 4,0823 그는 그 김성상

1S 唐『う院院所"残す」」 店う 三三十 250 三江注意了是一些资产三百四十一百万十一百万 - 东南东省部市长的正元 洗之間~篇~~(~~~)(四言) (トーナン)(24/2011/201) 太陽下: 三 谷 む に、 多代 汁 / 11 - /il re:) (里回照下一天三五年, 你一天是天皇)三三 一下にしてきますので、 百三十名一印度人不死亡之 三大时部三级正 なたこすとうたいしたのは、ないとう人をあし、 狀憲之間述一通り続き、日本人言 的绝子的物种道 3 ~F we (1111/14 BETAL) 状気管門 유나는 국내가 大ちちょう 一三四三大 - 一三四四六 こう、 (制口:治令/大小川加小,一下,大力百万,一, 這種目的原意意 スリバンエキキーが高くされてきですがしてい 至候原書下書之記。然語言論 こするの民意所言語では、過い、テ 三十一八三八三十一時 法 " " " " " - 编奏要学者 ---- 一般 ----- 約四 、状態デアッスズニョュール、英国人 一霎期很是原此的 訪問,除於察行,然

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PUW Summation - Copp. B - Part

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Summation Deep, B - Part.

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題臣有不必必遵該言治是 等働き法理をする 125日年-1 日本三三百三十一の化-死亡をううう~ 三月三十九日"发茶汁"、七百四、名、骨子 意うがほごりろ ソーロー 四百名、把菜をご考了下りろ、(浸水人) 又百角了安国人已天张。祖紧急者 ック二百元十一九-キーモーユ うで、不自九日こ 送= ちょうこうテリン デッボン: (マートラ)(RAN/11) ~夏季をする、怒を使う夜を下すう」 十里語を行きる 七月十三日スニナー三名が愛行湯三道とう 行きたきるこでろ、后し所そ金 加三人族の言言 MINIE (KALLENDATE) STICPEWICH) 1 m m - ト 1 - - ト そうえ、 1 m m へ m - よいろえ 里目診や (たたへこち) 三田こうちろ)

切(m-1)(RANAU)状態所引送家

三百一時常隊二日三

+へ四きりふかかうべてうちのうの 町のを言う

渡等、為三百七時を就下了ていき情

モナカッカー「大田山子」「ヨーが、ションコージにろ

府、該する、立等厚富之礼到、ふ

(酒)当ちきろう(注)= 花をきる 人気が加い 不足をアアクショテ三月に、公田市 、非管部ですって毎日次日からふし 日前に、回たうろう ~~ いでんしてい うろう こ くタックセイズのデアック、地方を言い 骸- 門本夜等~酒頭, 膝====死, るいに、回答はころをうしていていていていてい デヨックできたい、例下二月ッケッキャン mat 「成と「秋照」を まい」」ます。 通りえ リショー 二十八日から まち デジッチ うそう ノーボー 人為人民家有了了了是國家 金 いいろうしん ほっていた モンシント FN: (SANDAKAN) · When Ether (但 一日 マーレー ション シーン モンシン モン モント THE BASE - COLANE (MICHNE) - 10 NO TRAPAS (LABUAR) MED SATUR 天三百 ふーちん そうしょう たうちょう ショー、気だい、そう とうしゃ (KNOWNA) (STICPE, YICH) 一三三十一人三百天三百 影子 大大百万 (millo init) チ(山之於(BURMA - 熙) BEL(SIAM) 四十十十 法 一下 一一 一 一 一 一 一

DON' Summation - and - Part

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3 KOUM M- / at 14- / an - 14 (131/21) A118 1011 20 1 六百二十一名-印度人 二十五次年十月 日本にの内に POW Summation - app. B- Part - 三百百姓をあるとう 教学をかける 成長:15 目交给:小+巷餐/個上陸下营 - ジャアット 三月九日シャーニョクロアンシ の、中大名へい、こくい (MENGHAI)。 本: 数サリンニート目 シート シテロをへ へ気等す新言ショウトシッパーへと言語 >>> 造一理出、成学、印度、 - Mr Mark With State a control (書きなる」を「あることのでもな、こころ、 3 12四三年二月七日「そういろを必保を林 日子:午町:13 (MOKSOKWIN RESERVE FORESt) S 二部学びまして、思治を英国派 空影員、教利トシー死却、たセランジー (書でいかし、日田とうち) これたたたみ) 3) 「日本」「一日一」「「「「」、「」」(NEWZADA) ALLERATHE 前近三名、こと、人下一日本 ティズン 国家部了 警察家 医二元、老子院 704 P 町行南選 シテ死刑 売をころ (言語 も一日日三ち、「二大七三百三) 31に回る年まれにすいかい、(ONGUN) せん 日にも見るう ~ 三九三人、聯合每十二百一軍人、該 ビネーーリキアー 利していて、古なれ、新省でしろい

(書目認み「山田日子」「これち日」」) POW Summetion - app. B- Part 国家の「キロをます」「「KAPENS)ー国ションシンズ(KAPENS)ー国ションシズ(KAPENS)ー国ションシズ(KAPENS)ー国ションシンズ(きまた 、厚着の気を後、目前記をこれが打す 報行からい (書目影を)き切たまう) これなたいなど) P. 205

14 Summation-Copp. B- Mart 生物、キナニア デンルシューティー から 、 M(KAWIN) 一あ 「デルジ 1. Jung Alleman 大陸、如何將一家」及例如一次正可的人(FISAING)的小水水影 この後、「ころの人」になって、) (2)、後、キー 松平信 (marthan) and marthan () + 之前有人 的历史家的 1000 支部11部サ+13的ノデー(JAVoz)物留者快落門赤=銀也) ~於随こ前に からちら人、婦人(日本人)既 ゴットラン語をないろう こうべ(書を)ふんえるちょう 12 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 3 1 × (- 3 1 ×) 李二帝(李二帝)(YAMAR AN) 收察所 然源:希金 19月二十日に日本語に「山大三」 こうみょうえ 人名香港 Fries Vilar Line (1000) 今日間で11線に入事にしていた。(KANBUN) 記録に 129月日1日 学的 计算法 四百七日永至京,前国三十名、等校公長十 シャンがめ 三百一部分三百一路、武家所、将三合下状態 夏季する集團処罰、個人処罰のわから 三九三二人都夜報、配達すべ、留ノ雪子る 300 「治我及、学務」えたろに教授書し支持し ć の理由する日間水道を下致。酒二十日塑漆 二部族がすし、(14年二部 「二大三年 」この二年、夏天 金田部 and price Into Class Des 2 (Large) I mould door

日 Part (MANBURI) Har 時間 (me 1)(SIAM) fr 1.48 - pr 1.12 一大田をすることのうことのう ちょうの ロークア 意義、後に来 病 意思を 一点の 単 こと、 うか 考えを見てる うしく家 あしこうはたち 不成、雪餐」在日本了了。(1)图》(日)小 IN a A Houses それの学生の人体はアンコントン(Akiloninaters)を記状が強い SENC 1-22年二月前之前是 將於堂花小了 而肥 オレションキス語言が問題意でや、語言が 死三朝三十月を高な考慮を含ちょうイス ア、時かうななでの感打ストコート、以前のしてきを言風 11トアー(1-ア(Cootin)11月日1-1111) 西キンキーman (KINSA)をモンナーコートトン火災行 書う送前所 そ天幕をデアアアア 子を一統 不不要要不不是國力四當一是是是 衛三次院(不是下する 次落十五百名一十 Yim をす、死と死いこするりここでえまで、 え(主要認者にあたのうう こうのべうなる) いうかし、(RANGOON)管港「长息計」書 五年三月飛行機務来 員,侍庸二名言志 性腳 具上本潮下重海下了完 含纳了了 ミントを増してえる、付下いるつく、国子医し 衛兵要國王殿王立部派官了受員犯

ずま話-1の人国 e S 5

Summation - log p. B. Par

Nº VQ

POW Summation - Reps B- Part

P. 2 C. C

12五天五夏) 終言県、111、不可能ずえり(書証す言人を書意、良心的努力」派と外、満足十衛生旅生命、高人飲客門。於予、家客所為門之、医古不服為可能等所意思。

White the state of the state of

の主要も必要を行為及事で周辺・諸島

*1時下日前的 BIRBANTYON (Singrang)下日記、美国際院行

京會理を軍法會議を共々を死刑する、書話 A-120/24 Hurd al Merced) を一番をする部の あこれのうちこうの うしてき(Cole bes) ふうち mail(Tendend) we Pro (Ben) 和月代、物人的 DUM DIETER-A 発行言説討る意うがう」将軍人命 今日後天死刑并告告 (李哲市)人。111人共四夏) *(# x + pite 3) + p + it + Kot [To m + 1 (Taked) and [Y H (Bod) デえ、 国合国語行 さが変対する、書語の MOG 1/outpl, (un (11)) 至一条文字部的的四一九四五十月 西南「もしへ」((elifes)「Nar? =」(Macassar) 記生)「MDH」(Maros)に用水-海 合国犯行去死刑并是 (雪影为人)三号 山へにするの 予第日本田勤前回目「「「「「から」(Teragan) 低意時 与立,原, 是, 守度人管管, 強酷, 感行 きかき 蒙谷町ろの (書かずべのます) Ind Video) を「新人をつかり、あ」たのない、人は「ティアン」(Teregan) 校長が 京朝之后造・康三五、印度人常居かれな 四時も可認知中時送焼りってうち、彼をすらいし 60206 カラ馬葉、茶、アンホッテ新音サッス(書話をべ、、 vi hichdard キー話しょうないの 「えの三気へこ 「トラか」 (Teragan) 収息所 不易誠,是不一名,印意人学属了如夜通客

「「「「「「「」」

and Indrofood 第14日前かりと MM 「 かんり(Tangan) 送出() E with a weather 「坐走しろ」ふりた人信をないるはい前三し 雨こう町首日の(書話なべのへの天皇を ここへて五気) 御夏之金多豪雪愛の漂言なることで 反人将属いるならいと能り働きないをあるよう ある既打きろう必要が入るを着ことと 江倒から人 彼至言語意言 調 きろよう 余義 +~+2分子 比較教・信要一点(「三週间 からもころ(書)かべったろう ここへてるころ) Mar Mater Black Antonia ["Har hay (Teragan) 2. 165 下院之前也前年一起是~~一方度 人容長いるごはまことかして新きるかしえ (書の語を 人の大学 しこへてあるの) Elaphin (at Chine (Tondano) + [+ = 112] (Teling)於留意從感到自己一十八人和國人 御留意を予禁 ううのう きはみわう 人々ト心信しまして、死刑キータ(言語を一人」で多 三九二二月) た115×19時からを1410月かりかいですよう(Manado)を調や剤 **** 愛愛 いい、 ない 国合語 第二十十十分

POW SIMMILTUM- CAS. O- Par

的情報主要

や (私)(や+1)合

0.210

人口愛し 派を行きる 一般記録を行きません

1-1 6-1227 一次和人民一副食服用, 白白山市 出一一下一號 例子かん (物語を)/10% というのう) NEW HAR Elected and the French Vienade) In Inde DOW Summetion - Leping. 書語人行為正言語にいるという意味をし、 losin 1 adicar) 之管着及診管者候容許 三百部 李二部-BEE B France (Manussar) 管房放於 香金. 司明王家町 百葉百樣之旅院一支四五年三百百十二一四月 RE WAR SEA 多人員~日今年、二十六パーカン」」 潜地を そへ前的 North Warden to the State State 大意意義務, 是自己的部分, 死亡, 而不可能表, 不 (新聞)的 (1000 + 100 AI版以外的选一等用版和上述Ky(Cetados) The my (Bodjoe) 秋爱所、秋帝行生出日子(Batong)·物十丁·雪 1之四等之月進大国湖十二次記(書話 FIKIIS INZILIS 巴式之心(Bostory) 許留者送還許打留者 fr +-11 1000 「放き 竹・原小豆でひょう きのも無きな ~~ 推行言言物之意之、 (城京村、 臣城十 0.211 四丁~~~~」 デアッシン 然 そう、家とう、周と非常 三百多人 金術の人民会を下す人意ではなべてる 1 11 -12 1 10 -2)

POW Summation May. B-Part 医和心明结子 计已设计语 和杨金①

国語 を Nai SEL S KANK-MM (Matamiler 1997) 「 100001 (Trangent) 彩地 经减量 (不可能) (1-1) 「一度へ写通い 四日の 風日 空間 あちろう ~日本間、命令下日本聖 一部月時代記 そぎたに読まえ 該等した議言的るな彼 等、肉体的屋待只伴与嚴肅、軍犯一下下 労働、軍事教録とうなスコトラ金美かう すう、医療的、ふここをあり、而こう其語気 数名人信唐、死亡了、王二者、作来、余義 これ、予金部群、分到行道」、出産でる (++++もう文 其処下二部多家かしうたろき こう、淡生な街を通行、三里去ろしえ、や 唐小行進言書で見時、日本矢、殺室でを 病を気をようなとり思たて人々を読 有三角言是愚言,三名 重料-治療主本拒 絶すえ、育唐こすっろ居後、三百月川八人 、朝信書をしていることですです。 こう我打:「四街・出来るかでアック あう う大後二十名は- 印度人からり没打かしう (金田町中 へったころ 1三人たみのろう)

212 オージャンション

「日本」を記録

SAFFFJKK(Celles) FF-1) (Fakale) \$ 留孝快落时 食物:不完分下了又 藥造 、供給サンナカ、ク(書の部下一八一三子一三九三三月)

- 9,2 - 9,2 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,3 - 17,4 - 1,

公伦德尔 市场 POW SILMMATION- apple, B-Part I 今日、1987、2 211日では、1992年まである。 和"你" S KAR SA BOSH OF THE MARY CLAMMANAN 於天捕をしき、米雪へ認行す、老部を有侵る * 是 くう 1日本人留下通が2011年、AFT 144 真師ののかな 三足もし 二次に 許 下部 手前 ううな 数日後 第四二回常三十十分 三な 言語 N=11下設法をかい(中国本)べの三日 日にAIの) 必管管の町間着快意行 新知道教室 御上 行山橋· 「、一記」、 Con (Bridge House) 三十二十二 赤三記四七七日、祭坊(「百姓を天生」」 1911(月二) 必奉天官衛從室門 Hall is the lines to the 1月の天皇 18 天下一人月二 HINN (BISH-MEN) 角竹羅谷堂が書きを深見国語という諸行 李元的問题 至愈物:周恩,也不言言是許快愛堂信,墨皇 正常に見からが へるをまする 日本通知 ことってりょう うちょう 長 病福度:站之前:淡原所必然。至于法 0.213 南下発生きを変計、不能生、欲聴道に 記律:非常豪兴 將於 聽度,他是, 苦悟を受下具数国皇奈行の気下る

「雪島町町のかん」である「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」「「「「「「」」」」」」 1-1 part 名人工を見てき、教室、海市 から (1994年のから) 1 三十日間をおたいころのとう、近にいう、大家 そう人を しんしない 後の人間に 二日の のこうちゃうろ POW Summate on - Class. 12-2七、二十三次、122、122、121、11回、 改打甘美一下發見 藤菜一當飯菜人 許孩"自分意、行尽 了屋侍スーニハ不管、 たまでは ひしく 語言で うう 不 ちゃう ちょう 最後、そ月、通ぎ液病と聞いき薬品を、 将校金員な難りカはちろろが町かしん「かろう 之-小(Blackburn) 如葉 11月水o- Brox 11 米国ーユー ニーボートー 第二部 才二部 心心心的防災炎所 F. 128- 8 赤三記学ない~回っ於況(書註)、九三子 1 6 1.1 + 1 (19) 有二部 万書部の 田福竹、「、家家町 李言記堂也上同:於如(書語本)(九三年 191 ridget 五章 ·王部 ·四子---三(Portung)柳留著收落行 レイ 老"記述をとう同ご旅水、行属金部が体室 2 か蔵ッタ (書証サ)八九二子 西一六五頁 雪話 第一九の四年、121八六百年 金書記 第一九ら人をす 131/ Kar)

mj 前三記出122~回口於記、数字合語馬家家 不良御史武、赤衛、陽原死下第一五里 年一日見え、永大学語のからをあるる本人を 冬"割熊キース 成しば居るの 三難正う 過来しろうちもし、法国かべれても国生に見る 北京福をしているは、1月日ですの、南京は大したのはない。 1200 W Harts 的第一日月 父亲行 常唐、倉庫、辰二郎震ころ配、か、富二谷物 父王便行王光應成備王無い (言証本) なる 10/01/2000 Hold 1 - 10/2 How 10/2 How 家房所 室 整ち後のある 第 同志之 (書) いうろう 鼠 ちの 二字生 今天夜行 地下 (部合堂) 藤二平 居り衛二般的 えなうか 整備 秦建物·下于水源:"顾早多医源: 高備ようえ 食物文 該 教法さいとうかう ~~ (書語で Kanles 101 Rates) D.all D. J. D. FIG の三要をしたを行うたうた 20 0 四行唐文部旬著收蒙門 「言意」で「「「四九星」語管骨後祭所

化电影 医二角腔 化 1421 日 建长达成合金 经营业 化合金 使强性 見たけたいな 医肠骨部 通常照照了了这些感感的 的情報,所以自己的问题,在我们的有些 思えるアンドモ 旅行にいるない うないな (なる 温やしたしたか レイリーへのい 三张王子 的问的金金石管 这两方三部, 李二部, 李言意还有你如今然况 能終 医藥之原言 、の 中国第三人の 快給に非常三不正三人旅館ころいろシュ 2 結惑患者かりうち、不致感情、就す 犯者人,之后不法可,一(書)部者 六三日子 双 IKHIM INTING (DEC) 三部之前的四十年二十二十年月日 这些月第一日第一日 1元四年三月冬山后,御山不闲能十年故 了如此了, 人 忌 きっこう 一巻到き、フラー 氷辺、磨く そうぎていえ、食物、1日これ、足りナイ酸 新題官議をなきころへてアラウトティる他 他到達多本版落的、ろう會對 四学る、スマテ 金ノ、 漏人が入理・客林・ 路子時,又望能之人許以此或止,原多 日時三三次客町三名成人生りえこにそうい 施場きをするますとうないしこの語できを聞うとうし 国気をしくの酸 ちょうの ひて せいしてかしえ

00W Summetion - Roya 13 - Part

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美大大地域了了是不我一定,時上,明聖 サレテ 強い チモノ オ 二語の ぶぶし うしえい さうすうりょう 衛兵院慶八百至夏後所始三十月將清月八 ゆの間にいいの思想です。 Shan 予奉祖をあ 時間、日本を入り、 - 唐、婆都町を踏記すもう言思し、金夏、 長着丁端重意識:1-11/1名(書圖及一六三言 India Bend

いたのですが、ためによって

POW Swinnetter - Apr. 13- Part

Lited

20 美国社会 四、金子日常了四、四、金子子 Summarian - app. D- Pa 200-1111(20) (Langer) なき火水道 テレビがれてい、 ·利治·和助子王 S 「大」 N=H2 に、 ふせ」 (Fort Briere de C'Isle) 医者本部 三次百姓法三方六〇元 一下人前教生(「おからう」 (Gamillagres) 14 2 1 2 10 之后是是他们的一直的门,了了一个学家的人们 NATE DELED (WAR G With green) HEINER Soll 三百百多日本町十四名、四日を二百日本二百万二人とうよう 金言ときたを、機能が入 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 五百日間十二名、時族人来で、大学ーを教を報告し、 えた十二日 (中に見 キーニー 10047 1日 100×) 今日報本日記の Sint-12、(Linerd)大街市市 天 (本の話キー)110 《赤小部 第一五三四百三) 王第五書明一百一得人張恭十二次一声怪教十三一書 15 ホイニーニー are しふ ミーナン あく ほう 読ん ニーキョック In Boul house) そこのまでで、「して、(Lemmonion)大時で含すった」 Six.el (2及本下部) 遠及 数人- 這家が町- 一法計デ行のよう。 (FERENEL (Galvillagers) 1419 MEL INK) with the man (Dong Dung) 100 + + + = = 1 の及来す路、御堂、多一路自治路了下、日本本八百名

(満ちきを選びますの)金を記を三五四、三五日、二百日) (書き読みふ」のところ 「ふことれをきく) 本1部本5部で三月ー「シャ」(DAMHA)年備院職議+2 四名,夏德忠安南人反 (名,政州人提+装む; 田及カナ第 (Francis (Gabrilliques) lide M growe] 之部"为四部、仍可三月—一八、了三部、浙三百多保国人国王医 E Angle E 行かしく(言語記シューロエタラングニーカニシターション) 水ーに (前学教唐行為、ラ言之師留管下、シズメ) 大佐菇椰子、な三百三五解除、行いうしううろう 生にいれている 山三月-「ボテンシース・」、(FIDANE SU PHI)」なう 二名、若、深國人經人、認道を言語なせるシテ度 数十分(金田银井三五四季一五四一五百八) 第一葉がある」の三月ー「ハギオンか」(HAGIONG)「於三四十四、ター ·EX+22

e. Survey

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DUW Summation Ling, B-Part I 温園、年後、福三三日を四日を建成すしる (And the AL I HO ON I HI A CAR) 大はの大日間です B川町ルーロー「これにハト」(HAGIONG)に従い あな人+へをを送す う 1.K-(and the start of some list and s) さしかえないののころに、おうべかん(生のこの)のからろうない and which is a set of the second of the second (Fabrille gues) 10 Bilder] 今日記録をになることで問題生であることの 「そ天平学をなりこう」 1:128 +0+5-5 31100- (a (b) (Ta thek)- [1-1] (L08.5) 三九三五十五名、帝國、日二子の、日二、三山州人日のこ 今部から王師国三派当を陸殺する (Alalvillagues) Ingan (Galvillagues) (1) 新田子、三三十一(1-2)(Heland) 六十三人 2 x 2 10 1 5 の書意知我行きえ (1) 12 for 1 1 for (1 m + + K2) Club A Ma BING - The stand (Lorde ant) Same 三四補か、高時を務から あのようし 目三日に 問留すと、彼、病理が行死、え (10) 福井三三百年, 三三九五八天) まこの反かうちの心た月ー「かo-」(fureau)の、生活神中ン特問 さえこすこの病院でし、 (きの社社かり、1111日、「モニル」、「同、)

いかい

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Q....

Summation - how B - Part XIN ALL STREE WALLAND REAL STREET - 氏、創業本文の後の行行の意味、「「「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、 · Intrage 1844 down (all and a strate 1 at and the s · 地下和「金」」是「小田」「西小小田」「田」「金」「金」 がなもうな話しろうたいとう。 · 10.花角111日第一日日本(1117) 四言書及問留者此成行 MG Mass Arland ErK=-- (Sureter) - Lang 「人をきたいよく」「「ちゃ」」の「ちょう」で、 学生者、 学生 「三米が二年」数字を 合うない、「ころ」 「「地名」」「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」 金を添き経り該一面いこのの 怪きの笑問い 行り就等、根本では、ころ、気を下降い 3 ナンクリンンではいできょう 入口 ちょうい キャックションション ひょう かいない ないない Ste le Art 記録を見ている。「西西西方」

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Sites resting here .

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С, С art is son ist arts ist 253 Arts ist 253

金額公式在日本語和小明外国人 一般这些人的 (四日前一日前的一日的日本) とないのないというになる 目を見たる South manager of the second of the dard the The second general second the formation · 新市市的机构。 查到的公司的计算 我们开口的现在无情 建合物经济 1100 第二十二百年 聖 かいろうちゃ あい approve the second to the marked and the state of the second get was a particular of the particular to the former of th く、オーマットを受けます。 いきまた 識 下心の風いに進い、教学院を出版 医これこうしてい、ここのこうの - House and the Alle Alle Alle and

2 m and the property and the second

DUMMULLIN - Chan. Pow/

計標 新聞 記錄

子子四十日子 马达里文

ARA 12-31

p. 223

IN A KARK 19 シーマンド 一下の一下の一下の 日本一人、他们的不能是一次不可能 進備をううちもう、行きを送行う 三十、菜子又了這個三時心道 教言 间震患+天候~~ 紧下多乐四月 塩ようしか変ポッキャント、雨は感じるい 医房屋 聖の水部の 二部シートハイアー 四月之之前,今月二日人一日 金城一百四百年 四日 近世史 (太平慶派王嚴王年一年, 心人亦問 意言: 通きま み、激 ふうに 桜町 任ちし、山道を小きりょうと、小正 ~ 福を様ちちょう 小か三章 数小しょう うぼっくり 及」菜 ートーキー キーを送う クテルーであって、「モーユー」のなります 、恐怖を低し行前、うろにとうない してんし、育中でに、減又のかうう 此に第一八月下六二十二十二十二 「マート」、周辺の語をもは、聖話のか 如二、多多、計画到一時時間運度之下。

御からしますまで、一般への読む ヨッキ 町 町 白 きょう 三型 こうよう 意下る 幾至人、強地感 感人語言之言 在2月1日日期日 新闻》 型字子子的 11 - 11 / 1 mm **公培相公子** 四三部十年度 聖行法 成者行行 1. 1. 2 经一省支票金额 医疗 四、夏夏秋天下一下記,四十一金竹; 一日日日日に見ているという語いための alter of the second of the think an この は、「思想」、「愛」を変更しい 思惑いた:「小学教史」の書かく柳蓉 phase galage the reference of the stand ③把42 蒸馏。 1 is it a strend 《 1/10 书》. 明王家已茂通行发生有了 ▲: → 田屋在太前等日本是

李王整: 李正字 (2) 2 [1] [2] [2] 2 [1] [2] 2 [1] [2] 2 [1] [2] 2 [2] [2] 2 [2] [2] 2 [2] [2] 2

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和12、快乐、大

年二十公式。12人14、14天14元 一時、後、慶務、1945年度、1945年天 一時一四、1945年、1945年、1949年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1945年、1941年

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いいの

 POW Summation - Upp. B-Past 1

「衛天町」、聖住下きる「致行すう」「「二丁 500 B (2 + 15x) *(地下日本日公司三月月月月月日)四月一日日一日日日 张家村一些一部 豪州天日二年 医米利把天空 衛天前 要来打 長年町」ふっていいえてうこのーした 三部テト 竹を - エニ酸ハマンカかしのた 景 管東 敬平 夏、昭 唐 出来 1人、历史了如新、他一人、而足、足 福金部、他一人、夏時三三かり町 マネルナラトラマート (そう話をした)という 1四,五大京)

PUW Summation - Ryp. 13-Pari

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てる

A-ARE-S

1号国际和一个国家的一部一的、外级生产。 6 Sanst Sanst 朝三王を送したが、前日、ここのの PUN Summates 1 - Leve B - Pa \$A 0 105 9 こうかい 通している こうない 二日 ひょうかい パイ MILLENDER - ATTACK I TO ME OUT 気をこうしていたのであっていたってもので 国富のないの、かいうそうななどです。 (言音ないた) ひみっているこう、「う、) 的一九四五年—五月二十二日、市之子、陸居-用落竹,留空豆川天一座里、头到,盖 連合国飛行を予算で、原題がな (#11113 70615114,1013) 如在15年前日子后 · 1月日前一日一日一日 · 1月日日 · 11日日 アジョーンなで、あ、して、ない、 合于 十部 從言,除,報行或部主席項百令帮 下了第一百百日之子 新生子 多月 金子 化三丁酮 御下してうしが正該ころで話はす てい、(金を加いる」たここので、「あこのです。 第一部門之前的一個的一個人去至何一一個一 日上降伏上国家等语的不管理部官委用 明なよをない 1. う (1) 高名 通合国家行き 早天三十 A 人名人美神三十年 英学丁二年文が男法 o_ 10 mil and non (1115 1 100 121100 1 Q 11. (1 toras)

1-4 等之的的事件的 一部的五百人人自然的 我们还有了这些人 DOW Summation-dign. B- Post きをある~いう~のでは、「「「「「「「「」」」」 一部 二日 こう 生命 三通が整ち、この このべい 留法 1月11日午 18月の名の十月1日 the state and the second of th at - Bt : 行それ感覚した有用かいいの見、次を数す ころ(こう話とのころにやしい」四三八百天 され「部門はののない」、「よ」「ろうこう」では、「いいこの」をで気しな 若天を愛知られのかないなそうを通す 審察に當題的子が知らるのかられ 御蜀天之教家 24-57-58-58 长下村 The first and th 除うしゃ デベトをなったころの あってい -5 (t) d 龍三山南、原、東一古橋三三百山時堂 夏天後、福季の聞きしきを見てい 西美文書詩的語言作言語言堂で サンオンがかくないないもしょうです。

これを見てきているとうという へき、家やこうにはいい。 金金を 支援、 やっくょうろう とこうちょう 日本 ことして、「「「「「」」」 してきし、「シーシーン」という「ない」とない <u>نې</u> بو day I pord-9

Ņ. The Bart of the beed

生前を必約のうや 四石の五年九月 またうかが あってな うんな ないう ODW Swammation Capi B-Part 雪前かりかり 福意語・夏天意見を大國族 HILES 金三百不常か、鮮栗湯メキリかる美話のう 家天後司会部 是しょうか しあるう ろう ちょうかいかしん 「あいない」、「「ない」、「いいいの」、「ないのない」、「こうない」の (BINARIEL) " singe of support · SulKersto to (Kur) そ前、う言語のいか、128日年に、文化など、ヨーニル、現代教の一大学人をうち 三部の高的には人 学家收容的已是自然水公大日名 にとろう 作びろ 雨ン K-ATE E ~を上意にに、読をうしてるこく、十二回をなけば 山を起り、即日ー二川、保部可心山夜三(書玉ま)で (too + in the mon 10 1 man - 2002) 一百三年十月二九日上の三六五五十年代 、百名人意を見たるでのだいののよう死をかべ * 万部、前道政、永司 ~~ ここのが十五名公司 ころうたろう妻のろうないかいろう 医をかし、ほかえ 0 M ち んしんしん いいいち しんしん ち 6.0 家居所、陸国十年的「取団マンラ居の前」 ~学を展成落所 ~ シテノ 報がかー~ ろっ シン、「あのちなし、「ロー」な、「、

spring of the price of the set of the set of the Summeter - App. B - Pari YIK! 20- 家庭神子部的 西部子联系 m1680支出 (HAD HER WERE AND A MERICAN) 王帝王帝的 四天 医子宫 医子宫 医子宫 化学学 至此時,今年前,前人,有人,有一百万万,万万万,万万万,一次小百次。 医产性不足或不足,除了下来的人物的 193 POW 化金融金融合金 一個人在一個人 三部上部人物の田田の高市市町町町町町町町町町町町町 AME STAR (Strate Fill Ward) 三部三部にはあの山鹿にころに落かる四部で小水水(書読を 一部部第二部の一部です (110)夏 如何之间的 Brill (1) 大学年代 是一日楼 (大学)花园 あるののことでです一日、元四五年六日、同、約六一元とすてる 金夏が高かして、高重し、注意して、うしょう 一次記事業部金に関していたのであって ((1) ~ 12 1110 12 1111 12 人子市 海子市 (may Spin 1) card (m) 65 S. 2

空气影 电流行行 1. 三部合称

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POW Summetion - Caro.

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5 <u>_</u> 1961年前的日本·美国的收益教室、1961年1965年1 「四田等きます」、「「同学部村をあった」の「「四日」を通った。 二人をうほんでもからして、 の向してきたる 一、 横京、 國際、 兵、 国、 台、 陸、 陸、 and the property of the second second · 这些时间,我们有些问题。 的复数小学校会,

> 一時間 ひょうたいちょうしょう どもかいたちゃう 1 二人生 三人二、日本 (1) 二人一) こう報いたちででなった (二) こうしょう 是下学家就到了这个部门,因为这一种 The same show a way a server of the 「 愛好な"(影合なう)ない、すびななことなる 四下整合意气管盘, 百日下日间一里, 五十五 (1)行い、自立下の語(中)活」を招き 文石を日本の あいろう ス シア作品 今天、日本部、第一元の市営業が大制。 金额的过去分词 化合金合金合金合金合金合金 一、下午前一次的过去时,这一个是一个人的人。 一篇专行的法法公司 工具 医水子浆液 この四面、小下を一路、後下の「気をないかっち」~ 二二人 二十二日 一部一十日 一部一十十

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S. S. S. Conf Aprile & Call and a state of the second 网络拉马卡斯马马马卡 长风马上的一带 法公司 计图式分子 医静脉炎 一周一百日日 医子宫 医子宫 医子宫子宫

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如果性情的。 化化学学 经收益公司 被一体放在 经国际 回じたにないないない、そうないので、 きを持ったるというからは、言語言語 The second shift and a back a way 这些可是是这个了。这些你是一些的。" 图1-1-1代目的一下的中部地理地 いた 一次の一般のか 一部の一部の一部の · 高小器和加加加 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) the way of the a support to some (and

東京 小道してい 金見 二方子 思考に働いることのでなって、 しろ公町に産ることで赤に空言人旅

50 (-1 <u>G</u>___ 1 . O - A. M.

Summation -ann. B. P. 世界である人類が行行になっている人のか - そんでえ谷を致き取りとふうで 学を考虑、「ころ」、次語、1910のこ 、日本 小政第六アアット (みを記 343-1202) NO 10 1 1 Brook) 例收令行1-25日前行、香屋、 2811374 2721-34 文表をううでき、言語の12 わち一日 ONNE PUN 16-15-3 います的意言の ろうろう しく皮養所 1. C B 1. C - S - S - S 一個ないになるなのないまでしょうかないの 新南、会事を言変別こそれをやししてき しょう (二をうちろ) なええうかい いっちうかう 許を明言うあころうが数国うろ (AND 14 213-1-121/0 243/ 61/01/1010) の マミ学をなる 川政師 昭打く屋を 家子を言語し こう、前物、ころ このう 信告書 信を用いたすりをうた 非常し、気気、うるので、不可能、 È, 第二十合うう法部に認い関を見るうう な考慮、危険、堅心、恐由す以前、同 134 をこう読れて気わいかかから、人種 れぞくう 成を教人 死亡者うな きろ (書の) はる ここへろう 「「ここ」をすう)

ミマラ 停慶災冬汁 状況 二般 三三 色 云礼明 福州 明 第四部の第五部一般的テアアる上三人類花、時友、死人 小等之部的一部米や高泉、震い、高いしょう、「「竹湯 学界人子的 取るころの香茶」の丁三時間創する 将、寝庭時三金のテア人のデアット 警察院 隔(非常-三元を実上しかう)制 既十二年 ス制限すり 赤十年 成金るい としないるが、大国のころが、人二語をして、 思って 今日ほうへた、落日してないない レケアカット 対話で 武打くきる 通しままます えうく 気をく 無 死こかのからえ あのますへきをもこれすれ う日名 実気影響(計学を) えいく」該料液がそうを給か一割減すい 医白 ふちちょんしょう うううしょう (言語)話 And of Bulning man) この二部語のに前、学 なる キャンタン 大学 「うう」「「「「「「「「」」」

Summation - app, B-Parti

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等品部的 家家所已到着了我是我的人人了了一般的事情的事情,你是是是你可能不可能是我的了不不可能要没有一百一处,就是我们了了你要我们可能不够了你是我们有这些我们不可能是这个不不会不可能的了。 人名布德德沃 医克尔氏试验 计不可不是不可不是不可能。 人名人名德德德德 医牙子 化德德派尔 医牙子子 化化合金化学 不可不能不能不能不能。

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OW Summition- (244). B-Part

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いたくなって

京春町 到着しる 記事へためし、 三方服うに行いて、高学派、前部して うう四日こかとう あってい ちょうてん ふうてい 行き又範親を心腹で、凝肥へ日本島を こうえをおうすううれ ボナンを限いくな限 えい私 次かう言語 水をかける時間サンティス と本人等働きへ近り 戦能の大路下を こうちょう 一手 ちょう しょう 一日 て 二時回 海新甘富 金麗言言不過当天了絕 、不管天心言言が必要 天調及ごうう言語 感し見得局言語と聞う、も何を 江城口淡磷侯易皇亦病之本意意 ミティス これ四五ちこう 三部気で 毎週 を見えてきる 天然に病気が天住もます 水制する 医薬 ないのう 自要書きる 《當許診慶人医聖了了 查知之 墨次

人矢倉三国燈部于22月或打如ろう ている (金田 記 こうしんのため、ふうで一九日 てもう 191141-1/Hum) 九日期一天的之间 医口口口的 计算用文字图 计通信 医外外的 家をして、大学生にあることなるのでの Ser and and メテレ あきまんで 御話へ 許サンクラック 液等 公司 一部 一部 いるの 予前王所 うう 子伝 化時込を副 、学教学院時間できんとうう事事である 行きていむけすり、意くらうちろうしてけ、 えてて、通いっててきん 信息の 大部 が示 南三屋長手当、拒否する、(書意 free to a land of the state of the 侵害等意へ訪问を照打すい務何をとう 「や、米爾・福行き、同中三路間できょう う私訪う死ご 余べ米裕 长態 ア運しまう

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Summation ligh, B. Part.

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、图示(周期)和公司的公司。 きます にない ない 二十二十二十二十二十二 会議者できるのではない。 天至言,待民院育鹅室学学属与不太 日朝二天でしたキレクト (おうないなのえる) あこう o haux () 田敦曾侵庸改家門侵居只爆戰了多

シュアナチャット ひかーちか この こう しょうなみ ちっかの シット ふる

発気を求して、そう命令ですった 思いで

しるが彼いと感をきるうたかしないと見てい ころ(書目記なる」れる四も一回こた。) 「ホーー」大添所、大阪、四月のう 第一部 ટ ユロニカレーテ まるこそ 同か 気をころうべく それ、金を見れていてろうなろうであっかでう 官房,取夜、米留了空露茶了心震每三年 そうアッテティット (きの配ちの) ルシュア 「当二八一日」 三原2件(致菜倒水子收落於三南三丁之 張う歌(トカックコーニの言言) 馬人、ほどまう強制さうー住着男、また 洋的標準言り良好要板ワラー発路 武打いナカッう(書目証かるミーミンタンことかこで ニモルニモ(夏)--東京地を支後が一原 リーホナタナ 報告書 一九四五年八月--借意く寝雨こ得い限りる好かデアル(書 記第三三八号三七九三八月) C INVY い主要すし残差行為文章件 の八月十九名、前留着か日本軍三元、 こ成治的活動、康六日本軍、降服後 一個間以上経さテカラ「スラバカ」こがテア 前こからう(まる証があってみ、ひち、) てみれる

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Swamatic - Ca

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江市ナルシュ

いいしてい ししゃ かん かん しっし しょう こ、い、書を長い、はなき、うろ、 领, 將, 於, 全部, 害長, 許言整, 引言, 信慶の、金島、王正別てこうし、佐江二院 ン、名うわったいこうににいいうこ い ならえ いいちょうない ふう話 第一日 うちののましい 語。能比較高、等門都爾、待、夏 憲、天二郎 しょうちょう 医う日本 定か 5. 快运所历房房等 遵心要 15 日本医---- 大量テス経るが成長を手ま、モニテレンシ 日今降伏後暨唐唐后是二五十字校警 夏夏か日本、第十三三十支後かっろ、ミデアアンと えかデアッシュ ホテータをとる、高いのをあっ、 へ可能ようし、照うううこれらえ之本で うう、今に接てたえるうほうほう 迎しこう まるしょうで、「なんを、ほどう 三陸海員等了了人、管生院該一次陸に成 在不生于了了,还您許一個死亡,三千非常. はなんとしょここともしし、快にないい、このそうにに いたいにすべいにす

23.1949年

POW Sum mation - app. B- Past 1

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部行行 第八部一四 シット・ショー

POW Summation Cyap. B- But

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收受所问题: 三等美夏美心雪雪属之

医菜不足了自己的不已自己的多子

·张士者のようう 生成本のの、日、留予かえいう

イテ日本国-(陸)からで、ないう医い

E 「ハインシービ(Thinapit) - 雪人記の中央人

長川 江市、花沢を居るとして、大学の市の

理義派派に、置意にとたりはます

書でに出来し、読までしんう、アリデリト

we (And the the I was and the way)

あっていていていていてい 1-1-12 - 12 - 1-一般服祭的成人大大的四人一生 第一 やーと、一部一部一、三 「きょうい」というないになるの。 三十四十四十回 三日でご、雪子日 中心に思教を、非常して、こことに、ないたいの 今、后都百、首等田山 二、や十七 「ふちん」をしている」のとうとのことの いろのを、一時日、二、二、二、一、一、一、一、一、 11:0 2011 「きし」を、「ない」、「の」、「ない」、「 0 Te := X 「そろき」を「「「「「「「」」 このコン語 いいときる、電子 いち たち (T) iden g)我看,每人,以 メンへんしていいの アロン、計

POW Summalien - app. 13 - Pari

145%

PUN Summation - Leph, B-Part 時人達しる法語・モニ副が来る」を 「「う教」に人達へ後、年は天臣完美 該三番街下、路町下水+malx moran -*うう 武川部 (四本) したし人気 天三天朝的三郎前から「「 ドニーシス」 (Read-Collins) Intran Yrasi) ジートーシーンの (1)学也該還行等反事行 如日にあったいふそにふ」え」える内はーリエアレイヤレレキア」(Takaya Bithal)こなうないろうでものため 人はきろく彼、江ヨー経過などへてうろう 新していう我打サントンデニーの後、こ死をころ (言語があったとうちっ」はこうへてき) 3 1200 m - - in man - 120 And in the 新生的 和 三部 日本 日本人三人、印度人得當可能等了個 E 人所有物うる本人が取いうると一配くう ででするいろうろこのないろうで、町ころう (言言語なる) ハイママ しゅ(三人・ち) の行意見町ちる着家会的 p. sua. 「いべかう 前三記近こうそし類似こうなス、(主目 アモーション・チャーリングを 第四部的反等 题第八六五年 10111111)

& The sector

·主要事心然是一個不可不可

第二部になの思い。いこれのステービーに、アニスへ、キーシャルシン S Eth ANG B

POW Summation - ago, B - Park

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(Kittal Singh)(影 影話のチャルト酸 イニナガンのしましても、「大三人をす」で、金目二下に 京語うる、三月後後、働きサレ三週前 後こう海教をひろしたの町が国 学会吸言了了。 领人们等医康平 された (に、のうち) とうしょう とうろう (ないの) かかい 1、600小月日6月日四月

新日本語 The Biller E 1 R Bin ab- 1 an Proj (Yaiva) 1 能作 からいき人情疾侵着の百万人後 こう開発すし見発言すって (書記第 一人四五年一回の九五年三)

「第一部 第四部的 一九四五年三月 (Kaparapoka)=於三一還水州人得是為、師圖 (ε) 百令部 添議長、命令、結果死刑 の法意見が留着状态が

「小小茶子ーション」「四丁かん」 j. い王要で御言行為及う作 予節さま的の一九四五年一月、数学学生なる ロニカーなまっろう ころの 「トモンINSD-1-」 (Duttan Rood)到報川 以彼 され数単、弱、むりひろをたう火筒を笑しと くすってころの、飲業し、前かでたたで、うら又下てカッカ、まちな 之間を言かいの一足気をすべきの、思合豆を見作って、 ういでしょう(Outram Road)出後のりやしうう(う) シ前では前方三心元之子をオーカリーガッモル、三てろ、思うの一根に 11日1日かーサー間-1日間、1+1-1-1、10-1-1-1(Untran 1 Road は数のかどうそうを死れるのでたかで、 医雪花 オントーカンタ、(きる)ないの一日のうしてん」、モース) 司部軍政部國相式修定 予意できる「オイント」(ころこか、) 医療。今日内へ同業後生」 「「こうないですのないで、そうそート」、 游戏的爱家新闻,即见又正驾客翻道,只日

Summalion - days B- Pari I

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Э.

をたうなうの気をないひこうかままのももなって こうな物はをなるるみ能をうろうの一日の総会 憲人が天王之玉高天二王王人民主来少年。 一九三五十七日、夏四十月間、見を受してき

(1) R2 42 - 11 (O LATA " TO SEE (14/2 (C) 43 1, OPS") ES.WAREE も一日、木乃本意をでになる」を、 あいは長い 人間のこんが 松田をある かっち ひちょう うち しろう かん しょう かん しょう 歌うが行きのそう おころ てをある こ人怒りようろ、同等を完美を取りなすないなっ にもまうないろう あいうなしょう いちょうかう 朱國"日-言",我还具要有一部的金属还是 うかで言言がなべたろの飲富うなないかろが来る all and and (-- - - (Willow) 11- 21 which the Man 14 (11 10 1172) (12 200) MARTH ARENT BEENNIN (Kours &) Herline Bak

一志が年一日日南部ないの語論がしてなってて 第一二下市大阪とうも以后行為回 田武三正進行 も結成、アリテリー、及こので、感激、意 地面上小屋 (家上)の (あっかない) オールン こう変対する意義にあるうをかっていたした 为之人是五百百人的,不可能 给田 人 人名英格兰斯 「あってない、死亡なるない、このないない」 ない、ない、ない、 (はうてく 医 をうえ 奉不らに長ち ろん うろう

MM Summation-appiles Bart

245

A:

POW Summation - Jup. B- Par こうちょうので、ここにあるこの、これを見る 然かうなすてない かたちょう (からえないろう) (1)元二八月) 2 Mathing (Buckit Par, ang.) 1/ 17 子聽之意的一下,是有意識兵的日本要 我成了 国家書意者四次派之意之意意義難なる前、好き 該等了 第四十五月四日 新城民族等于日本派遣王家 部分二部でするこれが五年、ここに、小街を長 こうあるをからすなですが、うちっろや 毎、衛兵"務部"取扱いろい 作業言文 日前なるにないますインストなし、スニオンスを 新兴若年 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 三方、二百名から見たが、五一、セント、ま NO ini-22 (the that had have i that in and i have i have i have 释意制题稿-全以后前夏之--你 ~~~~ 部能食種、愛医輸送 因難自該人民意意美意了了是怪 く日本日本で、「日」をこうないなかい、「ないろこの」の < not - 11/01/11/ 02: 440 201 42. 11 11 1100 1101 41 ofre c - 大言文、うないないこのうろう (二人) ENA, (Schonen) The Dis いきますと発見をうし ふいう、余 至前人本于高 戰爭發行 際大澤島 言語之上尼不要 サンシ日本国本に一部になって後に、一部生活

低事人對意思 医前子 医门口病的小子 (FIP : A PARTIE AND A CONTRACT - A CONTRACT É " divier (Se matri)

315日月第一次日、14 金、人生生日不常一次四二

いたートークロー「「「「「「「「「」」」」」「「」」」」」(Sur on)

ある) こうかいの あのなま、たのこことが見

成ション的、日本の十、肥富、金男のころの人でなない

するこう、気管を強約をふなくすう

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almiting) = (12-, (pinger) (11/1/0/1521)

31日子での一台-派へ下局限や教室を展れ

南三年前に、二部三日の一部一年二十四十二

North NELONIN, (Relandary) WEDOHW

三人間、今日間間からの(「ーンケー」(2)のの)

語ってもので、「「「「「「「」」」」

3月時 ちながら うううちょう

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Summation - app. B-Part

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そ前、きにあいえの、入目、ふろ・読むにいいろうな 「「おお」のなが、 plant Aller of the transfer to date (Rebra hang)- 准一任前代 FSB 经进行(>) FIT

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() 经委托公司的管理

Skimmetum -0

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ALEDANGE THE GUARDES (Bunkles & Louis) KR (DEE) IEA

うまかう雨水りこう非常でしこまれの、ここがかう POW Summation - App. B - Part アッカーデ あかなしないないであるので、 該備(收容前一小金」的三次於一一一月,至公前 (用かうがなん)べかり、すうかの、気をいいな」 - 「 ないる、「キーー」をあっている。このこのですろうろう え近ら死とろう、ます、病気へ、マラリーー、物気 デアリンの 人気の (アクーモー たちょう こう ちょうう ッち日本降服後僕等うき」して、強人湯を一打 -治奉部-营着一個部一個部一個 のふう、麻酔、部でする、低等、常調整す弊 Ster " + x = + > + (+ = + - + - =) (Bullarinkel) (NABYBAR) 王氏を三部のののいろのことのないないないないない、「ないのころの DEAMITE A gungle (amp lessup) AR 15 10- me 医周的学生的的一些人的人子、小学校人名英文 日ラントーンないちょうですであ、白いうーモー る死とうか。死国のたちないできょうしょうろい ンチ 本人、本部間中夏を有ちょうかり旦隆明、 歴を残ちを気料、死い降うしょうがーン Q. (Ringer) | 11/14/1- 2/1001) Alter Alter A g(? Par M- how) 組織 (Penatana Sunntan 「周のなる在間の Gand)北西、スマトラいう 監察する新大学 来民家部、他、三年一日三五日五十一次、登古四時

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住養要該就要 附属書 9

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新今國軍住唐、此率,京該機械率等,這無心總 醉合國軍住唐教,監察未死亡之前,最當下是

一些学	ABIN OF FAR	「書きるここです	201 19-20
一些原则	HHIN KAL	「雪話か」である	(ma) = ==================================
三大英帝国	113mil Aleo H	(如:"" 1010分	話読品の主要
月1月-23-11-1-	`	(אוי ההידריו ס ון וואיז	ANT THE TON ON
まっりりの余葉園		(和印影和日の川川山へ	-
天 邻南人(欧洲人)		(金):出行1444444	

(話)の他報合國軍官局 東 その証券が取べてうまくすよ

通りず下れ、軍令國軍官房三角名高強,正教(※-要書),百と,并令國軍官房三角名高強,正教(※-回大要,重國ラアイカ合要國局係撤急型,可,伊太利

アメリキが発電 モニースノカミニューの