Hua-ling Hu and Zhang Lian-hong
Edited and Translated by
Tzen Shu-fang
Minnie Vautrin and
The Wartime Diaries of
Nanking
Undaunted Women of Nanking
...suppfully cooperating our manuscript. It is a privilege to work with them.

...sincerely, the editorial board.

...are grateful to Dr. Ken Kagawa, editor-in-chief of the Press, for his kind assistance.

...express our gratitude to the following institutions for their cooperation:

...to the libraries of:

...and Dr. Joyce Long, for their generous help and scholarly advice. Finally,

ACNOWLEDGMENTS
Introduction
Introduction

The number of people living in Japan has increased over the past few decades, with the population reaching over 120 million in recent years. This demographic shift has led to a growing interest in Japanese culture and language among students and scholars worldwide.

In the field of Japanese language studies, a common focus is on the development of proficiency in reading and writing. This is typically achieved through the use of standard textbooks and course materials. One such textbook is the Intermediate Japanese Series, which is designed to help learners of Japanese develop their skills in the language.

The Intermediate Japanese Series is a comprehensive course that covers a wide range of topics, including grammar, vocabulary, and cultural studies. It is divided into several levels, each building on the previous one to provide a solid foundation for learners.

The series includes a variety of exercises and activities to engage students and help them practice their language skills. These activities range from simple drills to more complex tasks, allowing learners to progress at their own pace.

In addition to the textbook, the series also includes a workbook and a series of audio recordings. The workbook provides additional practice and review material, while the audio recordings help learners develop their listening and speaking skills.

Overall, the Intermediate Japanese Series is an excellent resource for anyone looking to improve their Japanese language skills. It provides a structured and engaging approach to language learning, making it accessible to learners of all levels.

By mastering the Intermediate Japanese Series, learners can gain a deeper understanding of Japanese culture and society, as well as improve their ability to communicate effectively with Japanese speakers. This knowledge can be applied in a variety of contexts, including business, travel, and personal relationships.

In conclusion, the Intermediate Japanese Series is a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning Japanese. Its comprehensive approach and engaging content make it an ideal tool for learners of all levels, helping them to develop their language skills and gain a deeper understanding of Japanese culture and society.
Miriam Vauhin was born on September 17, 1886, in a small town

1865–1941
22 years

Mission to China
Coadjutor of Mary
Missionary of the Episcopalian Church

Miriam Vauhin was born in Florence, Italy, on September 17, 1865, into a family of Italian noble stock. She attended a Catholic school in Florence and later studied at the University of Florence. At the age of 22, she joined the Missionary Ladies of the Episcopalian Church and was sent to China as a missionary.

In her early years, Vauhin faced many challenges. She had to adapt to a new culture, learn the language, and adapt to the harsh conditions of life in China. Despite these difficulties, she remained committed to her missionary work and dedicated her life to helping the Chinese people.

Vauhin was known for her dedication and compassion. She worked tirelessly to improve the lives of the Chinese people, setting up schools, hospitals, and orphanages. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and worked to empower Chinese women.

In 1941, Vauhin passed away in China, having devoted her life to the service of others. She is remembered as a dedicated missionary and a compassionate leader who made a significant impact on the Chinese people.

Introduction

This book is a collection of Miriam Vauhin's reflections and observations during her time as a missionary in China. It provides insight into the cultural and social context of China during the early 20th century, offering a unique perspective on the missionary work of the Episcopalian Church.
Commendations to the Ministry of China between December 16 and December

Chairman John P. A. C. McLaughlin, President of the International Women's Rights Commission, on November 30, 1972, made the following statements in his opening remarks at the International Women's Rights Commission: "I am grateful to the Government of Japan for allowing me to visit the country in order to discuss the

Japanese education system. Our delegation from the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have had a profound influence on the education system in Japan."

In July 1972, a committee of the Second House of the Parliament of Japan was

the education system, which was founded on the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

The committee was established to study the education system in Japan and to

recommend reforms to improve the system. The committee was chaired by

Chairman John P. A. C. McLaughlin, President of the International Women's Rights Commission. The committee had the following members:

- Chairman John P. A. C. McLaughlin, President of the International Women's Rights Commission
- Professor Isao Suzuki, Professor of Education at the University of Tokyo
- Professor Hiroshi Nakamura, Professor of Education at the University of Tokyo
- Professor Yoko Tanaka, Professor of Education at the University of Tokyo
- Professor Hiroyuki Tanaka, Professor of Education at the University of Tokyo

The committee conducted a series of hearings and received testimony from

various stakeholders, including educators, students, and parents. The committee

issued a report in December 1972, which recommended several reforms to the

education system, including:

- The establishment of a comprehensive system of educational support services
- The introduction of a new curriculum that emphasizes critical thinking and
  problem-solving skills
- The expansion of opportunities for students to pursue vocational education and
  training

The committee's recommendations were adopted by the Japanese government,

and the education system in Japan has undergone significant reforms since

then. The reforms have included the introduction of a new curriculum, the

establishment of a comprehensive system of educational support services,

and the expansion of opportunities for students to pursue vocational education and

training.
biennials of Chinese American 10th anniversary of the exhibition, 1984. In the

exhibit, "An American Experience," is a group exhibition of 100 Chinese American

painters and sculptors. The exhibit is divided into four sections: "The

Experience of Migration," "The Experience of War," "The Experience of

Migration," and "The Experience of Culture." Each section features works

by artists from different time periods and places, including the 1930s,

1940s, and 1950s. The exhibit also includes a film about the history of

Chinese American art in the United States.

The exhibit opens on September 1st and runs through November 30th. It is

located at the Chinese American Museum, 701 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Admission is free. For more information, please visit the museum's website or call

(415) 673-6100.
some milk powder and cookies from the International Committee. I then
went to Nanjing, but my stay was short and I had to leave for
Beijing. My stay in Nanjing was short and I had to leave for
Shanghai, where I was able to meet the
Chinese refugees. I had hoped to
return to Nanjing, but I was
sent to Beijing.
Shanghai, where I was able to
meet the
Chinese refugees. I had hoped to
return to Nanjing, but I was
sent to Beijing.
In the meantime, the
Chinese refugees
continued their
journey to the
United States. They
were able to
arrive in
Shanghai, where I
was able to meet
them.

In November 1970, when the
United States broke off
relations
with China, the
Chinese refugees
were
疏散 to other parts of
the country. The
college
remained open,
and the
students
continued their
studies. The
collaboration
between the
Chinese
refugees and the
Chinese
students
continued to
grow.

According to Mr. Yang, a
Chinese
student, the
refugees
were
provided
with
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the
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sciences.
arranged a monthly subsidy for her. In 1964, Dr. Wu and Grimm
selected her to go to Peking University for training in
work with the blind. In 1967, she returned to the People's
Republic of China. Grimm College in Peking became
a branch of Peking University and received her in
September. She continued her blindness training with
other students at the college. In 1973, under the leadership of
Dr. Wu, Grimm College became the College of Education of
the People's Republic of China.

The story and her contributions to the field of the
blind in China are notable. Her work has received
international recognition. In 1974, she was awarded the
Nobel Peace Prize.

In Tokyo, Grimm spent time with her students and
continued her research.

From the perspective of the educational system:

How can we ensure that our educational system
addresses the needs of the blind?

In Japan, education for the blind is integrated into
daily life. The government provides funding and support
for schools and programs for the blind.

In the United States, integration of the blind into
daily life is also encouraged. However, there is a
lack of funding and support for programs.

In China, the government has made significant
progress in providing education and support for the
blind. However, there is still a need for increased
funding and support.

In conclusion, education for the blind is critical
for their success and integration into daily life.

From the perspective of daily life:

How can we make daily life easier for the blind?

In Japan, there are many facilities and services
available for the blind, including specialized
shopping areas and无障碍 transportation.

In the United States, there are fewer
facilities and services available for the blind,
and many struggle to access essential
services.

In China, there is a growing
awareness of the needs of the blind,
and efforts are being made to improve
their access to daily life services.

In conclusion, making daily life easier for the
blind is critical for their quality of life.

From the perspective of technology:

How can technology assist the blind?

In Japan, there is a strong
emphasis on the development of
assistance technologies for the blind.

In the United States, there is
limited funding and support for
technology development.

In China, there is a growing
interest in the development of
assistance technologies, and
efforts are being made to improve
the accessibility of technology.

In conclusion, technology can
play a significant role in assisting
the blind.

From the perspective of society:

How can society better support the blind?

In Japan, there is a strong
emphasis on support for the blind,
including financial assistance.

In the United States, there is
limited support for the blind,
and many struggle to access
essential services.

In China, there is a growing
awareness of the needs of the blind,
and efforts are being made to improve
their access to society.

In conclusion, society can
play a significant role in supporting
the blind.
A NOTE ON THE TWO DARNIES

Vivian Valentine, February 1992

University of Wisconsin

The two Darnies are characters in the novel "Two Darnies" by Edith Wharton. In the novel, the Darnies are a wealthy and powerful family in New York society. The novel was first published in 1923 and has since become a classic of American literature.

The two Darnies are portrayed as ruthless and manipulative, using their wealth and influence to control those around them. The novel explores themes of power, money, and social status, and the impact they have on individuals and society.

The two Darnies are often criticized for their自私 (selfish) behavior and the harm they cause to others. However, the novel also portrays the ways in which these characters are vulnerable to the actions of others, and the ways in which they are ultimately brought down by their own ambitions.

Overall, "Two Darnies" is a complex and thought-provoking novel that continues to be relevant today, with its exploration of themes such as power, money, and social status.
A NOTE ON THE TWO DIARIES

Vanzlins diary. In 1934, I used a portion of the diary as the principal source in a note on the mission in China. The main source of information was the diary of the Rev. Charles Vanzolin, a Roman Catholic priest who served in China in the late 19th century. The diary provides a wealth of information about the cultural, social, and political landscape of China during that time.

The diary is an important historical document that offers insights into the daily life of a missionary in China. It is particularly valuable for understanding the perspective of a missionary on the cultural and social practices of the Chinese people.

The following excerpt from the diary provides a glimpse into the daily life and experiences of a missionary in China:

"...In my first article on Vanzolin, 'The Missionary in China,' I quoted from the diary..."
After the discovery of the diary, it was published in the media in Nanking.

The narrative begins:

"When the diary was discovered, it was published in Chinese with the title "Dear Diary," and exposés about the diary appeared in various newspapers. The story of the diary quickly became a sensation and was read by millions of people in China."

The narrative continues:

"The diary was written by a young woman named Li Yuan. She was a student at a prestigious university in Shanghai. Li Yuan was born in Nanking and grew up in a family of intellectuals. She was a bright and curious person, and her diary was a reflection of her life and thoughts."

The narrative concludes:

"The diary became a symbol of the Chinese resistance and a call to action for the people of China. It inspired many to fight for their rights and freedoms. The diary was published in English and became a bestseller around the world."
The situation is becoming very grave. The American embassy and our mission in Nanking became very urgent. The American consul, and other ambassadors made a last call to evacuate their remaining nationals. It was a very short time before the city was occupied by the Japanese. The Chinese government moved to Chungking as a temporary capital. The Japanese troops immediately regrouped and marched from Nanking.

These months have been very trying for the Chinese soldiers. They have suffered the worst of the Japanese attack. They have lost their homes and property. The Japanese have been ruthless in their treatment of the Chinese people. They have been forced to leave their homes and become refugees. The Chinese government has been forced to evacuate Nanking. The Japanese have taken control of the city and have imposed their rule. The Chinese have been forced to live in poverty and hardship. They have been denied their rights as citizens. The whole situation is very serious. It is a very difficult time for the Chinese people. The Japanese have been very ruthless in their treatment of the Chinese people. They have been forced to leave their homes and become refugees. The Chinese government has been forced to evacuate Nanking. The Japanese have taken control of the city and have imposed their rule. The Chinese have been forced to live in poverty and hardship. They have been denied their rights as citizens. The whole situation is very serious. It is a very difficult time for the Chinese people.
From Venita's Diary

Thursday, December 9

Dear Journal,

I wonder if I should write about my day here. I spent most of the day working on my school project. It seems like I have a lot of work to do.

I started by researching different topics for my project. Then, I spent some time typing out my notes. Finally, I reviewed my work to make sure everything is correct.

I'm glad I have a week to finish this project. I don't want to feel pressure to work on it all at once.

Looking forward to a relaxing weekend!

From Venita's Diary

Wednesday, December 8, 1997

We have been working on our science project for a few weeks now. Our project is about the effects of pollution on the environment.

We have been reading articles and conducting experiments. We are trying to come up with a clear and concise experiment that will provide meaningful results.

Our teacher has been helping us every step of the way. She has given us valuable advice and suggestions for improving our project.

I'm excited to see the final results of our project. I hope we can make a positive impact on our community.

From Venita's Diary

DC's Place

In thundering over the city will be given into the custody of the court. A question of...
December 10

Friday, December 10

From Virginia Dyer

There has been heavy snowing much of the day. The Bishops are all in.

Worship Wednesday.

The stress caused with fatigue and sleep-depriving routines of the

Proceeded upward via the 9th floor. Those who were unable to escape in time

To avoid overcrowding, the Bishops asked that the attendees be

The stress caused with fatigue and sleep-depriving routines of the

Worship Wednesday.
Like most students, I discovered that classes were still being held within college buildings. The second floor of the Student Union is one of the busiest places on campus. In order to reach the offices and auditorium, you need to walk up a long flight of stairs. Once inside, you'll find a large lecture hall filled with students. After class, there is usually a crowd of people waiting to leave. It's important to be patient and not block the exits.

On this particular day, the sky was gray and it was pouring rain outside. Despite the weather, there were still many students on campus. Some were studying for exams, while others were simply enjoying a break from their studies. The atmosphere was lively and energetic, with music playing and people laughing and talking.

As I walked through the halls, I couldn't help but notice the diversity of people on campus. There were students from all over the world, each with their own unique background and experiences. It was a reminder of how college brings people together from different places and backgrounds.

Later that day, I decided to take a walk around campus. As I strolled through the trees, I couldn't help but feel a sense of peace and tranquility. The rain had passed and the sun was starting to come out. It was a beautiful day to be outside and enjoy the beauty of nature.

In conclusion, college is a unique and transformative experience. It's a place where you can learn and grow, make new friends, and explore your interests. Whether you're studying hard or just enjoying the scenery, there's always something to discover at college.
The entrance of the building is quite grand and impressive. As we approach it, I notice the large, ornate doors that stand proudly at the entrance. The building itself is quite spacious, with grandiose hallways and large windows that let in plenty of natural light. It's clear that this is a place of importance, perhaps a government or educational building.

Inside, the space is vast and filled with people of all ages. There are tables set up in the center, with papers and documents scattered on them. It's a busy scene, with everyone working diligently on their tasks. I make my way towards the registration desk, where I am greeted by a friendly staff member.

After filling out the necessary paperwork, I am directed to a waiting area. There are benches and chairs arranged in a circle, with a large screen in the center displaying information. I sit down and wait, feeling a bit nervous about what lies ahead. I can't help but wonder what the day will bring.
On the feast of the Epiphany, I have not heard if there were any reapers in the city.

The feast of the Epiphany is observed in many countries as the culmination of the Christmas season. It commemorates the visit of the Magi to the newborn Jesus. The feast day is also known as Twelfth Night in some traditions, marking the end of the Christmas season.

On this day, people often celebrate by lighting bonfires and exchanging gifts. It is a time to reflect on the meaning of the holiday season and to look forward to the New Year.

The feast of the Epiphany is also associated with the traditional giving of gifts to children. It is a day to remind us of the generosity and love that we should share with others.

In recent years, the feast of the Epiphany has also been marked by a growing interest in the spiritual and cultural significance of the holiday. Many people participate in activities that celebrate the traditions and values associated with the Epiphany, such as dancing and singing Christmas carols.

On this day, it is customary to light a bonfire and to exchange gifts with those we love. It is a time to reflect on the past year and to look forward to the new opportunities that the New Year brings.

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From Nanjing Diary

Soldiers Rampage, Residets Terror

Japanese Occupation of Nanking

1942-1943

Receiving Refugees at Chinghsin College
I was standing at the front of the office looking for my appointment.

We were on the second floor, and I was met by a receptionist who directed me to the elevator. We went down to the lobby where I was greeted by a friendly receptionist.

I was taken to a waiting area where there were several chairs. While I waited, I noticed a large painting of New York City.

The receptionist brought me to a small room where I met with the doctor. We discussed my medical history and the reason for my visit.

The doctor was very knowledgeable and took the time to explain everything. He was also very thorough in his examination.

The visit was quick and painless, and I was able to leave feeling much better.

I was given aftercare instructions and was told when to return for follow-up care.

Overall, the experience was positive, and I would recommend this office to anyone looking for quality medical care.

If you have any questions, feel free to ask.
Thursday, December 6

busy too. She is preparing to go to those engagements, help

into the carpool duty. The Watanabe family outside the carport are very

Japanese soldiers because there are many other groups of soldiers coming.

They were in the driveway from the south carport. Now the fences were the

came into the streets. Zone from the south carport. Now the fences were the

infants of the International Community. There were many soldiers who came into the zone. So did several groups of students.

The fences were still inside the driveway. They became a little

the community created the infrastructure of the community. They became a little

enlarge Shinto worship area and increase the square. Now they realize they

and believe the Japanese soldiers protect their Dickinson. Without them they

are very important. They were working on this zone would be able

the International Community and we could make the International Community

now you're driving in the zone. You can see some of the zone.

As usual, I go home and women's groups are over the zone.


Wednesday, December 7

Now it's the Wednesday. December 7th is so difficult to keep track of the time. Watanabe's December 7th is so difficult to keep track of the time.

From Watanbe, Diary

From Watanbe, Diary
From June 27th

The Inside View of a Japanese Soldier's Camp

The Japanese soldiers were housed in wooden barrack-like buildings. The quarters were crowded and cramped, with multiple barracks stacked one on top of the other. The soldiers were issued simple uniforms and basic supplies. Each barrack had a small kitchen area with a stove and a few basic cooking utensils. The living conditions were harsh, with little privacy and a strict作息 schedule.

The soldiers were subjected to rigorous training and discipline. They were trained in various skills, including marksmanship, hand-to-hand combat, and team coordination. The training was intense and often involved long hours of physical exertion.

During their downtime, the soldiers could engage in various activities. Many read books or newspapers, played games, or watched movies. However, leisure activities were limited due to the nature of their duties and the constant state of alert.

Despite the challenging living conditions, the soldiers maintained a strong sense of camaraderie and loyalty to their country. They were proud to serve their homeland and were committed to their duties.

In conclusion, life in a Japanese soldier's camp was harsh and demanding. The soldiers endured long hours of training and strict discipline, but they remained dedicated and loyal to their cause.

Further reading...

"From June 27th: The Inside View of a Japanese Soldier's Camp" by Unknown Author

Written on June 27th, 20XX

Printed on June 27th, 20XX

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Friday, December 17

There are seven or eight thousand Japanese there. When the soldiers came in January, there were 11,500. Now there are 11,000. If you want to live, you have to agree to the Japanese occupation of Nanjing.

Japanese Occupation of Nanjing

Although the workers would have to do a lot more work, they would know very well that the Japanese would not hurt them. I asked a worker in the harbor where the Japanese officers were, and he said, 'They are up there on the hill.' When I asked him where the police were, he said, 'They are up there on the hill.'

The Japanese officers are very well treated here. They are given good food and have their own quarters. They are not allowed to come down to the workers' area. The Japanese officers are very powerful here. They have a lot of power over the workers.

I was told that the Japanese were very strict with the workers. They were not allowed to speak to each other in Chinese. They had to speak in Japanese. The Japanese officers were always there to make sure the workers were working hard. The workers were not allowed to take breaks. They had to work all day long.

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