

原簿預札金調書

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記載小口 号 456592

氏名 文原 玉珠

年 月 日	種 別	金額					
		百	十	万	千	百	十
1/1	新規			5	3	0	0
1/4	1月までの貯蓄料						
1/7	15			7	0	0	0
1/7	15			5	6	0	0
1/9	18			7	0	0	0
1/10	2			7	8	0	0
1/11	6			8	3	0	0
1/12	12			8	6	0	0
1/13	16			9	5	0	0
1/14	20			9	9	5	0
1/15	1月までの貯蓄料			7	0	0	0
1/16	18			4	6	0	0
1/17	21			4	3	0	0
1/18	25			4	3	0	0
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However, Honorary Professor Ahn Byung-jik (安秉直, 안병직) of Seoul National University, who supervised the research and publication of the testimonies, stated in a news program in 2006 as follows.

"The point at issue is, needless to say, Comfort Women existed. Nobody denies it. The problem is whether Comfort Women were mobilized forcibly or not. Some former Comfort Women testified that there had been forced mobilization. However, no objective evidence has ever been found in both Korea and Japan. This is the problem."¹



Despite the fact that the Korean professor who led the research himself admitted that there was no sufficient evidence to verify those testimonies, the story "The Japanese Army abducted 200,000 women to make them sex slaves." spread worldwide due to the enthusiastic campaign by those "innocent victims."

In 2007, even the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution to accuse Japan of the issue.²

1. Mediatitoday.co.kr, "안병직 '위안부 강제동원 없어' 또 망언" (Ahn Byung-jik, "Comfort Women were not forcibly mobilized" thoughtless words again) (Dec 7, 2006) The news footage was broadcast by MBC on Dec 6, 2006. We claim FAIR USE of the material based on The U.S. Copyright Law: § 107.

2. United States House of Representatives House Resolution 121, (Jul 30, 2007)



C O R R I S I O N A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A.,
head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE (N.F.I.S) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states
that the annexed Dutch document (with English translation) entitled:

" Signed report on interrogation of YASHI SHUISHI,
dated March 13th 1946 on Pontianak-massacre,"

has been taken from the official records of the N.F.I.S.

SIGNATURE

(SEAL)

BAVIA, June 7th 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, H... de ZEED, first lieutenant
R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-
General N.E.I.

/s/ H. A. de Zeeud

(SEAL)

REPORT

To-day, March 13th, 1946, appeared before me, Mr. T.B. KW, Commissioner in charge of the preliminary judicial investigations at the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, the suspect:

HAYASHI SHIICHI

State your name, age, address and occupation.

HAYASHI SHIICHI, 24 yrs of age, born Ishikawa Ken, Japan, military employee of the Navy.

What schooling did you have and when did you come to PONTIANAK?

At the age of 19, it was in April 1941 I went to the Koo-Vocational school (Koo means 'exaltation of Asia) at Asasakicho. This school used to be called Kishi-Kan (Institute for patriots). I attended the Nanyo go ka (South Sea languages department) and learned Malay, English and Economics. I thought namely, that I would be able to find a good job in the South Sea Isl. In Feb. 1943 I, together with about 50 to 60 other students of the Nanyo go ka were told to go to the South Sea region because the Navy needed us. Before we left our knowledge of the Malay language was tested. We left Japan in Feb. 1943, for MAKASSAR, where we arrived in the beginning of March. At MAKASSAR we studied Malay from the papers and from conversation-lessons. About mid-May 1943 we left MAKASSAR again by ship with orders of Col. HANADA that we would have to co-operate with the Keibitai as interpreter in all the places where we would be stationed; we also had to collect information and do all the work the Keibitai ordered us to do. At MAKASSAR amongst other people YOSHIIKI saw us off. This YOSHIIKI had been with us as C.I. from the time we left Japan. He belonged to the Information Service (Joho) and also was a Senior Civil Servant. On July 13th 1943 I arrived at PONTIANAK and reported to Capt. UESUGI KATEI, head of the Keibitai. In PONTIANAK I became head of the local branch of the Hana Kikan which I established there. The Hana Kikan was an information service of the Navy. The Pontianak-branch of the Hana Kikan came under Hana Kikan of BALITAPAN, which again was under the Hana Kikan of SOERABAJA. I had to pass on my information to KELRA (Senior Civil Servant 2nd Cl.) with the Navy at BALITAPAN.

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Tokeitai. (special receive my orders from the Tokeitai, however. The Naval Police)?

I did not come under the Tokeitai, but UESUGI, head of the Keibitai was also head of the Tokeitai. I did not receive my orders from the Tokeitai, however. The Tokeitai and I used to exchange information.

What was your position at PONTIANAK with regard to the Japanese Civil Police?

I also used to exchange information with the Civil Police, the Police used to give me more information than I gave to them.

What was your position at KONTAKU with regard to the Jap. Civ. Ad. (Minseibu)?

Did you ever interrogate arrested people yourself, or did you only do the detective-work?

Suspect is confronted with the report of interrogation of witness RANIAH by the Commissioner, d.d. March 6th 1946, after which he said:

Is this usual at interrogations of women in Japan?

You are not a subordinate policeman but a spy who worked independently at KONTAKU, therefore you did not have to obey such orders by UESUGI.

For how long were these women confined in the building of the Tokeitai?

What information can you give concerning the arrests of numerous Chinese, Natives and also some Europeans who were arrested by the Japanese here in the western part during the second half of '43 and in the first half of '44, and of whom the majority was executed?

I used to obtain information from the 3rd department of the Adm. Office (Police and Justice). Heads of these sections were YAMAMOTO and MATO and ISHII.

Yes, sometimes I interrogated people arrested by the Tokeitai, by order of the Head of the Tokeitai, OKAJIMA RIKI who had succeeded UESUGI as Head of the Tokei Tai and of the Keibi Tai. They were political suspects.

It is true that these women, together with FONMI and AINAMI were interrogated by UESUGI, during which interrogation I acted as Malay interpreter. The women in question were accused of having 'fraternized' with Japanese, which had been prohibited by an order of UESUGI. I admit to have slapped these women with the flat of my hand; I also ordered them to undress, this by order of UESUGI. The girls remained undressed for an hour.

I do not know.

I agreed with the order that these women should undress. I do not think that these women were actually punishable, but their arrest by order of UESUGI was only a pretext in order to put them in a brothel. The undressing was ordered in order to force the women to admit that they had had contact with Japanese. In the end the women were not placed in a brothel after all, but they were released by order of UESUGI. I do not know why.

I believe about 5 or 6 days. They were in one of the cells at the back of the building.

There have been two extensive plots. At the time of the first arrests I was in the province, but I was not at KONTAKU as I was on tour.

Personally I only became connected with this affair in Nov. 1943. At the first plot I mainly acted as interpreter and have thus been present at the interrogation of about 200 people. All the Tokeitai people used to believe each other like YAMAMOTO, OKAJIMA, OKADA, IWAIJIMA, ITO, TABATA, and NAGATANI.

Do you remember any names of people whom you interrogated?

Yes, I remember TENG, RAIEN SOWONG, FANANGIAN, KESMIA, RUBINI, IES. RUPINI, and the PANGKAN ADILII.

Because of the late hour the interrogation was adjourned to March 14th, 1946 at 8 a.m.

The Suspect,
was signed,

HAYASHI SHIICHI. (in Japanese characters)

The Superintendent,
was signed,

J.B. LAM.

The Interpreter,
was signed,

(unreadable).

The Secretary,
was signed,

(unreadable). 7

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P.G. 1.

SECRETARIO

The undersigned CHARLES J. COONTELL, Captain R. N. I. ... head of the War Crimes Section of THE LANDS-RAADS-EN RECHTS-DEPARTIMENT VAN DE RECHTS (LRR) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original documents entitled

Report on enforced prostitution in Western Borneo,
R. N. I., during Japanese Naval Occupation by
Captain C. M. Heybrook, Intelligence Officer and
Interpreter of the Japanese language. Nefis.

has been taken from the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

/s/ Ch. Jengenecel

Matavia, July 9th 1946

/s/ K. ... de Veld

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. ... de Veld, first Lieutenant R. N. I.
Higher Official attached of the Office of the Attorney-General R. N. I.

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Report on enforced prostitution in Western Burma, U. S. T. C.

Japanese Naval Occupation.

During the first half of 1943 the Naval Garrison Commander of Pontianak, Lt. Gen. K. M. KAWADA returned to Japan about August 1943, (detention requested) issued an order that no Japanese was to have intimate relations with Indonesian or Chinese women. At that time all European and practically all Indo-European women were interned. At the same time he issued the order for the establishment of official brothels. Those brothels were to be divided in two groups: three establishments for use of Navy personnel only and five or six for the use of civilians, of which latter one was reserved for the higher officials of the Naval Civil Administration. (Kinscibu).

The brothels for Naval personnel were run by the garrison. Under the C. C. C. the signals Officer, Lt. SAKAMOTO KIYOTRI was placed in charge and the daily business was attended to by the duty warrant Officer, Srgt. Hajime SHIBAI. When the bad had relations with Japanese were forced into these brothels, which were surrounded by barbed wire. They were only allowed on the streets with special permission. Permission to quit the brothel had to be obtained from the garrison commander. The special Naval Police (Tomei-ji) had orders to keep the brothels supplied with women; to this end they arrested women on the streets and after enforced medical examination placed them in the brothels. These arrests were mainly effected by the Sgt. Majors NISHIZAWA JUNICHI, KOTIMA GOICHI, YOSHIO KASUGI, and KONO YASUJIRO.

The brothels for civilians were run by KANAI HIRAKAWA, manager of Tokyo Kokatsu K. K. The garrison - commander ordered the Kinscibu to attend to this. The Kinscibu passed this on to the Kokokukai (Organization of Japanese businessmen) KANAI being in charge of the Welfare Department of the Kokokukai, was placed in charge of the brothels for civilians; he used employees of his firm for the routine work, re-keeping of accounts, etc. Every morning the nights takings were turned in to the cashier of Tokyo Kokatsu, KANAI HIRAKAWA. Tokens for these brothels were also obtained through the services of Tomei-ji.

The houses for the brothels were obtained from the custodians of enemy property, the furniture was in the case of the naval brothels supplied by the Navy and in case of the civilian brothels by the Kokokukai. Visitors had to pay to the native servant (in the case of the Navy according to rank) who turned in the money daily to the duty warrant Officer or to the cashier of Tokyo Kokatsu. In both cases 1/5 was retained to defray expenses, furniture, food, etc. and 2/3 was credited to the woman concerned. Of this lady could from time to time take up part for their personal use. Monthly statement had to be rendered to Section I of the Kinscibu.

In their moros for women the Tokai Tai ordered the entire female staffs of the Winseidu and the Jengnese firms to report to the Tokai Tai Office, undressed some of the entirely and accused them of maintaining relations with Japanese. The ensuing medical examination revealed that several were virgins. It is not known with certainty how many of these unfortunate were forced into brothels. Women did not dare to escape from the brothels as members of their family were then immediately arrested and severely maltreated by the Tokai Tai. In one case it is known that this caused the death of the mother of the girl concerned.

Fortunately Dr. Lubulian of Batavia, an Indonesian medical Officer, who was allowed to continue in practice during the occupation was still available and able to take a sworn statement regarding his medical examination of women by order of Tokai Tai personnel. His evidence shows that women were forced into prostitution.

The above report has been compiled from information obtained from interrogation of Japanese war criminals and from sworn statements by persons concerned.

I declare that the above facts are truly in accordance with above sources of information on my oath as an Intelligence Officer and interpreter of the Jengnese language.

Marvin, July 5th 1946.

/s/ J.E

J. E. MARVIN, Capt.
British Forces Intell. Service

故人不以爲子也。子之不孝，人所知也。故曰：「子不孝，人所知也。」

安平縣志稿

梁山

卷之三

中華書局影印

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
 Psychological Warfare Team
 Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater.
 LPO 689

Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49. Place interrogated: Lido Stockade Date interrogated: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944 Date of Report: October 1, 1944 By: T/3 Alex Yorichi

Prisoners: 20 Korean Comfort Girls. Date of Capture: August 10, 1944 Date of Arrival at Stockade: August 15, 1944

SECRET

PREFACE:

This report is based on the information obtained from the interrogation of twenty Korean "comfort girls" and two Japanese civilians captured around the tenth of August, 1944 in the mopping up operations after the fall of Myitkyina in Burma.

The report shows how the Japanese recruited these Korean "comfort girls", the conditions under which they lived and worked, their relations with and reaction to the Japanese soldier, and their understanding of the military situation.

A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower" attached to the Japanese Army for the benefit of the soldiers. The word "comfort girl" is peculiar to the Japanese. Other reports show the "comfort girls" have been found wherever it was necessary for the Japanese Army to fight. This report however deals only with the Korean "comfort girls" recruited by the Japanese and attached to their Army in Burma. The Japanese are reported to have shipped some 703 of these girls to Burma in 1942.

RECRUITING:

Early in May of 1942 Japanese agents arrived in Korea for the purpose of enlisting Korean girls for "comfort service" in newly conquered Japanese territories in Southeast Asia. The nature of this "service" was not specified but it was assumed to be work connected with visiting the wounded in hospitals, rolling bandages, and generally making the soldiers happy. The inducement used by these agents was plenty of money, an opportunity to pay off the family debts, easy work, and the prospect of a new life in a new land - Singapore. On the basis of these false representations many girls enlisted for overseas duty and were rewarded with an advance of a few hundred yen.

The majority of the girls were ignorant and uneducated, although a few had been connected with "oldest profession on earth" before. The contract they signed bound them to Army regulations and to work for the "house master" for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced.

SECRET

Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps. Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina vicinity. They were: Kyosi, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyosi house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

PERSONALITY:

The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty five years old, uneducated, childish, whimsical, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and docile, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Ledo, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

In Myitkyina the girls were usually quartered in a large two story house (usually a school building) with a separate room for each girl. There each girl lived, slept, and transacted business. In Myitkyina their food was prepared by and purchased from the "house master" as they received no regular ration from the Japanese Army. They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home.

While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men; and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph; and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

PRICE SYSTEM:

The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced. The Army found it necessary in congested areas to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular area. According to interrogations the average system was as follows:

- 5 -

1. Soldiers	10 AM to 5 PM	1.60 yen	20 to 30 minutes
2. Wives	5 PM to 9 PM	3.00 yen	30 to 40 minutes
3. Officers	9 PM to 12 PM	5.00 yen	30 to 40 minutes

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Myitkyina Col. Maruyama slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

SCHEDULES:

The soldiers often complained about congestion in the houses. On many occasions they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying leave. In order to overcome this problem the Army set aside certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyooi" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Maymyo:

Sunday	-----	18th Div. Hdqs. Staff
Monday	-----	Cavalry
Tuesday	-----	Engineers
Wednesday	-----	Day off and weekly physical exam.
Thursday	-----	Medics
Friday	-----	Mountain artillery
Saturday	-----	Transport

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the price on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which

- 4 -

had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS:

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Kyitkyina, and Maj. Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitue of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Kyitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the moon.

SOLDIERS' REACTIONS:

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house", according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold" us for discussing such un-lady like subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters."

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with various goods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clogs. The lipstick and clogs were definitely feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls" in mind.

REACTION TO THE MILITARY SITUATION:

It appears that they knew very little about the military situation around Kyitkyina even up to and including the time of

- 5 -

their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

* "In the initial attack on Myitkyina and the air strip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy were shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west air strip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere to stem the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

RETREAT AND CAPTURE,

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Rakushinro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Wainmyaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Wainmyaw. From there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after a three hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by British soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myitkyina and then to the Lido stockade where the interrogations which form the basis of this report took place.

PROPAGANDA:

The girls know practically nothing of any propaganda leaflets that had been used against the Japanese. They had seen a few leaflets in the hands of the soldiers but none of them were able to understand them as they were in Japanese and the soldiers refused to discuss them with the girls. One girl

remembered the leaflet about Col. Muruyama (apparently it was Myitkyina Troop appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no tangible results resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interesting to note that one officer expressed the view that "Japan can't win this war".

REQUESTS

None of the girls expected to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina, but they did overhear the soldiers mention "radio broadcast".

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "Comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize this fact of their capture in any dropping planned for Korea.

APPENDIX "A"

Following are the names of the twenty Korean "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

NAME	AGE	ADDRESS
1. Shin [REDACTED]	21	Keishonendo, Shinshu
2. Kok [REDACTED]	20	" Seiyanpo, Yunnai
3. Pen [REDACTED]	26	" Shinshu
4. Ching [REDACTED]	21	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
5. Chun [REDACTED]	27	Keishonendo, Shieshu
6. Kim [REDACTED]	25	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
7. Kim [REDACTED]	19	" "
8. Kim [REDACTED]	25	Keishonendo, Eisei
9. Kim [REDACTED]	21	" Kamboku
10. Kim [REDACTED]	22	" Taikyu
11. Kim [REDACTED]	26	" Shinshu
12. Pe [REDACTED]	27	" "
13. Chun [REDACTED]	21	Keisan Gun, Koyama Mura
14. Koke [REDACTED]	21	" Kenyo, Sekiboku Ho, Kyu Ruri
15. Yon [REDACTED]	31	Heianndo, Hoiyo
16. Opu [REDACTED]	20	" "
17. Kin [REDACTED]	20	Keikido, Keijo
18. He [REDACTED]	21	" "
19. Oki [REDACTED]	20	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
20. Kim [REDACTED]	21	Zenranendo, Koshu

Japanese Civilians:

1. Kitamura, [REDACTED]	38	Keikido, Keijo
2. " [REDACTED]	41	" "

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National Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FIRST CLASS



Tony Marano

TX



NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

July 11, 2013

Tony Marano

TX

Dear Mr. Marano:

This letter is in reply to your recent request to the National Archives for a copy of Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49, which you saw posted on the Internet.

Per your request, we have enclosed a copy of the report, free-of-charge. It comes from Record Group 208 *Records of the Office of War Information*.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G".

Archives II Reference Section
National Archives at College Park, MD

Classification

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Psychological Warfare Team
Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater
APO 689

Japanese Prisoner
of War Interrogation
Report No. 49. Place interrogated: Lido Stockade
Date interrogated: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944
Date of Report: October 1, 1944
By: T/3 Alex Torichi

Prisoners: 20 Korean Comfort Girls
Date of Capture: August 10, 1944
Date of Arrival at Stockade: August 15, 1944

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PREFACE.

This report is based on the information obtained from the interrogation of twenty Korean "comfort girls" and two Japanese civilians captured around the tenth of August, 1944 in the mopping up operations after the fall of Myitkyina in Burma.

The report shows how the Japanese recruited these Korean "comfort girls", the conditions under which they lived and worked, their relations with and reaction to the Japanese soldier, and their understanding of the military situation.

A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower" attached to the Japanese Army for the benefit of the soldiers. The word "comfort girl" is peculiar to the Japanese. Other reports show the "comfort girls" have been found wherever it was necessary for the Japanese Army to fight. This report however deals only with the Korean "comfort girls" recruited by the Japanese and attached to their Army in Burma. The Japanese are reported to have shipped some 703 of these girls to Burma in 1942.

RECRUITING,

Early in May of 1942 Japanese agents arrived in Korea for the purpose of enlisting Korean girls for "comfort service" in newly conquered Japanese territories in Southeast Asia. The nature of this "service" was not specified but it was assumed to be work connected with visiting the wounded in hospitals, rolling bandages, and generally making the soldiers happy. The inducement used by these agents was plenty of money, an opportunity to pay off the family debts, easy work, and the prospect of a new life in a new land - Singapore. On the basis of these false representations many girls enlisted for overseas duty and were rewarded with an advance of a few hundred yen.

The majority of the girls were ignorant and uneducated, although a few had been connected with "oldest profession on earth" before. The contract they signed bound them to Army regulations and to work for the "house master" for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced.

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Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps. Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina vicinity. They were: Kyosi, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyosi house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

PERSONALITY:

The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty five years old, uneducated, childish, whimsical, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and demure, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Ledo, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

In Myitkyina the girls were usually quartered in a large two story house (usually a school building) with a separate room for each girl. There each girl lived, slept, and transacted business. In Myitkyina their food was prepared by and purchased from the "house master" as they received no regular ration from the Japanese Army. They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home.

While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men; and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph; and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

PRICE SYSTEM:

The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced. The Army found it necessary in congested areas to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular area. According to interrogations the average system was as follows:

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1. Soldiers	10 AM to 5 PM	1.50 yen	20 to 30 minutes
2. NCOs	5 PM to 9 PM	3.00 yen	30 to 40 minutes
3. Officers	9 PM to 12 PM	5.00 yen	30 to 40 minutes

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Myitkyina Col. Maruyama slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

SCHEDULES:

The soldiers often complained about congestion in the houses. On many occasions they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying leave. In order to overcome this problem the Army set aside certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyoei" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Maymyo:

Sunday	-----	18th Div. Hdqs. Staff
Monday	-----	Cavalry
Tuesday	-----	Engineers
Wednesday	-----	Day off and weekly physical exam.
Thursday	-----	Medics
Friday	-----	Mountain artillery
Saturday	-----	Transport

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the price on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which

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had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS:

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, and Maj. Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitue of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Myitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the men.

SOLDIERS' REACTIONS:

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house" according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold us for discussing such un-lady like subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters."

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with canned goods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clogs. The lipstick and cloths were definitely feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls" in mind.

REACTION TO THE MILITARY SITUATION:

It appears that they knew very little about the military situation around Myitkyina even up to and including the time of

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their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

* "In the initial attack on Myitkyina and the air strip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy were shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west air strip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere to stem the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

RETREAT AND CAPTURE:

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Rajushinro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Waingmaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Waingmaw. From there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after a three hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by Kachin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Lyitkyina and then to the Lido stockade where the interrogations which form the basis of this report took place.

PROPAGANDA:

The girls knew practically nothing of any propaganda leaflets that had been used against the Japanese. They had seen a few leaflets in the hands of the soldiers but most of them were unable to understand them as they were in Japanese and the soldiers refused to discuss them with the girls. One girl

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remembered the leaflet about Col. Maruyama (apparently it was Myitkyina Troop Appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no tangible remarks resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interesting to note that one officer expressed the view that "Japan can't win this war".

REQUESTS:

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina, but they did overhear the soldiers mention a "radio broadcast".

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "Comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize the fact of their capture in any droppings planned for Korea.

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APPENDIX "A"

Following are the names of the twenty Korean "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. Shin Jyun Nini	21	Keishonando, Shinshu
2. Kok Yonja	28	" Sanzenpo, Yumi
3. Pen Yonja	26	" Shinshu
4. Chinga Chunto	21	Keishohokudo, T-ikyu
5. Chun Yonja	27	Keishon-ando, Shinshu
6. Kim Manju	25	Keishohokudo, T-ikyu
7. Kim Yonja	19	" "
8. Kim Kenja	25	Keishon-ando, Kiso
9. Kim Sanni	21	" Kurobozu
10. Kim Kun Sun	22	" Taikyu
11. Kim Chongi	26	Shinshu
12. Pr Kijo	27	" "
13. Chun Punyi	21	" " Taisan Gun, Koyasan Iuri K-kyo, Sekiboku -o, Kyu Kuri
14. Koko Sunyi	21	" "
15. Yon Luji	31	Keishon-ando, Kuijo
16. Opu Ni	20	" "
17. Kin Tonhi	20	Keikido, Keijo
18. Ha Tonyo	21	" "
19. Oki Song	20	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
20. Kim Guptoge	21	Zonranando, Koshu

Japanese Civilians:

1. Kitamura, Tomiko	58	Keikido, Keijo
2. " Eibun	41	" "

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once a week, but as time went by and he received no replies he became discouraged and tailed off. The two letters he had had, from his brother, said they had had no mail at all from him. In about April or May last year, there was a period when no mail at all came for anyone. This was explained as being due to the closing of S.W.F.A. by the Allies.

15. AMENITIES.

(a) Comfort Bags: PW never had a comfort bag while in BURMA.

(b) Comfort Girls: There had been some comfort girls in MAYMYO, but PW had never been able to afford to visit them. The rates were Yen 3.50 and Yen 5.00, with half-rates for half the time. Out of PW's Yen 24- a month, he saved Yen 10-, and the rest went on cheroots, etc.

(cont.)

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■日記に登場するビルマおよびシンガポールにおける慰安所分布

(慰安所名・職責・経営者名・出身地・摘要)(Comfort Station Name, Owner's Name, His Origin)

□ラングーン (Rangoon)

- ・ ラングーン会館 (経営者: 大山虎一、京城人) (Rangoon Kaikan, Oyama, Seoul Korea)
- ・ 白水慰安所 (帳場: 大原、大邱人) (Hakusui Comfort Station, Ohara, Daegu Korea)
- ・ 内蔵慰安所 (経営者: 内蔵、朝鮮人) (Uchizono Comfort Station, Uchizono, Korea)
- ・ 一富士楼 (経営者: 村山、朝鮮人) (Ichifujiro, Murayama, Korea)

□プローム (Prohm)

- ・ 勘八俱楽部 (経営者: 山本○宅、大邱人) (Kanpachi Club, Yamamoto, Daegu Korea)
- ・ 蓬萊亭 (経営者: 野沢、朝鮮人、第4次慰安団) (Horaitei, Nozawa, Korea)
- ・ 乙女亭 (経営者: 松本恒、大邱人、第4次慰安団) (Otometei, Matsumoto, Daegu Korea)
- ・ 木下慰安所 (経営者: 木下) (Kinoshita Comfort Station, Kinoshita, Origin Unknown)

□パダン (Padang)

- ・ 光山慰安所 (経営者: 光山寛治、朝鮮人) (Mitsuyama Comfort Station, Mitsuyama, Korea)

□アウンバン (Aungban)

- ・ 金井慰安所 (経営者: 金井) (Kanai Comfort Station, Kanai, Origin Unknown)

□マンダレー (Mandalay)

- ・ 乙女亭 (経営者: 松本恒、大邱人、第4次慰安団) (Otometei, Matsumoto, Daegu Korea)

□ラシオ (Lashio)

- ・ 大石慰安所 (経営者: 大石、朝鮮人) (Oishi Comfort Station, Oishi, Korea)

□アキヤブ (Akyab)

- ・ 勘八俱楽部 (経営者: 山本○宅、大邱人) (Kanpachi Club, Yamamoto, Daegu Korea)
- ・ 乙女亭 (経営者: 松本恒、大邱人、第4次慰安団) (Otometei, Matsumoto, Daegu Korea)

□シンガポール (Singapore)

- ・ 菊水俱楽部 (経営者: 西原周復、朝鮮人) (Kikusui Club, Nishihara, Korea)
- ・ 大洋館 (経営者: 西原武市、朝鮮人) (Taiyokan, Nishihara, Korea)

Moon Ok-ju worked in Burma during the period of two years and three months between June 1943 and September 1945, and accumulated a total savings of 26,145 yen in deposits at the military post office (Japan's post office has banking functions). With interest, she earned 50,000 yen from her business. In the 1940s, 5000 yen would have been enough to purchased a house in Tokyo.

原簿預金調書									
●	記号	戦川小	番号	656592					
氏名	文原 玉珠								
年 月 日	種 別	金	額	百	十	万	千	百	十
1943年 3月までの貯金利子	新規	水	500						
7/10		7	0	0					
8/15		5	5	0					
9/18		9	0	0					
10/2		7	8	0					
11/6		8	2	0					
12/12		9	5	0					
12/16		8	5						
12/30									
1944年 3月までの貯金利子		2	5						
5/18		1	2	0					
6/21		8	0	0					
20年 3月までの貯金利子		1	2	1					
4/4		5	5	6	0				
4/26		5	0	0	0				
5/23		1	0	0	0	0			
9/29		3	0	0					
1945年 3月までの貯金利子		6	4	8					
22年 3月までの貯金利子		6	8	8					
23年 3月までの貯金利子		7	2	8					
24年 3月までの貯金利子		7	5	9					
25年 3月までの貯金利子		7	8	0					
26年 3月までの貯金利子		8	0	0					
27年 3月までの貯金利子		8	3	1					
28年 3月までの貯金利子		1	2	1	5				

課題 13

*Deposit

附錄 13

Interest

Chapter 8, "Japanese Lessons," focuses on two of the main civilian leaders in Manchukuo: the fascist bureaucrat Kishi Nobusuke and the war profiteer and industrial capitalist Ayukawa Yosuke, the founder of Nissan. Kishi was sent to Manchukuo in 1936 from Japan's Ministry of Finance to set up the Five-Year Plan for Industrial Development, designed to prepare Japan's military for "total war" with the Soviet Union and "final war" with the United States. As he did so, he pioneered techniques in laundering the money earned from Manchukuo's extensive trafficking in drugs and humans. Moreover, in August 1937 Kishi wrote the first forced labor policy in Japan's imperialism, which authorized one of the most brutal transfers of subject peoples (Korean and Chinese) in the world. Ayukawa brought Nissan Holdings to Manchukuo from Tokyo in December 1937 and proceeded to make large profits directly through land appropriations and the use of forced labor and indirectly through the guaranteed revenue he received from the Manchukuo state. Producing the vehicles and machines that allowed Japan's army to conquer China and Southeast Asia, Ayukawa promoted a form of fascism he called *zentaishugi*, or "totalitarianism."

I conclude the book by analyzing the system of sexual slavery that characterized the necropolitics of Japan's imperialism. Drawing on new resources, I show how the 150,000 to 400,000 comfort women and forced sex workers were victims, first of the neuropolitical capitalist imperative to treat humans as disposable commodities, and then of the necropolitical command to "kill and leave undead." As further evidence of the hegemony of necropolitical sovereignty, I finish the book with a short reading of representative texts from two of the most popular Chinese writers in Manchukuo, Mei Niang and Li Zheyi.

Yes, we remember the facts.

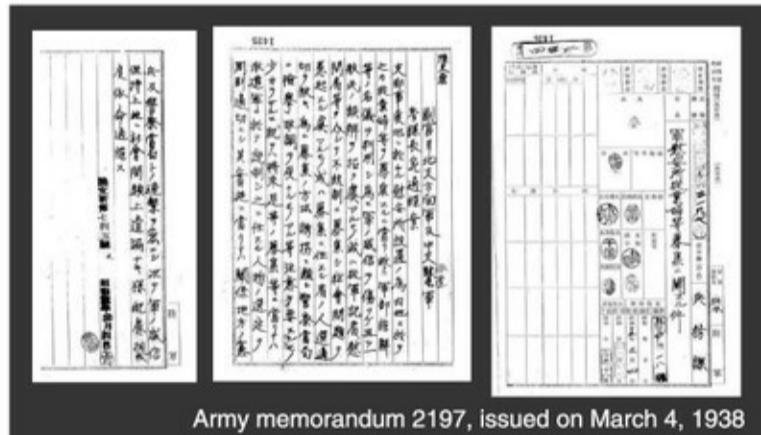
Fact 1

No historical document has ever been found by historians or research organizations that positively demonstrates that women were forced against their will into prostitution by the Japanese army. A search of the archives at the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, which houses wartime orders from the government and military leaders, turned up nothing indicating that women were forcibly rounded up to work as *ianfu*, or comfort women.

On the contrary, many documents were found warning private brokers not to force women to work against their will.

Army memorandum 2197, issued on March 4, 1938, explicitly prohibits recruiting methods that fraudulently employ the army's name or that can be classified as abduction, warning that those employing such methods have been punished. A Home Affairs Ministry directive (number 77) issued on February 18, 1938, states that the recruitment of "comfort women" must be in compliance with international law and prohibits the enslavement of abduction of women. A directive (number 136) issued on November 8 the same year, moreover, orders that only women who are 21 years old or over and are already professionally engaged in the trade may be recruited as "comfort women." It also requires the approval of the woman's family or relatives.

A historian who claims that the number of "comfort women" reached 200,000 - a contention frequently quoted in the US media - believes, on the other hand, that the memorandum offers proof of the army's active involvement.



Army memorandum 2197, issued on March 4, 1938

Please read a compelling essay on comfort women written by a historian and a former professor of Nihon University, Ikuhiko Hata. (Posted on the "Monthly Shokun Magazine" May 2007)
"TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE DEMONSTRATING THAT THERE WAS NO ORGANIZED OR FORCED RECRUITMENT: MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT COMFORT WOMEN AND THE JAPANESE MILITARY"
http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/31_S4.pdf

Also, if you are eager to look further into the truth, we strongly recommend Tokyo Christian University Professor Tsutomu Nishioka's book "The truth of Comfort Women" (Soshisha Publishing/2007), which was written based on convincing proofs.

"BEHIND THE COMFORT WOMEN CONTROVERSY"
http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/39_S4.pdf

Committee for the Historical Facts

*THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COMFORT WOMEN:
http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/84_S4.pdf

The purpose of this paid public comment is to present historical facts.

This is an objection advertisement of the "Do you remember?" ad which is currently being posted in Times Square. (P.S. It was also posted on the New York Times in May this year as well)
We are here to convey the truth, based on actual historical facts and datas achieved as a result of years of research.

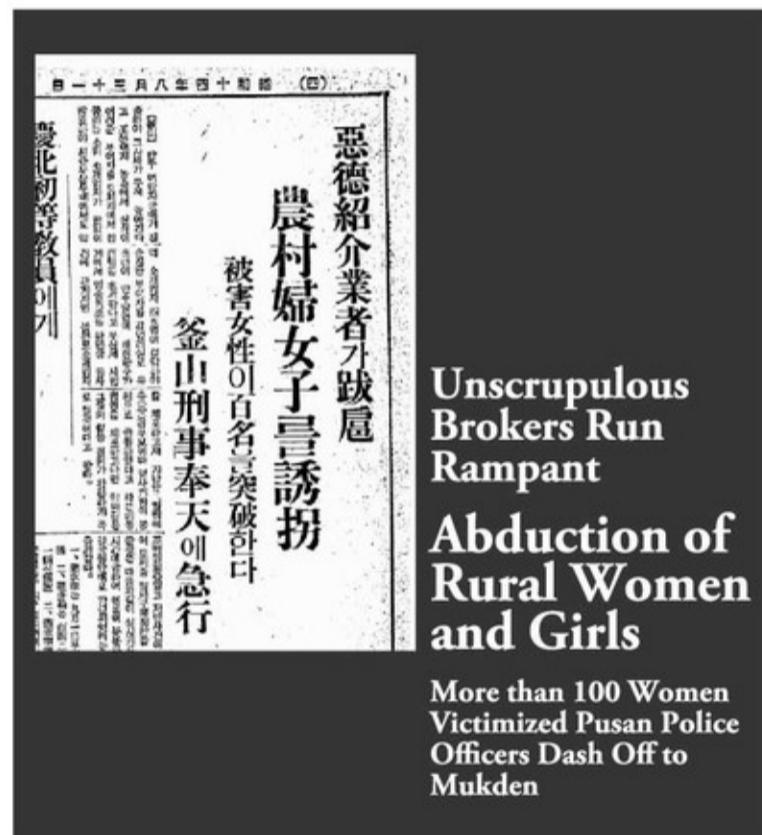
And before you move on, let us please introduce you a videoclip which we believe is indispensable to the basic understanding of this issue.

"Sex, Lies, and Comfort Women"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwv2qDJ57SY&>

Fact 2

There are many newspaper articles, moreover, that demonstrate that these directives were dutifully carried out. The August 31, 1939, issue of Dong-A Ilbo, published in Korea, reports of brokers who forced women to become *ianfu* against their will being punished by the local police, which was under Japanese jurisdiction at the time. This offers proof that the Japanese government dealt severely with inhumane crimes against women.



More than 100 Women Victimized Pusan Police Officers Dash Off to Mukden

Fact 3

The *ianfu* who were embedded with the Japanese army were not, as is commonly reported, "sex slaves."

They were working under a system of licensed prostitution that was commonplace around the world at the time. Many of the women, in fact, earned incomes far in excess of what were paid to field officers and even generals (as reported by the United States Office of War Information, Psychological Warfare Team Attached to U.S. Army Forces, India-Burma Theater, APO 689), and there are many testimonies attesting to the fact that they were treated well.

Sadly, many women were made to suffered severe hardships during the wretched era during World War II, and it is with profound regret that we contemplate this tragic historical reality. At the same time, we must note that it is a gross and deliberate distortion of reality to contend that the Japanese army was guilty of "coercing young women into sexual slavery" in "one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the 20th century," as the House Resolution claims. After all, two-fifth of the approximately 20,000 *ianfu* during the war were Japanese women, as detailed in an academic paper by historian Ikuhiko Hata.

We are interested, foremost, in sharing the truth with the American public. Criticism for events that actually occurred must be humbly embraced. However, any sort of apology over falsified information or fabrication of history will not only harm the fair and a balanced justice within the society, but also destabilize the Japan-U.S ties and friendship. We ask only that the Facts be objectively regarded so that we may share a correct perception of history.

Assentors

Diet members

The Democratic Party of Japan: Nobuyuki Fukushima, Hiroki Hanasaki, Yoichi Kaneko, Jin Matsubara, Noboru Miura, Koichi Mukoyama, Takashi Nagao, Masanao Shibahashi, Kenji Tamura, Shu Watanabe, Izumi Yoshida

Liberal Democratic Party of Japan: Shinzo Abe, Haruko Arimura, Seiichi Eto, Keiji Furuya, Tomomi Inada, Yoshihiko Itozaki, Yoshitaka Ito, Yasushi Kaneko, Kouichi Kishi, Nobuo Kishi, Seigo Kitamura, Shigeo Kitamura, Yutaka Kumagai, Hirokazu Matsuno, Shoji Nishida, Hiroshige Seko, Hakubun Shimomura, Yoshitaka Shindo, Sanae Takaichi, Naokazu Takemoto, Ichiro Tsukada, Michiko Ueno, Junzo Yamamoto, Yuji Yamamoto, Eriko Yamatani, Hiroyuki Yoshiie

The Sunrise Party of Japan: Takeo Hiranuma, Kyoko Nakayama

Professors/ Political Commentators/ Journalists/ Movie & TV Producer

Professors: Hayaru Fukuda, Kohichi Endoh, Masahiro Miyazaki, Shudo Higashinakano, Kazuhiro Araki, Youichi Shimada, Tsutomu Nishioka, Satoshi Fujii

Political Commentators: Hideaki Kase, Kanji Nishio, Kouichirou Tomioka, Hisahiko Okazaki

Journalists: Hiromichi Moteki

Movie & TV Producer: Satoru Mizushima

We, the undersigned members of the Committee for Historical Facts, endorse the public comment presented above

Shigeharu Aoyama | Yoshiko Sakurai | Koichi Sugiyama | Kohyu Nishimura | Nobukatsu Fujioka
J.I.I. President Journalist Composer Journalist Professor

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A. General

11. The establishment of "comfort stations" providing on-site prostitutes for the Japanese army started as early as 1932, following hostilities between Japan and China in Shanghai. This was nearly a decade before the use of so-called "comfort women" became a widespread and regular phenomenon, as it had undoubtedly become in all parts of Japanese-controlled East Asia by the end of the Second World War. The first military sexual slaves were Koreans from the North Kyushu area of Japan, and were sent, at the request of one of the commanding officers of the army, by the Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture. The rationale behind the establishment of a formal system of comfort stations was that such an institutionalized and, therefore, controlled prostitution service would reduce the number of rape reports in areas where the army was based.



My Own *Gaiatsu*

A Document from 1945 Provides Proof

Grant K. Goodman

In August 1993, I received a telephone call from the office of the consul general of Japan in Kansas City, Missouri, inviting me to meet the consul general for lunch at the elegant Kansas City Club. Having willingly accepted his invitation, I arrived at the appointed date and time to find that this was a luncheon at which only the consul general and I were present. He greeted me warmly, shook my hand, and said in English, "Professor Goodman, thanks to you, the Japanese government has now accepted responsibility for the wartime *ianfu*" ("comfort women" or sex slaves). While his statement surprised and, indeed, delighted me, and while I recognized that once again the Japanese government had responded to *gaiatsu* (foreign pressure), this peculiarly cathartic experience led me to think back to the grandstand of the muddy Santa Ana race track in Manila, where it all began.

At the age of eighteen-and-a-half years in April 1943, I had enlisted in the U.S. Army, having been previously selected to enter a special program for the training of Military Intelligence Service Japanese Language Officers. After a year of intensive Japanese language study at the Army Intensive Japanese Language School at the University of Michigan, two months of infantry training at Ft. McClellan, Alabama, and six months further language study at the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, in April 1945 I was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Service. The very next month, I was sent overseas and assigned to the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS) at the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur in Manila, the Philippines.

then prime minister Miyazawa Kiichi, offered public apologies for the government's role in the matter of the *ianfu*.

These news stories struck a familiar chord with me. First of all, the entire subject of Japanese government-sponsored prostitution did not seem surprising to me. Somehow, I recalled that this was something that I and many other Americans had known about nearly five decades earlier. Indeed, I remembered not only the translation work I had done at ATIS GHQ in Manila, but most importantly that I still had my own copy of Research Report No. 120!

Remarkably, in short order I found in my files the document from almost half a century earlier. Its contents were extremely specific and left no doubt of Japanese government responsibility for the *ianfu* brothels. The question then became what my next move should be.

As a scholar and a historian, of course, I especially wanted to avoid any suspicion of sensationalism. Moreover, I did not want to be in the position of a foreigner accusing the Japanese of anything. To my mind, making the document available was of far greater importance than any publicity that might come to me personally. Accordingly, I decided to make my document known to a Japanese journalist whom I knew personally, Mr. Miura Junji of the Kyodo News Agency Washington Bureau.

I had come to know Mr. Miura in November 1991, when he had interviewed me for a feature story he wrote for the fiftieth anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. I had been especially impressed by him because, after the interview, he had telephoned me to recheck his facts and to ascertain the accuracy of the quotations that he was attributing to me. Indeed, when the story ran in the Japanese press, Mr. Miura had very courteously sent me copies for my records. In short, this was one of the most polite and thorough journalists I had ever known, and I felt entirely comfortable in offering to share my document with him.

When I informed him of what I had, he was tremendously excited and almost excessively appreciative. At his request, I sent him a photocopy via Federal Express, and on 5 and 6 February 1992, the story broke on practically every front page of every Japanese newspaper, as well as on every Japanese television news program. Here is the English version of Mr. Miura's dispatch as it appeared in the *Japan Times* of 5 February 1992:

War Brothels Were Strict, Report Shows. Under Military Rules, "Comfort Women" Had One Day Off a Month.

By Antonio Kamiya

WASHINGTON (Kyodo) Battlefront brothels run by the Imperial Japanese Army in occupied Asian territories were operated under strict military rules that provided for everything from prices to the prostitutes' hygiene conditions, according to evidence unveiled here Monday.

Records translated from Imperial Japanese Army documents show that the military kept a close watch and dictated rules for the brothels' operations.

Women, often under false pretenses or through force, were brought from Japan, Korea, China and Southeast Asia to provide sexual services exclusively for the benefit of Japanese soldiers and the army's civilian employees.

Compiled by the U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan, the report, titled "Amenities in the Japanese Armed Forces," details the regulations, business operation, management, hygiene and discipline of the army-run brothels. They were euphemistically called "houses of relaxation" and employed prostitutes known variously as "comfort women" or "geisha and hostesses."

The report, made available to Kyodo News Service by Professor Grant Goodman, a former translator of Imperial Japanese Army documents and now a Japanese scholar at the University of Kansas, provides the most detailed account yet on the controversial brothel operation run and abetted by the Japanese military in occupied Asian territories.

According to a section of the report detailing brothel operations in Manila, a "bound printed booklet" issued in February 1943 by a Lt. Col. Onishi at a Japanese military unit known as the Manila District Line of Communication Squad specified that the "authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation will be used only by soldiers and army civilian employees."

The regulations stipulated that prostitutes, identified in army documents as "geisha and hostesses," had to hand over half of their income to their Japanese managers, who in turn were required to submit daily and monthly business reports to the military.

Hours of operations were set, and "an army physician" was on hand to determine whether any particular illness incurred by the women was "due to overwork," the documents show.

Such a diagnosis, according to the document, would entitle the women to medical expenses paid by brothel operators. The prostitutes were given only one day off a month.

Apparently in a move to prevent transmission of venereal diseases, the army regulations stipulated that "association with the hostesses will be forbidden to those who refuse to use condoms," and that the women "will not be kissed."

Hygiene Rules Ignored

While the regulations provided numerous hygiene rules governing the operation of the army brothels, the U.S. report shows that they were often ignored.

The U.S. study cites a police report that accuses operators of army-sanctioned brothels in Manila of paying "scant attention" to hygienic rules.

"Many managers are interested in nothing beyond their own profit and do their job with no other purpose," said the police report, issued by the Manila Sector Line of Communications in February 1944.

According to the police report, there were at least 1,183 "comfort women" working in Manila at 20 brothels and "special clubs for officers and high-ranking civilian officials" at the time it was compiled.

Police inspectors gave a vivid report on sanitary conditions at one "special club" in Manila known as the "Round Pearl," run by a man identified as Shigeru Terao.

Infested by Insects

"There are numerous insects in the kitchen," the report says. "Proper care is not taken of the chopping boards. The lift to carry the food from the kitchen to the second and third floors and the beer and sake bar on the second floor (is) too close to the lavatories, with (the) result that there are numerous insects against which no measures have been taken. People are seated too close in the dining hall. The latter is not clean and insects are numerous."

Of the 1,183 prostitutes who underwent medical examination, 69 were found to be ill, according to the police report.

The U.S. report provides details on the special privileges of the Japanese military brass, noting that special clubs catering to officers and high-ranking civilian officials were allowed to hire "minors as geisha, waitresses or maids" under special army permission.

Prices at the brothels were strictly set by the Japanese military.

According to a "bound mimeographed and handwritten file of drafts of orders and bulletins" belonging to the Manila Army Air Depot and dated over a two-month period from August to October 1944, the cost of a 40-minute session was set at ¥1.50 for enlisted men, ¥2.50 for noncommissioned officers and ¥4 for civilian employees.

The price listings were classified as "secret," the U.S. report says.

In the case of regulations set by the Japanese military unit known as the South Sector Guard Headquarters, which the U.S. report says was located "probably in (the) Shanghai area," the prices varied according to the nationality of the prostitutes. The price that officers and warrant officers paid for a one-hour session with a Japanese or Korean prostitute was ¥3, while that for a Chinese was ¥2.50.

陸軍省

副官司北支方面軍及中支駐屯軍

派遣

參謀長完通照案

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保持上此ニ社會問題上遺漏ナキ様配慮御成
度依命通牒ス

陸支軍第七四五號

昭和九年四月四日

陸軍



“慰安婦問題”平行線の理由
「強制連行はなかった」

慰安婦急 大募集

年齢

一七歳以上廿三歳迄

勤務年数

後方〇〇隊慰安部

月収

三〇〇圓以上(前借三〇〇〇圓迄)

午前八時より午後十時迄本人來談

高砂町新町の二〇

今井紹介所

電話東一六二三

京城日報(1944年7月26日)に掲載された広告

21-12-23 5-9

1002

Document No. 5230

Page 1

SECRET

The undersigned CHARLES COOMBE, Captain R. M. I. ... head of the War Crimes Section of INTERFETTERS - ROLES INTELLIGENCE SECTION (I.R.I.S) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original documents entitled

Report on enforced prostitution in Western Borneo,
R. M. I., during Japanese Naval Occupation by
Captain C. F. Heybrook, Intelligence Officer and
Interpreter of the Japanese language. Nefis,

has been taken from the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

/s/ Mr. Vergenoeg

Matavia, July 9th 1946

/s/ K. M. de Heerd

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. M. de Heerd, first Lieutenant R. M. I.
Higher Official attached of the Office of the Attorney-General R. M. I.

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Report on enforced prostitution in Western Sumatra, U. S. T. C.

Japanese Naval Occupation.

During the first half of 1943 the naval garrison Commander of Pontianak, Lt. Gen. M. M. KAWAI returned to Japan about August 1943, (detention requested) issued an order that no Japanese was to have intimate relations with Indonesian or Chinese women. At that time all European and practically all Indo-European women were interned. At the same time he issued the order for the establishment of official brothels. These brothels were to be divided in two groups: three establishments for use of Navy personnel only and five or six for the use of civilians, of which latter one was reserved for the higher officials of the Naval Civil Administration. (Minseibu).

The brothels for Naval personnel were run by the garrison. Under the C. O., the signals Officer, Lt. SUGIURA KUNIJI was placed in charge and the daily business was attended to by the duty warrant Officer, Sgt. Maj. MIZOUE SHIZU. When the bad bad relations with Japanese were forced into these brothels, which were surrounded by barbed wire. They were only allowed on the streets with special permission. Permission to quit the brothel had to be obtained from the garrison commander. The special Naval Police (Tokai-ji) had orders to keep the brothels supplied with women; to this end they arrested women on the streets and after enforced medical examination placed them in the brothels. These arrests were mainly effected by the Sgt. Majors MIZOUE SHIMICHI, KOTIMA GOICHI, KUSU KAZUO, and KU YASURO.

The brothels for civilians were run by KAWAHARA KAZUO, manager of Nanyo Kokatsu L. E. The garrison - commander ordered the Minseibu to attend to this. The Minseibu passed this on to the Hokokukai (Organization of Japanese businessmen) which being in charge of the Welfare Department of the Hokokukai, was placed in charge of the brothels for civilians; he used employees of his firm for the routine work, re keeping of accounts, etc. Every morning the night's takings were turned in to the cashier of Nanyo Kokatsu, KAWAHARA KAZUO. Women for these brothels were also obtained through the services of Tokai-ji.

The houses for the brothels were obtained from the custodians of enemy property, the furniture was in the case of the naval brothels supplied by the Navy and in case of the civilian brothels by the Hokokukai. Visitors had to pay to the native servant (in the case of the Navy according to rank) who turned in the money daily to the duty warrant Officer or to the cashier of Nanyo Kokatsu. In both cases 1/3 was retained to defray expenses, furniture, food, etc. and 2/3 was credited to the woman concerned. Of this they could from time to time take no part for their personal use. Monthly statement had to be rendered to Section I of the Minseibu.

In their search for women the Tokai Tai ordered the entire female staffs of the Mitsubishi and the Japanese firms to report to the Tokai Tai Office, undressed some of them entirely and accused them of untrustworthy relations with Japanese. The ensuing medical examination revealed that several were virgins. It is not known with certainty how many of these unfortunate were forced into brothels. Women did not dare to escape from the brothels as members of their family were then immediately arrested and severely maltreated by the Tokai Tai. In one case it is known that this caused the death of the mother of the girl concerned.

Fortunately Dr. Lubilix of Ketapang, an Indonesian medical Officer, who was allowed to continue in practice during the occupation was still available and able to take a sworn statement regarding his medical examination of women by order of Tokai Tai personnel. His evidence shows that women were forced into prostitution.

The above report has been compiled from information obtained from interrogation of Japanese war criminals and from sworn statements by persons concerned.

I declare that the above facts are truly in accordance with above sources of information on my oath as an Intelligence Officer and interpreter of the Japanese language.

Bertrum, July 5th 1946.

/s/ J.E

J. A. BILTHORN, Capt.
Dutch Forces Intell. Service

21-12-26. 18

Doc. No. 5770

Page 1

1925A

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, captain RNIA,
Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE (N.F.I.S.), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and
states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete
and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

Sworn statement of Mrs. J. BEMIAN nee VAN BAILVOORT,
drawn up by Jonkheer W.A. BAUD, first lieutenant RNIA, dated
16th May, 1946, No.01/565/R,

which original document is a part of the official records of
the N.F.I.S.

signature:

Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

Batavia, August 29th, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me W.A. DE WOERD, LL.D.,
Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the
Office of the Attorney-General N.S.I.

signature:

W. A. De Woerd

SEAL

OM/165/N

PRO JUSTITIA.AFFIDAVIT OF INTERROGATION.SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF:

NAME : "J. BELMAN-v. BALLEGOUDEN".
OCCUPATION : -----
FUTURE ADDRESS: 183 Ridouwstraat, The Hague, HOLLAND.
AGE : 27 years.

Duly sworn states:

I was interned in the Camp SOENTILAN as a civil interned. On the 28th January 1944 I was told by our female section-leader Mrs. "REITSMA" to appear at the Japanese Camp Office. Here I saw a Japanese Inspector of Police, who took me to the Police Station outside the camp together with six other women and girls. Their names were: "ANNIE HOOGEN", Mrs. "ZHILSTRA", Mrs. "PLEKKER", Mrs. "FRUIT", Mrs. "KEYKOOP" and Mrs. "de LIGT".

After we had returned to the camp under the guidance of the Japanese police-inspector and had packed our trunks, the latter took us back to the Japanese Camp-Office. Here we were handed over to the three Japs, by whom we were transported in 3 private cars to MAGELANG where we arrived at 4 p.m. We were taken to a small camp, called TOEGOERAK, consisting of 14 houses. We met a group of women and girls here who had been taken from our camp on the 25th January 1944.

On the 3rd February 1944 we were again medically examined by the Japanese doctors, this time the girls included. Thereon we were informed that we were intended for a Japanese brothel. In the evening of that day the brothel was to be opened. After coming home, Mrs. "PLEKKER" and myself closed all the doors and windows. At about 9 p.m. there was a knock at the doors and windows; we were told to open them and not to close either doors or windows. We did so, with the exception of the bedroom, where I locked myself in. I repeated this until Sunday 5th February; on that occasion also Japanese soldiers entered the camp (before only Japanese officers). Some of those soldiers entered and one of them drew me along to my room. I resisted until a KEMPEI-official entered and told me that we had to receive the Japs, for if we were not willing, our husbands, whose whereabouts were known, would be held responsible. After this information he left me along with the soldier. Even then I offered further resistance, but as a matter of fact I got the worst of it; he tore my clothes from my body and twisted my arms on my back, so that I was powerless, whereafter he compelled me to have sexual intercourse with him. I do not know who this soldier was, neither do I know the name of the KEMPEI-official.

Things went on like this for three weeks. On working-days the brothel was open for Jap officers, on Sundays in the afternoon for Jap N.C.O's, whereas Sunday mornings were reserved for Jap soldiers. The brothel was occasionally visited by Jap civilians. I always resisted, but in vain.

Towards the end of February or the first days of March 1944 I was told to appear at the office, where a Jap officer was present called "TAKIGUDIE", who promised to investigate

into the matter on the grounds of my complaints regarding the treatment I had experienced. He also promised to do his utmost to have us sent back to an internment camp. He at once improved things for us by closing the brothel for soldiers, N.C.O's and civilians.

.....

Swear before me: Jhr. "W.A. BAUD", (B.L.),
1st.Lt.Inf.Res. in charge of investigation
of War Crimes c/b S.S. "Nieuw Holland".
ON THIS SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTYSIX.

The Official Recorder: The Informant,
W.S. W. A. BAUD. W.S. "J. BEELMAN-van RILLEGOYEN".

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.



Japanese

Korean

Capt. Chan, Sgts. Howard Furumoto, Grant Hirabayashi, and Robert Honda,
with Comfort Girls. Myitkyina, Burma. August 1944.

종군 위안부 참상 알리겠다

국내거주자중 첫 과거폭로 김학순씨

17살 꽃다운 나이에 5개월여 동안 일본 군인들의 종군 위안부를 지낸 김학순(67·서울 종로구 충신동 1·사진) 할머니가 14일 오후 한국여성단체연합 사무실에서 당시 참상을 폭로하는 기자회견을 가졌다. 일제 강점 아래 종군 위안부 생활을 강요받았던 한국인 중 해방 이후 국내에 살면서 자신의 참담한 과거를 폭로한 경우는 김학순씨가 처음이다.

“그동안 말하고 싶어도 용기가 없어 입을 열지 못했습니다.



앞에 세워진 가건물로, 5명의 10대 한국 여성이 함께 있었다. 쌀과 부식은 부대에서 제공됐고 24시간 감시상태에서 지냈다. 몇번이나 탈출을 시도했던 김씨는 그때마다 일본 군인들에게 들켜 두들겨맞곤 했다고 털어놓았다.

당시 우리나라와 중국을 오가며 ‘은전’ 장사를 했던 한국인 조원찬(31)씨가 마침 위안소에 들렀을 때 그에게 사정해 겨우 도망쳐나오는 데 성공했다. 그뒤 조씨와 함께 만주로 가 중국 상하이 등지를 전전하면서 살다가 해방 뒤 조씨와 서울로 와 정착했다. 아들 딸 1명씩을 놓고 살던 김씨는 6·25

언젠가 밝혀져야 할 역사적 사실 아직도 일장기 보면 분노치밀어

언젠가는 밝혀져야 할 ‘역사적 사실’이기에 털어놓기로 했습니다. 차라리 속이 후련합니다.”

주름살이 깊게 팬 할머니로 변한 김씨는 50년 전의 떠올리고 싶지 않은 과거가 가슴 아픈 듯 연신 눈시울을 적시며 말문을 열었다.

“지금도 ‘일장기’만 보면 억울하고, 가슴이 울렁울렁합니다. 텔리비전이나 신문에서 요즘도 일본이 종군 위안부를 끌어간 사실이 없다고 하는 이야기를 들을 때면 억장이 무너집니다. 일본을 상대로 재판이라도 하고 싶은 심정입니다.”

현재 한달에 쌀 10kg과 3만 원을 지급받는 생활보호대상자로 생활을 연명하고 있는 김씨

의 사연은 기구하다.

24년 만주 길림성에서 태어난 김씨는 아버지가 생후 1백 일 만에 돌아가신 뒤 생활이 힘들어진 어머니에 의해 14살 때 평양 기생권번으로 팔려갔다. 3년간의 권번 생활을 마친 김씨가 첫 취직인 줄 알고 권번의 양아버지를 따라간 곳이 북중국 철벽진의 일본군 3백여 명이 있는 소부대 앞이었다.

“나를 데리고 갔던 양아버지도 당시 일본 군인들에게 돈도 못받고 무력으로 나를 그냥 빼앗기는 것 같았습니다. 그뒤로 5개월 동안의 생활은 거의 날마다 4~5명의 일본 군인들을 상대하는 것이 전부였습니다.”

김씨가 있었던 곳은 소부대

직후 아들 딸을 잃고, 53년엔 남편마저 세상을 떠나 식모살이, 날품팔이 등을 하며 어렵게 살아왔다고 목이 메어 말했다.

김씨는 최근 취로사업을 나갔다가 만난 원폭 피해자 이맹희(66·여)씨와 한국 정신대 문제대책협의회의 권유로 사실을 밝히기로 결심했다는 것이다.

김씨는 “정부가 일본에 종군 위안부 문제에 대해 공식 사과와 배상 등을 요구해야 한다”고 힘주어 말했다.

한편 정대협은 “김씨의 증언을 시작으로 생존자, 유가족들의 증언을 통해 역사의 뒤안길에 묻혀 있던 정신대 실상이 밝혀져야 한다”고 강조했다.

〈김미경 기자〉

lowing this meeting I was asked by Colonel Tsuji to become an unofficial employee of the General Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and to take over the task of co-operating in the ideological "operations" under this very staff officer. In connection with my acceptance of this offer to aid in the ideological work of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Yoshiaki Kasagi, an elder friend with whom I had had long and close relations stated to me in indignation:

"So you too have finally become a tool of the militarists." I well knew the deep feelings of disdain which this friend held towards the militarists whom he regarded as being arrogant and chauvinistic, but my youthful blood would not allow me to lose interest in the activities of the army or to remove myself from social activity just because the army happened to be chauvinistic. In addition, the fact that I was born a Japanese on Japanese soil blinded me to the obvious fact that Japan would eventually be destroyed through the evils of Japanese militarism. I felt that if the army had expanded our original movement and our ideals of national reconstruction and had developed it into militarism, then I felt that it was our duty to strive to bring back the army to its proper figure. It was only that I was following my own convictions.

Cabarets and houses of assignation flourished in Nanking as in Peking and Shanghai. First class cabarets and houses of assignation were monopolized by Japanese staff officers. High-ranking officers of the General Headquarters had confiscated the mansions of leaders of the Nationalist Government who had retreated to Chunking as enemy property and were living in these pretentious dwellings while the homes of field grade officers were luxurious houses with gardens and yards of over 100 *tsubo*. The staff officer to whom I had been introduced was thoroughly disgusted and indignant over the degradation of the military and contended that before launching an ideological campaign in China, the army itself should be reformed. He refused to attend any banquets held at *geisha* houses. Even his quarters were restricted to one room and the other rooms which he did not use were nailed up. The other staff officers who felt that the holding of banquets in *geisha* house was a special privilege rightfully reserved for the army only viewed the purity of actions of this officer as bigoted and crazy. As a result, these men tried to obstruct the work of Colonel Tsuji or always

criticized his actions. This was the Japanese Army of the period, in which men with backbone were treated as lunatics and officers who acted as if the degraded privileges of the army were perfectly natural forged ahead. However, this staff officer, placed in the midst of this atmosphere of degeneration, fought courageously against all the evil forces within the Japanese field army.

Two political mass movements were being carried out in the occupied areas at the time, the *Hsinmin-hui* (New People Society) in North China and the *Tamin-hui* (the Great People Society) in Central China. Perhaps this does not apply in the case of the *Hsinmin-hui* of North China, but the *Tamin-hui* of Central China, placed under leadership of ex-Japanese army officers and professional pro-Japanese Chinese, was an organ that was more harmful than of any value. Colonel Tsuji immediately ordered this *Tamin-hui* to disband and made the large numbers of Japanese connected with the organization leave China. In its place, he created the *Tungya Lienmeng Yuntung* ((*Toa Renmei Undo*) (East Asia Federation Movement)) based on the free will of the Chinese people and abetted its growth throughout Central and South China. While carrying out a fearless general house-cleaning of various political societies, at the same time, he purged with admirable thoroughness those in the army who were sullying the reputation of the Japanese forces in China. In this way, he finally succeeded in wiping out the sight of long queues of military automobiles lined up in front of the *geisha* houses of Nanking at night.

Chapter 30

THE TRI-PARTITE ALLIANCE AND ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT

While I, in the capacity of an unofficial employee of the General Headquarters of the

Before I left Japan, I had visited the Chief of the Information Department of the Foreign Office, then Tatsuo Kawai, and asked for necessary help and advice in travelling abroad. At that time, Kawai showed me several pictures and asked me in indignation whether such actions could be committed by soldiers of the Emperor's army. These photographs were those of Japanese soldiers in China committing outrages against Chinese women, pictures that no normal person could view soberly.

At that time, I had doubted the authenticity of the photographs, thinking that they were trick pictures used for propaganda purposes by the Chinese Government in fanning anti-Japanese sentiment among the people. However, after travelling through various parts of North China and the Mengchiang District and meeting with various incidents, I could no longer deny the fact that these outrageous pictures were authentic.

At that time, there was the common saying current in Tatung, "There's not a single virgin in Tatung." But, this phrase so lightly bantered to and fro by the Japanese was nothing more than a big self-admitted blot upon the character and the reputation of the Japanese forces. Then, in every temple and shrine which I visited in the occupied areas, I found the heads of Buddhas sacrilegiously broken or cut off and on the walls written the words that such and such a battalion or company had captured the place on such and such a day. As long as human beings are not gods or saints, the armies of any country are likely to commit outrageous and immoral acts on the battlefield. But, the daily increasing resentment and hatred of the Chinese masses towards the Japanese and anti-Japanese sentiment of the whole Chinese nation were not prompted by the Manchurian Incident alone but were being fanned by these very senseless and revolting acts of the Japanese soldiers in China.

The leaders of the Japanese armed forces who since the Manchurian Incident were madly engrossed in building up their political power under the pretext of strengthening the national defense of Japan were gradually losing control over their underlings. Even as the War Minister, though a central figure in the Government, could not maintain his prestige and had become a mere robot, the central military leaders could no longer control the commanders of the armies in the field. And, the commander of the field armies, in trying to control the immoral acts of their subaltern officers and soldiers, could not make their authority felt, so badly had their

own conduct served to alienate the respect of their men. In short, as a result of the rise of reformist factions within the ranks of the armed forces, and hand in hand with the exploitation of these factions by military leaders to gain political power, the ideology of insubordination had spread throughout the whole army. The actions of a minority of young lower rank officers, acting from their impulse to reform the corrupt domestic policy of the country, had unnoticed served to destroy discipline itself within the army and finally resulted in the spiritual and moral destruction of the entire Japanese forces. In the last analysis, it was the spirit of insubordination that led to the outbreak of the China Incident and served to speed up the demoralization of the Japanese forces in the field, and their loss of discipline and moral rectitude.

In essence, a war without a Rescript formally declaring war, a war without definite war aims, — in short, the China Incident was not the activities of a well-disciplined army worthy of the name of "Imperial Army" but a mad carnival of debauchery carried out by a rabble of arrogant bullies. Following my travels on the continent and my realization of what was actually happening there, I came to be troubled by doubts as to whether the one million Japanese soldiers fighting on Chinese soil were fighting a "crusade" or whether they were the bullies of an army of aggression. I was not the only one who was thinking over this problem. Large numbers of conscientious Japanese in China were also pondering over this question. However, even if numerous Japanese did realize this fact, the current of militarism was already so strong that it was nigh impossible to stem this tide by the power of mortal man. And, when I thought over the fact that this wave of militarism had grown out of the atmosphere and the activities of the reformist movement which had gained increasing influence since 1929-1930 with its slogan of opposition to the political parties; and when I remembered that I, myself, had acted as a member of a rightist faction, which had formed part of this reformist movement; I could not but feel a sharp pang of regret, as I saw the wild-fire spread of Japanese militarism through the continental plains of China.

22 DECEMBER

An inspection of the vice area on Dublon was made this date, and the 25 Korean prostitutes inspected and screened. These women have expressed a desire to remain in Truk and "work for the Americans". They have been told that they would be notified as to thier disposition.

The first native English grammar school in the Atoll has been opened on Moen, with an English-speaking native teacher; enrollment was 36 students.

STOPS JAPS' SELLING DAUGHTERS AS SLAVES

Tokyo (P)—Gen. MacArthur today ended a centuries old custom under which Japanese families sold their daughters into the slavery of prostitution.

MacArthur ordered the Japanese government to obey that section of the Potsdam Declaration which guarantees "respect for the fundamental human rights." Under it Japan must annul all laws authorizing licensed prostitution and nullify all contracts committing any woman to prostitution.

The Japanese government recently halted licensing of houses but not the law permitting the sale of girls. In 1940 the government had made a radical change which permitted the sale of girls only by blood relatives, eliminating sale by husbands and sweethearts.

Two weeks ago the Tokyo Brothel Keepers Association decided to release the girls from slavery status contracts and permit them "the democratic right" of going into business independently.

Col. Crawford Sams, chief of Allied Headquarters Public Health and Welfare Service, said the Japanese girls were sold to proprietors of openly maintained houses for loans of 500 to 1,000 yen (\$33 to \$67) to the parents—frequently against the girls' wishes.

October 27, 1944 edition

軍慰安婦急募

行

應募資格先

○年齡十八歲以上三十歲以內身體

○部隊慰安所

募集期日

十月二十七日早起十一月八日外

發日

十一月十日頃

契約及待遇

本人面談後即時決定

募集人員待遇

數十名

左記場所에至急問議할事

京城府街路區樂園町

朝鮮旅館九五

光許一六四館五內

Comfort women wanted

18 - 30 years old in good health

Apply between Oct. 27 & Nov. 8

Will depart on November 10th

Will negotiate pay upon interview

Apply at Kyeongseong-bu,

Jongrogu, Akwon-jeong 195

Inside Joseon Inn

Telephone: (3) 2645

Ask for Mr. Ho



軍慰安所從業婦等募集ニ關する件

委

官 次 政務官

並局務主官調査官典書

主務官

主務官

主務官

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主務官

陸軍省

副官司北支方面軍及中支駐屯軍

參謀長免通牒

派遣

支那事變地ニ於ケル慰安所設置ノ爲内地ニ於テ之カ從業婦等ノ募集スルニ當リ故ニ軍部諒解等ノ名儀ヲ利用シ烏ニ軍ノ威信ヲ傷ツケ且ツニ般民ノ誤解ヲ招ク虞アルモノ武ハ從軍記者、慰問者等、从軍不統制ニ募集シ社會問題ヲ惹起エル虞アルモノ或ハ募集ニ任スル者ノ人達通切ツ缺キ烏ニ募集ノ方法、誘拐ニ類シ警察當局ニ檢舉取調ヲ受ケモノアル等注意ヲ要ス既ニ少カフサルニ就テ將來是等ノ募集等ニ當リハ派遣軍ニ於テ統制シ之ニ任スル人物ノ選定ヲ周到通切ニシ其實施ニ當リテハ關係地方ノ憲度依命通牒ス

兵及警察當局トノ連繫アノ爲ニシ次ア軍ノ威信保持上地、社會問題上遺漏ナキ様配慮相成



SIGNAL CORPS
U.S. ARMY

U.S. MAIL
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CBI-44-21635

FILE

CBI-44-21635

Capt. Won Loy Chan, San Francisco, Cal., T/Sgt Robert Honda, Wawaii and Sgt. Hiraboya Shi, Seattle, Wash., all of G-2 Myitkyina Task Force, are pictured with and interrogating three Korean "Comfort Girls" who were captured near Myitkyina.

14 August 1944

Photog: T/4 Shearer

wlb

CONFIDENTIAL



Figure 2.1. Prostitutes in front of Nectarine No. 9, Yokohama, sometime before 1903. Neil A. Pedlar, *Yokohama Ehagakisho* [Picture Postcards of Yokohama], trans. Ōtsu Kanya (Yokohama: Yūrindō, 1980), 132.

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Prostitution JAPANESE officers had their own brothels where no GERMAN officers were allowed. The Engineer Officer heard that DUTCH women were forced to enter the JAPANESE brothels but subsequently, due to pressure from the UNITED STATES, they were returned to internment camps. There were very many half-caste prostitutes on the streets. The Engineer Officer thought that the condition of these girls on the streets was very pitiful as they literally starved and had to sell all their pre-war possessions, such as jewelry, furniture, etc, to be able to live.

called *kijich'on*, in Korean villages which are adjacent to military bases and that provide services, especially prostitution for soldiers. Since 1945, when the US military occupation was established in southern Korea, informal sexual exchanges with Americans came into being as a means of survival for Koreans, and proliferated during the Korean War. By 1954, there were an estimated 350,000 prostitutes in Korea, 60 % of who serviced American military forces.³⁴ During the 1960s, military prostitution developed into a major institution, in response to the ongoing presence of US troops, and there were an average of 50,000 to 60,000 sex workers stationed throughout US bases in Korea.³⁵ Although the South Korean government had outlawed prostitution, camptowns were left alone and came to be a special district wherein the Law Against Morally Depraved Behaviors (*yul-lakhaengwi pangjibōp*) was suspended.³⁶

For a long time, *kijich'on* women have been treated as social pariahs in Korean society, even as the government sanctioned them and depended on their labor. For example, during the 1960s and 1970s, *kijich'on* women were, at times, mobilized to participate in government-initiated projects, such as the camptown purification movement (1971–1976), and even praised for their sexual labor as a patriotic service needed to maintain the morale of US servicemen and to earn US dollars, thereby bolstering both the nation's economic and military security.³⁷ However, as illustrated in derogatory names, such as *yanggongju*, which means "yankee whore," they were believed to be morally corrupt and sexually deviant based on their "abnormal" occupation of mixing their flesh with foreign soldiers for money, and viewed as the lowest class of sex workers. By association, mixed-race children were treated as social outcasts, subject to ridicule and disdain, and excluded from educational and occupational opportunities throughout their lives.³⁸ As a result, adoption became the norm for mixed-race children in military camptowns, as affirmed by the striking fact that only 25 % of *kijich'on* mothers raised their children themselves.³⁹ The experiences of Grandmother Kang and Im Soon Ja, which are detailed in the next section, shed light on the pressures faced by *kijich'on* mothers. Both—despite their desire and ability to raise their children—decided on adoption for their children.

As long as the U.S. continues to stay in the ROK, we must acknowledge that the majority of the troops are single and by human nature want entertainment (sex). It's better to provide special facilities for them than discuss the problem of prostitutes alone. For example, we could provide luxurious accommodations/facilities around Seoul for these men so that they don't have to go to Japan [for R&R].¹⁴⁰

Cho and Chang conclude that the legislators viewed U.S. camptown prostitution "as rather functional for national defense and/or for GNP growth" and therefore supported "policies that promote[d] prostitution, in compensation [for the U.S. soldiers' presence in Korea]."¹⁴¹

Kijich'on prostitution has served the Korean government's economic, as well as security, goals. In 1965, the Office of the Inspector General of the Eighth Army reported,

It cannot be expected from the Korean Government that this Government, which receives a considerable amount of its gross national product from activities associated with prostitution, etc., will be enthusiastic and sincere in enforcing measures cutting down this considerable source of income for this Government. As one Korean official of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs put it, "You Americans are asking us to cut a source of revenue which demands no Government funds but provides livelihood for uncounted thousands."¹⁴²

One EUSA intelligence officer estimated that the troops contributed 25% of South Korea's GNP in the 1960s.¹⁴³ In 1987, the U.S. forces contributed an estimated \$1 billion to the South Korean economy, or about 1% of the total GNP.¹⁴⁴ The EUSA Inspector General in 1964 highlighted the importance of prostitution on the local camptown economy: "At the local community level the business of prostitution is recognized as a source of income large enough to have an impact on the economy."¹⁴⁵ Similarly, in the spring of 1992, a Korean Protestant minister who serves the prostitute community in Songt'an commented that prostitution and related businesses support 60% of Songt'an's economy.¹⁴⁶

Although not unique in Asia, the South Korean government is responsible for abetting and sanctioning the growth of commercialized sex into a booming industry. Since the fall of 1973, the government has pursued an aggressive tourism development policy based on women's sexual service. Korean Church Women United pinpoints the diversion of Japanese male tourists from Taiwan to Korea, as a result of Japan's diplomatic normalization with the People's Republic of China (Japan cut off ties with Taiwan) in 1972 as the main cause; no longer able to go easily to Taiwan,

Japanese men went to Korea for their sex-vacations.¹⁴⁷ The number of Japanese tourists, 85% of whom traveled without wives or girlfriends, skyrocketed from 96,531 in 1971 to 217,287 in 1972 and 436,405 in 1973. By 1979, the number was 649,707.¹⁴⁸ Japanese sources estimated a 700 billion w^{on} gain in revenues for the Korean economy from prostitution in 1978.¹⁴⁹ KCWU adds that the Korean tourist industry, led by the Ministry of Transportation, "underwent a drastic change making a quantum leap forward quantitatively as well as qualitatively, all in response to the onrush of Japanese tourists."¹⁵⁰ The number of foreign tourists increased from 11,108 in 1961 to more than 1 million in 1978 and 2.34 million during 1988, the year of the Seoul Olympics.¹⁵¹ The number of hotels also rose from 42 in 1967 to 130 in 1978 and 276 in 1988.¹⁵²

By 1989, the entertainment industry—the world of nightclubs, bars, and prostitution—was estimated to reach a total sales of more than 4 trillion w^{on}, or 5% of the total GNP.¹⁵³ The Seoul YMCA, which has been actively campaigning against the sex industry in particular, and the entertainment industry in general, has estimated in its 1989 study that more than 400,000 establishments offered sexual services and that between 1.2 and 1.5 million Korean women ("one-fifth of the total number of South Korean women in the 15 to 29 age cohort") were selling sexual services.¹⁵⁴ The diversity of sexual services is also phenomenal. "Room salons," where men go to rent rooms and women in order to conduct business or relax over liquor and lewd jokes—the women are sometimes available for sex—are common currency among South Koreans today; they range from the cheap and seedy to the very posh and outrageously expensive. In addition, barber shops, massage parlors, bars, tea rooms, and hotels—from local inns to Seoul's luxury accommodations—have women available for sexual services.

S. P. I. D. I. I. I. I.
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
CAPTURED PERSONNEL & MATERIAL BRANCH

24 April 1945.

11 April 1945.

422-150, Civilian, LEE, Kuk Do
 144-185, Civilian, PARK, Jong Nam
 433-393, Civilian, KANG, Ki Han

By: Lt. Wilson
 LIST NO. 76, DATED 25 MAR 45, RE "SPECIAL QUESTIONS ON KOREANS."

PREAMBLE

anti-Japanese feeling of these Koreans is the same as almost all
 in P.W. questioned by the interrogator. It is probable that some
 Communists but these 3 appear to be very sincere in their statements.
 Further reliable. A separate report will be made on one P.W. in
 further interrogation.

SUMMARY

Based on "Interrogations of Koreans", List No. 76 of 25 Mar 45,
 and to question number in this List.

1. He is always a Communist. He is an openly pro-Communist
 and leadership. He approves their attempt to
 win political divisions
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 (b) are usually held by him. He
 (c) are usually held by him. He
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 (z) are usually held by him. He

1538

HOLD



SE.4519

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH (S.E.A.SIA)
CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

PNA

JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR AT RANGOON.

Picture taken 8 August of Japanese prisoners in a compound at Rangoon. With a batch of Jap prisoners were brought in a small party of Chinese girls who had had the misfortune to be forcibly employed by the Japs in their 'Comfort Corps'.

Picture shows:- A group of Jap prisoners at Rangoon.

(Picture issued: 1945)

Aug.

P



FILE COPY

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PUBLICATION

No. 182

辭達而已矣

1945

6 JULY

PSYCHOLOGICAL
WARFARE BULLETINCLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS UNCLASSIFIED
20 Aug 47

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Authority B624 535

ITEM 1738. (Contd)

Rape and pillage were very common among front-line soldiers and in fighting areas. This had been so common in CHINA that among the soldiers who had fought in CHINA rape and pillage seemed to be an inseparable part of war. The army established licensed public comfort houses immediately after occupation in an effort to combat rape, but it continued to be common and led many of the Malayan women to cut their hair short and dress like men.

Because of long exposure to wretched conditions of life, the ordinary Japanese soldiers had become very selfish and greedy. The result of this was frequent illegal confiscation and pillage. The Japanese from JAPAN have led very limited lives, they are no better than "frogs in the pond", not knowing the world. They possess the so-called SHIMAGUNI-KODO or insular spirit which is the measure of their narrow-mindedness. An example of this was the attempt to ban the use of the English language. English telegrams, English official letters, and English movies were banned. This caused much inconvenience to the commercial firms.

All civilians, even Japanese, had to carry passports in MALAYA, and there was very little chance for non-Japanese to travel from one state to another. Many Chinese were prevented from being present at the death of relatives or parents because travel permits were refused or delayed.

I can clearly say (and many others say the same) that the failure of the military administration in the occupied territories is due to the fact that they did not have competent advisors. The English-speaking class were the most prominent and able people, but narrow-minded military administrators disfavour them.

Political and Economic Conditions After Occupation

As the result of price control, black markets in MALAYA became worse and worse. Rice rations to non-Japanese were almost stopped, and many had to buy in the black market at ridiculous prices. The Japanese were highly paid, but most of the non-Japanese employees were getting pre-war pay or less. The middle and lower class therefore were not getting enough food. The Japanese who were getting good incomes encouraged the black market and contributed toward rising prices by paying blindly whatever prices were demanded. Many Chinese told me that the black market could be easily controlled if the Government could stop some of the selfish Japanese from buying any nice thing that they saw at any price which was demanded. Gambling was encouraged to stop inflation but many simple-minded people looked on this effort as evidence of the Government's intention to damage their lives. The only amusement available for the non-Japanese was the movies, but the people could never enjoy the dull and poor Japanese pictures when they were used to the magnificent pre-war American movies. Hence life was miserable and dull for the non-Japanese. While the Japanese authorities were telling the people about how the British and American governments had exploited them, the people were saying that "at least the British and Americans did not take rice away from us and we were not starving".

(Contd.)

107. Army Services (contd.)

Army Air Force had no separate Med Service or aviation training schools, but used the same set up as Army. However, the ID of an Air Force was a very important man and had much authority in air personnel activities.

Promotion of Army Officers - may be follows:

2nd Lt	1 year or more
1st Lt	2 years or more
Capt	4 years or more
Maj	ditto
Lt-Col	2 years or more
Col	4 years or more
Major-General	3 years or more
Lt-General	Dep rank of Major-General

Research - There was an Aviation Medical Research Dept connected with the Aviation Technical Institute in vicinity of Lubliniec near TOBED. PI was a centrifuge at the Dept. Said the machine was in the centre of a room approx 10' x 10' square, accommodated only two persons. Seats of an oxygen chamber (details UNKNOWN).

Said instrument panels of airplanes were lighted a pale green. Flashlights were used for map reading.

Flying clothing for colder climates was electrically heated. Record of some research in air sickness and blackout.

"Blackout" Preparation - The method used by pilots was to bend head forward and down and raise up knees and legs as high as possible. Wearing a very tight bread belt was also said to be effective.

Military Maps - Thought they were not served in accordance with Geneva Convention and were always situated from 2-7 miles away from any other military installations.

Brothels - KIELING, Seven established under Army jurisdiction, and a total of approx 150 rooms - KIELING, L.P and L.V. KIEL

11. Army and Philippines

Service Exchanges - PI took induction into Army as a matter of course, felt that Army training had its good points. Would prefer to have practice as a physician in civilian life.

Sold Offrs were usually treated well by senior offrs.

Discipline in the Army was very good. Thought offrs treated soldiers very kindly and that soldiers were usually obedient.

Inter-service Relations - Co-operation between Army and Navy was very good but PI could not understand why Navy had not given more assistance to Army. Probably this was because higher authorities did not arrange assistance. Thought Navy had done best job having sunk several SPANISH battleships on second world succession.

Others in Forces - Had one cousin named MACHO MACHO, in the Army, somewhere in CENTRAL CHINA. Had one close friend, JAPANES KIM, who was in NO in the PHILIPPINES Is, with either the TIGER BATTAL or MACHO BATT.

Conditions in JAPAN - Living conditions in JAPAN were naturally severe and many of the necessities of life were scarce. Nearly everything was rationed. Rice, vegetables and iron goods, and most necessities were controlled by the Govt. Two lbs of rice was allotted each person daily.

SCIENCE DAUGHTERS IN JAPAN.

A correspondent of the *Japan Mail* states that although the sale of female children for a life of shame is forbidden by the law of Japan, the trade is nevertheless still actively carried on. The writer gives the following instances of the traffic, from which it appears that the new slave trade is even more shamelessly carried on in the far East than in London:—While conducting a Sunday school in a provincial city it was noticed that some girls belonging to families, that could hardly be spoken of as “under the pressure of extreme indigence” soon dropped out of the classes. Inquiry showed that they were kept at home to receive lessons upon the samisen in order that, because of this accomplishment, they might be disposed of at a higher price than could otherwise be obtained. The girls professed not to care anything for the samisen and to be averse to entering a house of ill-fame; but they must obey their fathers. Remonstrances with the parents availed nothing. I have knowledge of two cases where girls, after the death of their parents, were sold by their brothers to pay the debts of the family. Two or three years since, when travelling on a small Japanese steamer, a woman brought a girl, fifteen or sixteen years old, bared to the waist, into the cabin and commenced negotiating for her sale to one of the passengers, who appeared to be connected with that branch of business. The matter was discussed in the most cold-blooded manner as though it were a dog instead of a human being that was being bargained for. As the girl was unable to play any musical instrument the man said that she was not worth more than five or six yen, and he advised the woman to keep her until she had been sufficiently trained to sell at a higher price. I was recently told by a Japanese lawyer of high standing that it would be very difficult to prove any violation of the law against such sales. The girl would be spoken of as owing money to the house of ill-fame, so that she must remain in its service until the debt was cancelled. So far as he knew, no interference was made by the officers except when a girl absolutely refused to obey her parents. A large proportion of the sales are made when the girls are only ten or twelve years old. Inmates of the houses of ill-fame often run away, but when discovered are forced to return. A well-informed Japanese tells me that, even though the girl should resist and call upon a policeman for help against violence, he would not prevent her from being carried back. She has at least done wrong by absconding, and if she has had any reason to complain of ill-treatment, she should make her appeal from the house where she belongs. The same gentleman tells me that many husbands sell their wives to houses of ill-fame.

UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Psychological Warfare Team
Attached to
U.S. Army Forces
India-Burma Theater
APO 689

Japanese Prisoner
of War Interrogation
Report No. 49.

Place interrogated: Ledo Stockade
Date Interrogated: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944
Date of Report: October 1, 1944
By: T/3 Alex Yorichi

Prisoners: 20 Korean Comfort Girls
Date of Capture: August 10, 1944
Date of Arrival: August 15, 1944
at Stockade

PREFACE

This report is based on the information obtained from the interrogation of twenty Korean "comfort girls" and two Japanese civilians captured around the tenth of August, 1944 in the mopping up operations after the fall of Myitkyin a in Burma.

The report shows how the Japanese recruited these Korean "comfort girls", the conditions under which they lived and worked, their relations with and reaction to the Japanese soldier, and their understanding of the military situation.

A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower" attached to the Japanese Army for the benefit of the soldiers. The word "comfort girl" is peculiar to the Japanese. Other reports show the "comfort girls" have been found wherever it was necessary for the Japanese Army to fight. This report however deals only with the Korean "comfort girls" recruited by the Japanese and attached to their Army in Burma. The Japanese are reported to



DECLASSIFIED

Authority: E.O. 13526

By: NDC NARA Date: Dec 31, 2012

20 DECEMBER

The second meeting of the Advisory Council of Island Chiefs was held today. The election of an Atoll Chief was postponed, since Chiefs desired more time to think it over and discuss it among themselves.

21 DECEMBER

Routine.

22 DECEMBER

An inspection of the vice area on Dublon was made this date, and the 25 Korean prostitutes inspected and screened. These women have expressed a desire to remain in Truk and "work for the Americans". They have been told that they would be notified as to thier disposition.

The first native English grammar school in the Atoll has been opened on Moen, with an English-speaking native teacher; enrollment was 36 students.

23 DECEMBER

About five and one-half tons of relief food were sent to the Nuaruans on Tol.

24 DECEMBER

104 displaced natives were returned to their homes on Param Island from Udot, Eiol, Tarik, and Fefan; the last of the Japanese were moved from Param this date.

Native chiefs arrived in force, with their Assistant chiefs, and secretaries, to present Christmas presents of native handicraft, bananas, papayas, etc, to the Deputy Chief Military Government Officer who, in turn, presented small gifts to each of the party.

25 DECEMBER

Christmas was celebrated in proper fashion, this being the first non-work day the U.S. personnel on the island have had since arrival. Two quonset huts for a mess hall were completed this morning, in time for Christmas dinner to be served therein.

26 DECEMBER

Relif food was sent to Param Island to care for the natives who have been re-settled there. The Japanese crops are now growing on Param will be used by the Japanese on other islands.

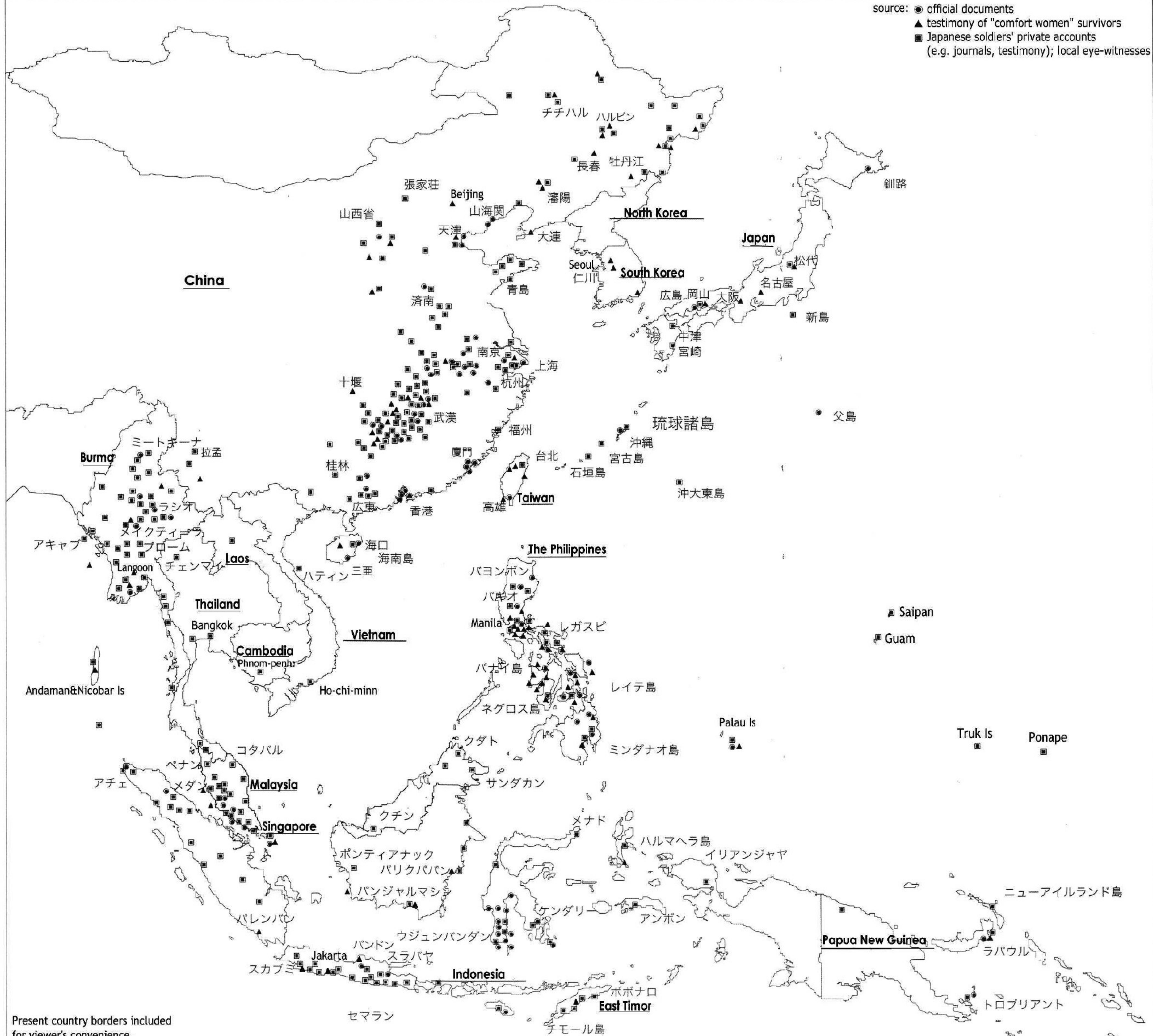
27 DECEMBER

At the weekly meeting of the Advisory Council, Mr. Arite Moses, Chief of Uman, was elected Atoll Chief. His term of office starts on 1 January, 1946, and runs for three months, when another election will be held. All

Where "Comfort Stations" Were

©wam 2005

source: ● official documents
▲ testimony of "comfort women" survivors
■ Japanese soldiers' private accounts
(e.g. journals, testimony); local eye-witnesses



Present country borders included for viewer's convenience.

日帝 濟州서 위안부 205명 징발해었다



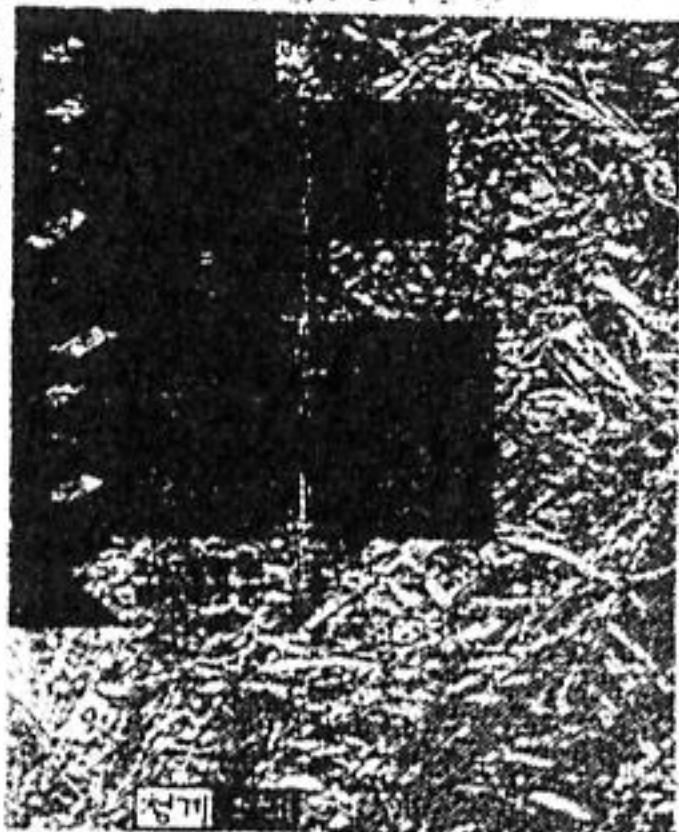
日本人수기 「나는 조선사람을 이렇게…」 파문

해방44주년을 맞아 일제시대 제주도여성을 위안부로 2백5명을 징용해갔다는 기록이 나와 큰 충격을 던져주고 있으나 뒷받침 증언이 없어 파문을 던져주고 있다.

42년부터 괴전할때까지 약 3년동안 야마구치현노무보국회 (山口縣勞務報國會)의 동원부장으로서 조선사람들을 징용하는 일에 종사했던 오시다세이지씨의 전쟁범죄기록 「나는 조선사람을 이렇게 잡아갔다」가 그것으로 청계연 구소 현대사 연구실에 의해 83년판을 번역 발간한 것.

여기에는 「광주에서의 남자 강제연행」과 「제주도에서의 위안부 사냥」에 대해서 자신이 직접 가담 색출해 풀고간 당시를 기술하고 있다.

이 기록에 의하면 △황군위문 조선인 여자정신대 2백명 △연령!8세이상 30세미만△신체건강한자 △기간1년 △급여 월30엔 △준비금으로 전도금20엔 △근무지 中支방면 △동원지역 조선 전라남도 濟州



리를 맞이하면서 조합장이라고 인사했다. 나는 곧바로 조합장에게 구두로 통고했다. 이 공장에서 스무살쯤되는 여자들을 징용한다. 곧바로 공장안을 돌아보고 여자들을 연행할 것이다. 너희들도 협력해라!』(「제주도에서의 위안부사냥」 일부)

외설스럽고 배타적인 표현까지 그대로 사용한 것이다.

그런데 조선사람들을 징용한 것에 관한 공식기이나 관계 문서는 괴전직후 내무차관의 통첩에 따라 전국 도·부·현

신빙성에 대한 의문을 더욱 던져준다.

城山리주민 정옥단씨(85)는 「그런일은 없다. 2백50여가 호밖에 안된 마을에서 열다섯 명이나 징용해갔다면 얼마나 큰 사건인데… 당시 그런 일은 없었다』고 잘라말했다.

향토사학자 김봉옥씨는 「일본인들의 잔혹성과 몰양심적인 일면을 그대로 드러낸 것이다. 차마 부끄러워서 입에 담지도 못할 말을 그대로 쓴 것으로 책이란 이름을 붙이지도 못하겠다. 83년 원본이 나왔을 때 몇해동안 추적한 결과 사실무근인 부분도 있었다. 오

주민들 "날조"… 日 몰염치·상술에 분개

저자는 당시 야마구치현 노무보국회 동원부장

『城山浦단추공장·옹포·법환리등서 강제징용』 주장

녀들을 모두 잡아 신고 차의 속력을 높여 그곳을 떠났다. 높은 바위산 사이로 뚫린 길을 돌아가자 비단도가 보였다. 넓은 바다에는 뜻단배들이 점점 떠 있었고 수평선은 가물가

지사의 긴급명령서가 각 경찰서장들에게 발송되어 완전 폐기처분되었다.

그러나 이책의 기록에 의한 『城山浦단추공장에서 15~16명을 강제징발했고 기록들이나

하려 그들의 악독한면을 드러낸 도덕성이 결여된 책으로 양파한상술적인면도 가미되었을 것으로본다』고 분개했다.

【許榮善기자】

상 손을 뻗쳐보니 李萬鍾은 예사인 물이 아니었다.

라바울마담의 안타까운 심정파는 아랑곳 없이 수사는 급진전·파거 대부분의 부정사건이 라바울마담의 대요정에서 흥정됐고 많은 수사관들이 휘감겨 끌려들어간 사실이 드러났다. 드디어 李萬鍾은 미인계와 뇌물공세를 펼쳐온 라바울마담을 보기 좋게 구속하기에 이른다. 이통에 사건은 「劉載龍사건」이라기보다 「라바울마담 사건」으로 알려지기도 했다.

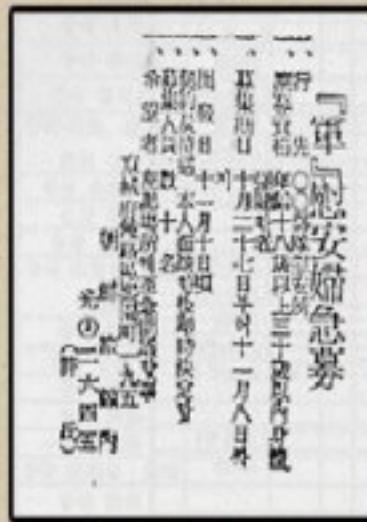
라바울마담은 일제 말기 일제 해군 무판 松本의 애첩으로 수십 명의 위안부를 매리고 남태평양 라바울군도에까지 위안원정을 떠나 라바울마담이란 속칭을 얻었으면 당대의 여걸이었다. 해방이 되자 그는 노망진에 있으면 월파정을 매입, 미군 상대의 교장을 열었다 (張澤相이 처음 일하면서 월파정의 허가를 둘러싸고 본안파장을 구속한 사실은 이미 미군과의 협정에 자리잡고 있었지만 미군 고위 관리들의 사교장이 됐고 자주 댄스파티도 열렸었다).

라바울마담의 수양딸인 明子라는 라바울마담의 기생은 어느새 영어를 20대 초반의 기생은 어느새 영어를 배워 이기를 뚭차지했다. 이 라바울마담은 문제의 관훈동요정을 맞다가 경찰에 구속되는 비운을 맞게 된 것이다.

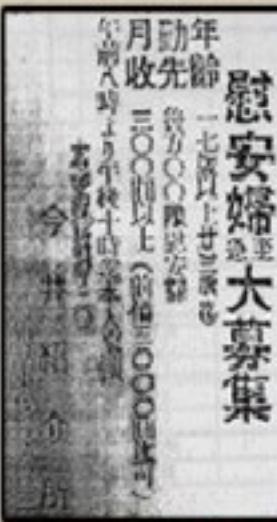


No563 兵士のあとから河を渡る慰安婦

Japanese army 'Comfort woman' mobilization



▲ October 27, 1944, 「매일신보」
comfort woman advertisement



◀ July 26, 1944, 「경성일보」
comfort woman advertisement



Robbed of pure heart (Jak Lord Gangdeok)

