

Comfort Women Not Sex Slaves but Prostitutes

Looking into Historical Evidence
- Neglected Facts and Voices -

“It is ironic that 99% of Westerners fell for Chong Dae Hyup's (North Korean) propaganda and believe 200,000 young girls including Koreans were coerced by Japanese military while the majority of South Korean scholars (Professor Park Yuha of Sejong University, Professor Lee Yong-hoon of Seoul University, Professor Ahn Byongjik of Seoul University, Professor Jun Bong-gwan of Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Professor Han Sung-jo of Korea University, Professor Lee Daegun of Sungkyunkwan University, Professor Choi Kei-ho of Kaya University, Professor Oh Seon-hwa of Takushoku University, Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, etc.) and a good number of South Korean public agree that Japanese military did not coerce Korean women and that the number of women (Dutch and Filipino) coerced by Japanese military was less than a hundred.

Westerners must realize that North Korean and Chinese operatives are using the comfort women issue to drive a wedge into U.S.-Japan-South Korea security partnership”

Pursuit of Truth Institute

Background of Comfort Women Issues

1. Historical Evidence
2. Origin and Development of Comfort Women Controversy
3. Political Implications

What is the controversy surrounding «Comfort Women»?

- Comfort Women are those who provided sexual services to Japanese Military during the WWII
- **Point of contention:**

Did **JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FORCE** these women into sexual servitude, or not?

Historical Evidence

- There are many «who said what», «who admitted what», various news reporting supporting contradictory views.
- **LET'S LOOK INTO PRIMARY SOURCES TO FIND OUT THE TRUTH**
 - Primary Sources : historical records
 - Secondary Sources: what other people heard about and wrote about (ex. recent newspaper articles, political statements, etc.)
- ***If Comfort Women were Sex Slaves orchestrated by Japanese government,***
= We should be able to find historical evidence!

Historical Evidence 1: Tokyo War Trial, 1946

In this trial, Japan was judged for its deeds before and during the World War II

Allied Powers tried Japan for «Conventional atrocities» and «Crimes against humanity».

Comfort Women were not even mentioned in the trial

If Japanese Army did indeed enslave Korean women, why did NO ONE talk about it?

CONCLUSION:

Comfort Women were not considered as crime or atrocity at that time

Historical Evidence 2: Mr Rhee Syngman

- First President of the Republic of Korea (ROK) after its independence in 1948
- Zealous anti-Japan independence fighter
- Demanded extensive reparations to Japan
- *No mention of reparation for Comfort Women*

CONCLUSION:

Comfort Women were not considered as an issue, even by the politician who is known as the most anti-Japan President of the ROK

Historical Evidence 3: JP-ROK Basic Treaty, 1965

- This treaty settled **ALL CLAIMS AND REPARATIONS** regarding any matters related to Japan's annexation of Korea, except for Takeshima.
- By signing this treaty, *ROK agreed to demand no further compensation, either at the government or individual level*, after receiving \$800 million (2.3 times Korea's national budget of that time) in grants and soft loans from Japan as compensation for its 1910–45 colonial rule in the treaty.
- According to the records of negotiation, Japan proposed to compensate individuals directly but Korean government of the time refused, and used most of the money for its economic development without informing those individuals.
- **COMFORT WOMEN WAS NEVER BROUGHT UP AS A MATTER OF REPARATION AND COMPENSATION**

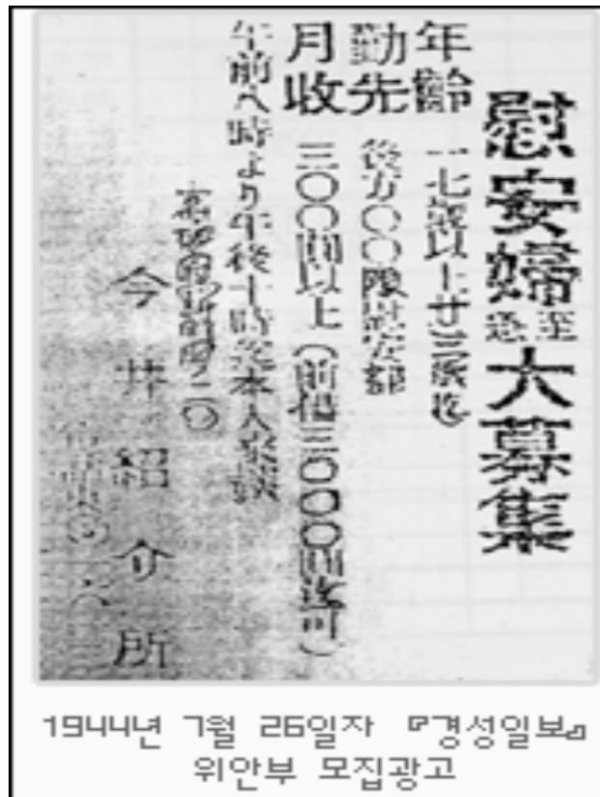
From the year the treaty was ratified, 1965, to 1982, no history-related anti-Japanese demonstration occurred, and the history was never brought up as political issue.

Historical Evidence 4: No Historical Documentation Backing Sex Slavery Found in Korea or in Japan

1. There is no documented evidence in Korea or Japan about how Japanese army rounded up the women in the form of diary, newspaper articles, etc. *Not even single one.*
2. And there is no trace of Korean people who fought against such slavery.

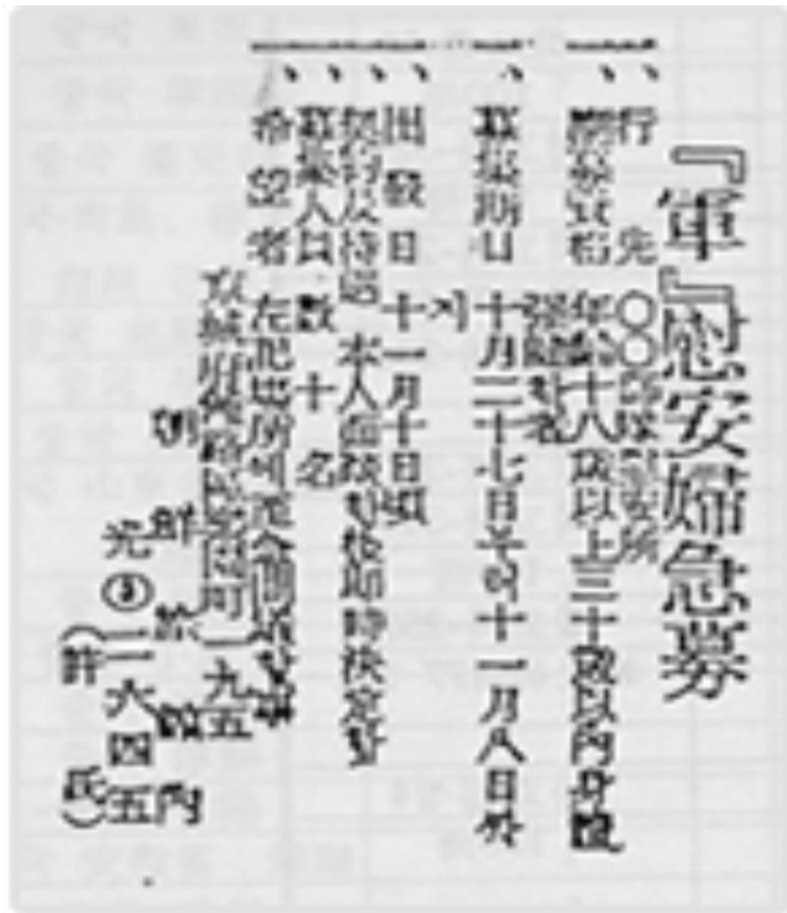
Historical Evidence 5: Copious numbers of Ads recruiting prostitutes found in Korea

- Several advertisements were found in Korean newspapers of the time, in which private middlemen recruited comfort women for Japanese Army, offering very high salary.



The exact wording of the advertisement : 京城日報 1944年7月26日広告
慰安婦至大募集 (Comfort Women Urgently Wanted)
年齢 17歳以上23歳迄 (Age : between 17 and 23)
勤先 後方〇〇部隊慰安部 (Workstation :)
月収 300円以上 (前借3000円迄可) (Monthly Salary : at least 300 Yen. Advanced payment of up to 3000 Yen possible.)
午前8時より午後10時迄本人面談 (Interview between 8 AM and 10 PM)
京城*****20 (Address :)
今井紹介所 (Placement Agency Imai)

300 Yen of salary was three times that of the graduate of Keijyo Imperial University, the most prestigious university at that time – many women applied for the job – **NO NEED TO FORCE WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION**



1944년 10월 27일자 『매일신보』
위안부 모집광고

The exact wording of the advertisement : 朝鮮總督府機關紙
「毎日日報」 1944年10月27日

『軍』慰安婦急募 (« Army » Comfort Women Urgently Wanted)

- 一、行 先 ○○部隊慰安所 (Workstation :)
- 一、応募資格年齢十八歳以上三十歳以内 强健者 (Qualification Age : 18 to 30, in good health)
- 一、募集期日十月二十七日~十一月八日迄 (Application accepted: 27 Oct. to 8 Nov.)
- 一、出発日十一月十日頃 (Departure: around 10 Nov.)
- 一、契約及び待遇本人面談後即時決定 (Decision on contract and working conditions immediately upon the interview)
- 一、募集人員数十名 (Recruiting several dozens)
- 一、希望者左記住所で至急相談 (For interested candidates, contact immediately the following)

京城府鐘路*樂園町一九五
朝鮮旅館内
光*二六四五 (許氏)

Historical Evidence 6: US Army Report No. 49

- The US Office of War Interrogation (APO689 August 1944) report
 - Interviewed 20 Korean “comfort girls” captured around 10 August 1944 after the fall of Myitkyina in Burma.
 - States they were recruited by private agents with a promise of good income
 - Confirms that women lived a rather luxurious life.
 - They were allowed to refuse services for those soldiers whom the women did not welcome.
 - They were allowed to return home after paying off their debts.

The original report as well as the transcribed version is attached as annex to this document. (as some part of the original document is not very legible.)

Historical Evidence 7: Bank Statement of a Former Comfort Woman

Name: *Mun Okchu* 文 玉珠 (문옥주)

Mainichi Newspaper reported on May 12, 1992 that Japanese military post office savings records confirmed that former Korean comfort woman Mun Okchu, one of the plaintiffs for a law-suit against Japanese government, and who had been asking for return of her money, had deposited money 12 times from 1943 to 1945, when she was a comfort woman, with a balance of 26,145 yen.

Mun Okchu claims that she had been taken from Pusan to Rangoon together with about one hundred to one hundred-fifty young women, to work as a prostitute for Japanese soldiers, and had deposited the tips she had received in the post office account.

Note: Calculated at today's value, this amount is equivalent to about 80 million yen (\$762,000 at 105 yen/dollar) --- November 1999 Showa History Institute periodical.

The General of the Japanese Imperial Army earned 6,600 yen per year, so Mun Okchu's annual earnings was about twice that of the General's. A private 2nd class earned as little as 72 yen per year.

原簿預払金調書

2~1

●黒書は預入を、赤書は払いもとしを、また緑書は現在高を示す。

記号	戦1小	番号	656502					
氏名	文原 玉珠							
年	種	金	額					
月	日	百	十	万	千	百	十	円
8	3	新規				5	0	0
8	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
7	10					7	0	0
8	15					5	5	0
9	18					2	0	0
10	2					7	8	0
11	6					8	2	0
11	2	12						
2	16					9	5	0
3	20							
3	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
5	18					2	5	
6	21					8	0	0
20	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
4	4					5	5	6
4	26					5	0	0
5	23					0	0	0
9	29					3	0	0
21	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
22	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
23	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
24	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
25	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
26	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
27	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
28	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				

貯簿 13 号

原簿預払金調書

2~2

●黒書は預入を、赤書は払いもとしを、また緑書は現在高を示す。

記号	戦1小	番号	656502					
氏名	文原 玉珠							
年	種	金	額					
月	日	百	十	万	千	百	十	円
29	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
30	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
31	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
32	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
33	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
34	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
35	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
36	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
37	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
38	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
39	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
40	年	3	月	までの貯金利息				
						5	0	0

Historical Evidence 8: Korean Men Volunteered to Join the Japanese Army

- Documented evidence about Korean men volunteered for Japanese Army.
 - Korean men volunteered to join the Japanese army.
 - Japanese army was so popular that it was very competitive to get in (less than 10% acceptance rate).
 - There were Korean generals and officers in Japanese Army.

If Japanese Army did enslave Korean women, would Korean men have volunteered to join the Japanese Army?

Mr Park Chung-hee, current President's father, was elected Korean President after serving in Japanese Army. Would Korean people have elected an ex-Japanese Army Officer to Korean Presidency if Japanese Army had enslaved Korean women?

Historical Evidence 9: Japanese Official Documentation Prohibits Forceful Recruitment

- **Army Memorandum 2197, issued on March 4, 1938**, explicitly prohibits recruiting methods that fraudulently employ in the army's name or that can be classified as abduction, warning that those employing such methods would be 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 or abduction of women.
- **A Directive (number 136) issued on November 8, 1938**, 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.

Historical Evidence 10: Japanese Police Arresting Human Trafficking in Korea

“Abducting a Girl – Selling her to Chinese Prostitution”

an article by Donga Daily, a major Korean newspaper, reported on 30 June 1933 an arrest by the police (under the authority of Japanese government-general of Korea) of a Korean human trafficking organization on 18 June, which was about to sell a girl to a Chinese brothel, and it notes that Japanese authority has increased police force in order to crack down on human trafficking.

「路上で少女略取。醜業中国人に売り渡し 金神通を売った男女
検挙 判明した誘拐魔の手段」東亜日報1933年6月30日付



民籍을偽造

醜業을強制

악마같은유흥업자의소행

犯人은警察에被逮

시내 서사현정(西四軒町)二백
七十八번지 오(吳)환(煥)이라
는자는한남부(漢南樓)라는, 상
호를가지고창기영업을하느중
지남을五일경남산청(山淸)의내
에서박(朴)남(南)이라는十六
세된처녀를二백五十원에사다가

연령이 부족하여 영업을할수
없음으로 박(朴)남의형제는박순
남(朴順南)의민지를특권하여다
가영업을하거늘내이고 불려만다

On May 5 1933, Donga Daily reports the arrest by the police under Japanese authority of a Korean prostitute who bought a girl of underage at 350 yen and attempted to falsify her age to the legal age for prostitution using her brothers' family register. The newspaper reports that the perpetrator committed the same crime with other underage girls.

「民籍을偽造 醜業을強制 惡魔のような遊郭業者の所業 犯人逮捕へ」 東亞日報1933年5月5日

On December 4 1938, Donga Daily reports the police arrest under Japanese authority in Pusan of a Korean on the charge of abductions and sales of girls from respectable families to Manchuria, which included not only Korean but also Japanese girls. The perpetrator, a brothel dealer in Gunsan of age 38, abducted girls named Teiko, age 19, and Shizuka, age 17, on 15 November 1938, by luring them with employment opportunities in Manchuria. He attempted to falsify a warrant of attorney to sell them to a brothel.

「良家処女を誘引し、満州へ売却騙財」
～釜山署、犯人逮捕」東亞日報1938年12月4日

良家處女誘引해서

滿洲로賣却騙財

釜山署、犯人을逮捕

【釜山】전남 군산부개북정(群山府開陽郡)一正五八 全개업자 전두(田頭)은 지난 十一月十五일 부산부 보주정(釜山府寶珠町)一正四 월정리관(月星旅館)에 투숙중에잇는 부산부본정(釜山府本町)五正四六 하(下)테이고(下田井)와 함께 서정(統營區)二六 판(板)정향(正香)을인하여 만주로 취직시켜준다고 감언이설로 꾀인후 자기가 친친인것같이 유곽으로 판다는 위임장을 위조하여 그들에게 각각一百五十원씩을 어디쓰고싶은곳에 쓰라고 준다음 만주방면으로 수백원에 매각하려고 군산으로데리고가는것을 소관 부산경찰서에 탐지 체포하고 방그어놓쳐조중인데 이자는 소위 소개업이란판에서 이러한수단으로 양가의 처녀를 다수유인매각한 여죄가만타하여 거듭수중이다.

眞다가被逮

釜山署서犯人嚴調

釜山署서犯人嚴調

惡德紹介業者が跋扈

農村婦女子誘拐

被害女性이 白名을 突破한다

釜山刑事奉天에急行

[계곡] 만주 여단장에게 진^한 소개입자 四五명이 선하여
출하야 그 시체가 무적 놀아진다
고 조전대지 동굴에서 삼일이
어려운 부어자를 도둑지에서 집
골하는 수위 소개입자가 한없이
박살이여 최근로부내에서도와
같이 판게지인 북쪽소개입자
를 채우고져 자남산 일대에
유유부부만이 하향사원이 봉
성으로 금방있었다고 하니
법인을 채우고나면 아미갈은
그들의 힘을 정화가 완전하게
로 되찾아다고 한다.

一、國家車三九月一日早
 二、國家車三九月一日早
 三、國家車三九月一日早

Similarly, the police in Pusan under Japanese authority rescued over 100 victims who were abducted from farming villages by Korean human traffickers in 1939. Donga Daily reports “Corrupt Placement Agencies Rampant – Abducting Women and Girls in Farming Villages – Victims over 100.” This article reports Korean traffickers selling both Korean and Japanese women and girls. Donga Daily, 31 August 1939.

「悪徳紹介業者が跋扈。農村婦女子を誘拐。被害女性が100名を突破する～釜山の刑事。奉天へ急行」東亜日報1939年8月31日

Donga Daily, 9 March 1939.
 “Numerous Enticement Cases –
 Brothel Dealers Abduct and Sell
 Women and Girls.” The article
 states the police suspended
 brothel operations on the
 suspicion of human trafficking.

「遊郭業者の人身売買を憂慮して警察
 が営業停止」 東亞日報1939年3月9日

誘引事件多端

遊郭業者ら娼妓를 地方에 轉賣

警察은 營業停止라 도시킬 方針

히세의 처녀유인마 하동명(河
 允明)부처는 경찰의 습찰한 취조
 에 따라 속속 여자가 백일야에 를
 어나고 있는데 이면사건이 한면세

이 남아있는데 그는 작년 1월 21
 원에 하동명이 만취후에 관직이
 라한다.

고산중성 달월하조(山步中
 性 달월하조)에 만취도 틀어나 그
 의 행방장기에도 여간 곤난이 아

상에 폭로되자 전기하동명에게
 서 처녀를 산 부녀유인마자를
 三、四명만에 전후남으로 전

그리고 병문정(平水町) 六十一
 번지 유령(遊明樓)에 끌려가는
 성남 함정(陝川 洞 性 南 洞)으로
 轉賣(轉賣)하는 이면사건이 11월 21

으로 벌어져 취조에 큰 단을 느끼
 고 있다 한다.

매하야 그들의 손해를 미연에 방지
 케 재바는 수속을 취하였다 한다.

이로써 미야마 경찰의 호이로 그
 라를 그칠려는 계획은 탐관과
 기세에 의해 그를 엄지찰한 경찰
 에서의 호성이 잇자 곧 지방으로
 급처분할하였는데 이면사건이 미

妙齡看護婦가

路上서 飲毒

Donga Daily, 15 March 1939 reports the police under Japanese authority formed a special investigation team to enquire into a recruitment agency linked to a brothel operator selling girls abroad.

河允明誘拐事件波紋擴大

警察의救出을念願

續々外國に轉賣

人事紹介所へ

檢察의 메스

特別調查隊編成內添

出水雲火師

陈永发 著

Historical Evidence 11: Korean People had voting right and the right of representation in Japanese Diet

1. When Korea was annexed to Japan, Korean people had a voting right and the right of representation in Japanese Diet. They were legally Japanese citizens.

Very unlikely that the democratically elected Japanese government would have a policy of enslaving part of its voters as sex slaves.

2. In Korean Peninsula during Japanese rule, historical records indicate that approximately 80% of the local parliamentarians were Koreans, and many Koreans occupied high ranking positions in public institutions and the police. It is technically not feasible to carry out forced mobilization of Korean women.

3. Korean women were not coerced by Japanese military because the Korean Peninsula was not the battlefield and therefore Japanese military was NOT in Korea.

Historical Evidence 12: Japanese Authority prohibited the forced prostitution

- 1944, a group of Dutch women was forced into sexual servitude by 11 Japanese military personnel in Sumalan, Indonesia.
 - The Japanese military authority explicitly ordered to hire comfort women only upon their consent; these officers ignored the order.
 - When a father of one of the Dutch women reported the incidence to the Japanese military authority, his plea was immediately accepted and the comfort station in question was ordered to close. This comfort station was in operation for two months in total.
 - The perpetrators were all judged and found guilty.
- *An example of Japanese Authority prohibiting sex slavery*

Historical Evidence 13:

No Slavery in Japanese History

- In Japan's 2600 years of history, slavery never existed.
- It is not in the mentality of Japanese to enslave people.
- Suddenly do they decide to enslave women?
Documented evidence from WWII indicates contrary.

Interagency Work Group Report of 2007

Investigated Nazi War Crimes & Japanese Imperial Government Records

8 years of extensive study (1999-2007)

Covered 8 million pages of classified US official documents and spent USD 30 million

Published in April 2007 and reported to the US Congress

Studied by: Department of the State, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, Director of the CIA, Director of the FBI, National Security Council, Director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

- Objective was to uncover Japan's war crimes in Asia during the WWII
- **In the extensive search of classified US official documents, no documented evidence of sex slavery by Japan was found.**
- The report is available online

Interagency Work Group Report of 2007

«Among the disappointed (of the result of this study) will be those who had hoped for a voluminous release of U.S. records relating to Japanese war crimes..... Many people around the world had hoped that the IWG would unearth records that would help them document Japanese atrocities. To these people, I state unequivocally that the IWG was diligent and thorough in its search for relevant records about war crimes in Asia. The IWG uncovered and released few Asian theatre records because few such U.S. records remained classified. Unclassified records were not under IWG jurisdiction.»

Steven Garfinkel, Acting Chair, January 2001-September 2006

Washington, April 2007

Testimonies of Former Comfort Women

Report “Testimonies of Forcefully Mobilized Korean Comfort Women”, published in February 1993, by "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan" or "**Chong Dae Hyup**" (Anti-Japanese Lobby).

Dr. An Byong-jik, then a Seoul University professor of Korean History (now professor Emeritus) and the head of this study group testified that they interviewed 40 ex-comfort women and only 19 testimonies were considered reliable. He commented in the report that some testimonies seem to be “deliberately distorting the facts”. The 19 testimonies were published in the report.

- Only four ex-comfort women claimed that they were forcefully taken away. One claimed to have worked in Pusan, Korea, and another in Toyama Prefecture, Japan; however, there was no comfort station there as they were not a battlefield.

Testimonies of Former Comfort Women

- This report of ex-comfort women's testimonies were handed by the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Japanese counterpart.

The most official report of Korea on ex-comfort women's testimonies is proven to have few reliable testimonies of forced mobilization.

Dr. An Byong-jik, having witnessed the fabrication of stories by "**Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan**" or **Chong Dae Hyup (Anti-Japanese lobby)**, he discontinued his cooperation with the association.

Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University had discovered in 2013 a diary written by a Korean comfort station manager. Professor An Byong-Jik confirms that **Korean comfort women were recruited by Korean prostitution brokers, not by Japanese military.**

Several people had witnessed the scenes in which **Chong Dae Hyup** (anti-Japan lobby) coached former comfort women to say "I was abducted by Japanese military." (*The Comfort Women, Chunghee Sarah Soh, Univ. of Chicago Press, 2008.*)

- Professor An Byong-Jik of Seoul University who interviewed former Korean comfort women says, "When I first interviewed them, none of them had anything bad to say about Japanese military. In fact they all reminisced the good times they had with Japanese soldiers. But after **Chong Dae Hyup or "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan"** confined them, their testimonies had completely changed." (*The Comfort Women, Chunghee Sarah Soh, 2008.*)

What is Chong Dae Hyup (anti-Japan lobby) ?

- Members include North Korean spies (see the next slide)
- Considered by many in South Korea that Chong Dae Hyup is a North Korean Propaganda machine which tries to discredit Japan and prevents Japan-South Korea reconciliation, **thus weakening the military cooperation between South Korea, Japan and the US.**
- Initiator of Comfort Women statues in the US, which create a wedge between Japan and the US, **thus weakening the US-Japan Security Alliance.**



The Link between **Chong Dae Hyup** or "**Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan**" and the **North Korean spies** and the creators of comfort women memorials.

- Yun Mihyang is the Chair Woman of Chong Dae Hyup, who is known to have North Korea connection.
- Building of Comfort Women statues is backed by Chong Dae Hyup.
- Members include several N. Korean spies.

Reference for Further Readings

- Books are written by Korean academics on Comfort Women
- ***Comfort Women of the Empire***, by Park Yuha, Professor, Yonsei University, 2014, in Japanese.
- ***The Comfort Women***, by C. Sarah Soh, University of Chicago Press, 2008.

PART II:

How Did Comfort Women Controversy Start?

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1983 a book *“My War Crimes: Abduction of Korean Women”, by Seiji Yoshida*, claiming he was a team leader of a Japanese military group which rounded up many Korean girls in Cheju Island to send them to comfort stations.

- *Yoshida claimed it to be a true story but later disproved and discredited as a fiction*

- **August 11, 1991**, Asahi Newspaper revealed a Korean ex-comfort woman, Kim Hak-sun, *misreporting* that she testified that she was removed from her home and forced to join the «Women's Volunteer Corps». (**First coming-out of an ex-comfort woman**)
 - However, in her petition to Japanese government, she clearly stated that she was sold by her mother for 40 yen to a Kisaeng school (for prostitutes) in Korea and later taken by her father-in-law to a comfort station in China. Asahi knew this info and deliberately twisted to “abduction by Japanese Army”.
 - «Women's Volunteer Corps» is a group of women who had been called to work at war-related factories. Not related to comfort women. But Asahi described it as if this is a group of comfort women. Adding the number of women in WVC, the number of “forced slavery” inflated to over 200,000.

FIRST INCIDENT OF DELIVERATE FABRICATION OF COMFORT WOMEN ISSUE

- **August 14, 1989**, Cheju Island News reported that after its interviews with locals, the story of **Yoshida was proved to be completely groundless** as no locals witnessed such forced mobilization by Japanese Army.
 - But this report was largely ignored by the public.

- **January 11, 1992**, Asahi Newspaper reported : «an evidence of Japanese military involvement in the management of comfort stations was discovered»
 - The article stated: Professor Yoshiaki YOSHIMI of Chuo University found a document issued by the Ministry of Army, regarding the recruitment of comfort women.
 - The **details of the order was not disclosed** in the article.
 - Yoshimi called for «Official apology and reparation» to Japanese government.
 - Asahi reported of «forceful mobilization of Korean women, which counts between 80,000 to 200,000.» **<- groundless statement.**
 - Other researchers discovered : this was an order to enforce more rigorous selection procedure of private agencies recruiting comfort women, on the ground that some agencies have been recruiting women bordering on kidnapping. The order states «the Japanese military's honor is at stake.»
 - **This documentation indicates Japan's policy of prohibiting forceful recruitment of comfort women.**
 - **HOWEVER, THE PUBLIC BELIEVED ASAHI'S CLAIM BECAUSE THE DISPROVAL CAME MUCH LATER**

The Japanese Ministry of Army sent an order to the chiefs of staff of Japanese armies stationed in Northern and Central China on 4 March 1938.

Summary: Certain private agents practice recruitment methods similar to abduction using the name of Japanese Army, and the Ministry called the chiefs of staff to ensure that such agents be kept clear of any recruitment process of Comfort Women by closely collaborating with the local police and the military police of the region, in order to avoid any misunderstanding with the local population and maintain the dignity and the honor of Japanese Army.

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委			號個		
官次務政			軍慰安所従業員等募集二關元件		
局長務主官副級高 官典參					
長課務主 主務 書記官					
員課務主					
局官院大			出此領受		
昭和 年			昭和 年		
三月十日			五月十八日		

陸文忠

副官 北支方面軍及中支駐屯軍
參謀長 宛通腔案

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- **January 13, 1992** – Then the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Kouichi KATO, officially apologized to Korea *without corroborating the claim of Professor YOSHIMI of before-mentioned Asahi Article.*

(Asahi published Prof Yoshimi's finding on 11 Jan., just 6 days before Jp Prime Minister's visit to Korea, thus not giving time to Japan for investigation of his claim.)

- **January 17, 1992** – then the Prime Minister Kiichi MIYAZAWA visited South Korea and made 8 official apologies.
- **January 23, 1992** – Asahi reports YOSHIDA's claim «at least 950 women forcefully recruited»
- **February 17, 1992** – Japan Federation of Bar Association brings up the comfort women issue to the UN Human Rights Committee and ask for the UN intervention.
- **May 25, 1992** – Asahi reported that YOSHIDA would start «a journey of apology» to Korea – meaning apologies in front of Korean public

- **May 1992** – Professor Ikuhiko HATA, Chiba University, publish his research findings of Cheju Island and disproved YOSHIDA's testimony.
- **July 6, 1992** – Based on Professor HATA's findings, Japanese government conducts research on Japan's involvement in comfort women issue.
 - Chief Cabinet Secretary KATO, who previously apologized to Korea, confirmed «No evidence was found on forceful recruitment of women», «but military involvement was identified in the management and supervision of comfort stations».
 - Discloses more than 100 official documents
- **August 12, 1992** – Asahi newspaper reports: YOSHIDA visits Korea and apologize in front of Ms. Kim, the ex-comfort woman, who made the first coming-out.
- **December 25, 1992** – 10 ex-comfort women from Busan sue Japan
- **April 2, 1993** – 46 ex-comfort women from the Philippines sue Japan
- **April 5, 1993** - Song Sin-do, a Korean ex-comfort woman sue Japan

- **August 4, 1993 – KONO Statement** : then the Chief Cabinet Secretary Mr KONO officially recognizes Japanese Army's involvement in forced mobilization of comfort women.
 - The basis of this statement is the testimonies of 16 ex-comfort women, who were selected by Korean government.
 - Their testimonies were not disclosed to the public.
 - No counter-interrogation by Japanese government to these former comfort women was accepted by Korean government.
- **July 19, 1995** – Japan establishes Asian Women's Fund to provide reparations to ex-comfort women

April 19, 1996: Coomaraswamy Report

- UN Human Rights Commission publishes «Coomaraswamy Report», and defines comfort women as «sex slaves», and declares it is a violation of human rights.
- **Basis of Her Argument:**
 - Testimonies of former comfort women (Several former comfort women confessed they told a lie to Special Rapporteur, Ms. Coomaraswamy, that they were abducted by Japanese Army. List of confessions available at: Korean Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh's book, *The Comfort Women*.)
 - Yoshida Seiji's testimony (Later proven to be a fiction)

- **May 3, 1994** – Minister of Justice, Mr Shigeto NAGATO, declares «comfort women are prostitutes». Upon severe criticisms from Asian nations, he resigns 4 days later.
- **August 31, 1994** – then the Prime Minister Tomiichi MURAYAMA makes a public apology regarding comfort women issue
- **January 24, 1995** - Japan Federation of Bar Association (politically far-left) makes a recommendation to Japanese government to compensate former comfort women individually (AFTER JP-ROK Treaty of 1965 settling all individual and collective reparations with Korea AND AFTER Japan's Asian Women's Fund paid reparations to ex-comfort women. CREATING A DEMAND FOR PERPETUAL APOLOGIES.)

- **May 2 and 9, 1996** - Magazine *Shukan Shincho* publishes its interview with YOSHIDA, in which he admits part of his testimony was a fabrication, especially the «place where he hunted comfort women» (Cheju island : no locals knew of the incident)

- **March 9, 1997** - Former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Mr Nobuo ISHIHARA, **who was involved in drafting KONO Statement, revealed**
 - The statement was based mostly on the testimonies of former comfort women. But the authenticity of their testimonies was never verified.
 - There is a likelihood that the language of Kono Statement was coordinated with the Republic of Korea.
 - Political Compromise: He testified that Korea promised not to raise this issue again if Japan publicly declares the existence of forceful recruitment of comfort women, and that the Japanese Military was involved in this matter. And Japan accepted Korea's demand in the hope that this issue would be settled after the Kono Statement.

- **June 17, 1997** – former Chief Cabinet Secretary Mr KONO «no documentation testifying force mobilization of comfort women was found, but that does not mean there was no forced mobilization.»
- **August 1998** - McDougall Report supporting the Coomaraswamy Report was ratified in the Committee On The Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **August 1998** - Comfort Women Museum opens in Korea
- **October 1998** – Professor Ikuo HATA testifies that YOSHIDA admitted in their private conversation his work was a fiction, published in magazine «Shokun!», November edition.

- **30 July 2007** - US House of Representatives passed House Resolution 121, which asks Japan to apologize to former comfort women and state the issue in Japan's history textbooks.
- Initiated by **Mr Mike HONDA**, who cites as evidence
 - YOSHIDA's testimony, (Disproved)
 - Asian Women Fund, (Political gesture, not historical evidence)
 - Prime Ministers apologies, (Political gesture, not historical evidence)
 - KONO Statement (Later recognized to be a political compromise with Korea rather than a finding based on objective analysis)(Source: Feb. 25, 2007, *Reportage 2001*, 『報道2001』, a Japanese TV program.)
- **Mr Mike HONDA** has been financed by and collaborates with the *Global Alliance for Preserving the History of WWII* (Chinese name: 世界**抗日**戦争史実維護連合会. «**抗日**» indicates «anti-Japanese» in Chinese, but it is taken out from the English name to give the impression of objective stance.), **an organization linked to the Chinese communist government.**

- **June 20, 2014** – Japanese government publishes *Background Review of the process in the announcement of KONO Statement*

The review unveiled

1. Exchange of views between Japan and ROK took place concerning preparation of the Kono Statement
2. The ROK repeatedly demanded inclusion of falsified verbiage implying direct involvement of the Japanese government regarding the comfort women recruitment. Such demands were rejected by the Japanese government, but allowed phrases which may be interpreted as its involvement.
3. **The Statement was fully drafted prior to hearings** from the Korean former comfort women of how they were recruited, and treatments received while providing their services.

- **August 5, 2014** – Asahi Newspaper published *an official recognition* that its *articles relative to the testimony of Seiji YOSHIDA* regarding «*hunting of comfort women*» *were false*, and the “*Women’s Voluntary Corps*” (which had been counted in the number victims of sexual slavery) *was NOT a group of Comfort Women*. It announced its decision to withdraw these articles published between 1980s to 1990s.
- *25,768 Plaintiffs sued Asahi Newspaper for the defamation of Japan in March 25, 2015.* (*Asahi is a left-wing Japanese newspaper recruiting journalists from China and Korea every year. This newspaper has fabricated stories on other issues as well, and it is considered Chinese communist propaganda center in Japan.*)

PART III:

Comfort Women a Human Rights Issue?

Not likely – It is a POLITICAL ISSUE

Korea brings up only Japanese comfort women issue to the UN Human Rights Committee but keeps silence to its own forced prostitution and rapes, massacres which have abundant historical records.

CASE 1: Records indicate Korean government forced its own women to sexual servitude for the US military during the Korean War, which developed into law-suits in Korea. The plaintiffs show various records of forced sexual servitude backed by the Korean government.

CASE 2: Abundant evidence indicates that Korean troops massacred and raped local women during Viet Nam War. **Lai Đại Hàn**, children born from these rapes, are a serious issue that has not been resolved to date. No official compensation nor apology from Korea so far. No such children were born between Japanese Army and other nationals.

Geopolitical Context

EFFECTS OF COMFORT WOMEN ISSUE IN THE WORLD

- **Building of comfort women statues in the US, Canada, Australia, etc.** (Countries with which Japan is strengthening its security cooperation)

-> Anti-Japanese movements in the countries which have security cooperation with Japan.

- **US-Japan Security Treaty weakens**
- Japan Bashing increases in various countries
- Japan's isolation in the international community

-> **Who profits from this situation? Answer: CHINA.**

It proposed to form an anti-Japanese coalition between Russia, China, Korea and the United States. (Proof in the next slide.)

China's Grand Strategy Announced in Moscow

At the trilateral security conference between Russia, China and Korea in Moscow in 2012, Guo Syangan, vice-president of the Chinese Institute of International Affairs of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced:

The Voice of Russia (Russian national radio) reports:

“By consciously escalating the territorial disputes with its neighbors Japan showed that it does not recognize the results of World War II, stressed Guo Syangan. ... In his opinion, this is the reason why Japan must give up its claims not only for the South Kuril Islands, Dokdo (Takeshima) and Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands, but also for Okinawa. Guo Syangan suggested forming a united anti-Japanese front that would include China, Russia and South Korea. The USA should also be included in the front in order to force Japan to recognize the results of World War II and give up its territorial claims to its neighbors.”

Ivanova, Irina. “China proposes a united anti-Japanese front.” The Voice of Russia, 15 Nov. 2012. Web.

In summary....

- China proposing an «anti-Japan» front to Russia, the US and South Korea.
 - Mastermind in this story is China.
 - Comfort Women issues, largely instigated by communists in China, North & South Korea and Japan, aim to label Japan as «a country unwilling to admit its atrocities of WWII». When Japan refutes the sex slave theory, they label Japan as «growing nationalist» and «revisionist, imperialist, militarist», thus creating a wedge between Japan and the US, and with the rest of the world.
- ➡ Weakening Japan-US security alliance and isolate Japan in the international community.
- ➡ **Japan, without US military assistance, will not be able to defend Senkaku and Okinawa from China.**
- ➡ **China claiming these two territories as its own.**

Why does China want Senkaku & Okinawa?

Senkaku

- Located in midway between Taiwan and Japan. Important stronghold when defending Taiwan. If China controls Senkaku, **the US cannot effectively send military forces from Okinawa to Taiwan.**

Taiwan

- **Taiwan, without US military protection, falls in the hand of China**
- Situated at the crossing of East China Sea and South China Sea
- **Control of Taiwan gives free hand over the critically important military / sea lane connecting these two seas**
- Controlling Taiwan gives the control of the East and South China Seas and the access to the Pacific Ocean, effectively breaking the containment line of Japan-Taiwan-the Philippines. Easy to attack Japan and the Philippines from Taiwan.
- Japan, having its life-line sea lane dominated by China, will kneel down to China and becomes China's puppet

Okinawa

- One major access route to the Pacific Ocean is sailing between Okinawa and Miyako Island
- **74% of US force in Japan is based in Okinawa and ensures the security of East and South China Seas**
- **Half of the US power projection in the world comes from Okinawa. Eliminating US presence in Okinawa means break-down of US hegemony**

East Asia Hegemony

- **Eliminating US military presence from East Asia by dominating Okinawa and Senkaku**
- **China gains Hegemony of East Asia**

Manipulating History

- China's intent: framing Senkaku and Okinawa as its own territories being dominated by Japan illegally (*fabrication – Japan is the righteous owner of these islands*), and portrays Japan's rule of these islands as a proof that Japan is acting like imperialist from the WWII era, thus putting pressure on Japan to give up these islands – a case of manipulation of history. *Comfort women issue is one of the tools to this end.*
- *Why use historical issues? – because the US cannot side with Japan regarding the WWII.* (If sided with Japan, the US cannot justify dropping two atomic bombs and massacring over 100,000 civilians in Tokyo.) *China's aim is to alienate the US from Japan.*

CONCLUSION

Comfort Women Issue

- Tool to defame Japan
- Isolate Japan internationally and alienate the US from Japan
- US-Japan Security Alliance nullified

China takes Okinawa and Senkaku

- Without US assistance, Japan cannot defend its territories against China
- Without US military support, much easier to take these strategically important islands from Japan

China establishes East Asia Hegemony

- Without Okinawa and Senkaku, the US cannot ensure its dominance of East Asia
- Effectively eliminating the US military presence from East Asia and establishing Chinese Hegemony in the region

ANNEXES

1. US Army Report No 49 (original and transcribed versions)
2. English Translation of Comfort Women Articles by Korean Scholars October 26, 2014

LINK: <http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.ch/>

Or google search by “*English Translation of Comfort Women Articles by Korean Scholars October 26, 2014*”

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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,

Archives II Reference Section
National Archives at College Park, MD

Classified *McKam*

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: Date interrogated: Date of Report: By:	Ledo Stockade Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944 October 1, 1944 T/3 Alex Yorichi
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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; Kyoei, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyoei 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 "Kyoel" 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 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 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 (Balushinro 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 Myitkyina and then to the Leda 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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~~SECRET~~

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. Kak Yonja	28	" Sanzenpo, Yantai
3. Pen Yonja	26	" Shinshu
4. Chinga Chunto	21	Keishohokudo, Taikyū
5. Chun Yonja	27	Keishonando, Shinshu
6. Kim Manju	25	Keishohokudo, Taikyū
7. Kim Yonja	19	" "
8. Kim Kenja	25	Keishonando, Hosen
9. Kim Sanni	21	" Kumboku
10. Kim Kun Sun	22	" Taikyū
11. Kim Chongi	26	" Shinshu
12. Pa Kija	27	" "
13. Chun Punyi	21	" Keisan Sun, Koyanen Iuri
14. Koko Sunyi	21	" Kengo, Sekiboku Kyu Ruri
15. Yon Muji	31	Heianando, Keijo
16. Opu Ni	20	" "
17. Kin Tonhi	20	Keikido, Keijo
18. Ha Tenyo	21	" "
19. Oki Song	20	Keishohokudo, Taikyū
20. Kim Gaptoge	21	Zonranando, Koshu

Japanese Civilians:

1. Kitamura, Tomiko	38	Keikido, Keijo
2. " Eibun	41	" "

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(7)

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8. Kim Kenja	25	Keishonando, Hosen
9. Kim Senni	21	" Kuaboku
10. Kim Kun Sun	22	" Taikyū
11. Kim Chongi	26	" Shinshu
12. Pa Kija	27	" "
13. Chun Punyi	21	" Keisan Sun,
		Keisan Sun,
14. Koko Sunyi	21	" Keisan Sun,
		Keisan Sun,
15. Yon Luji	31	Keisanando, Keijo
16. Opu Ni	20	" "
17. Kim Tonhi	20	Keikido, Keijo
18. Ha Tonyo	21	" "
19. Oki Song	20	Keishohokudo, Taikyū
20. Kim Gupogo	21	Zonranando, Koshu

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(7)

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 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 war for the "house master" for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced ...

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. They were, Kyoei, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyoei 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, 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.

PRIOR 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 areas. According to interrogations the average system was as follows:

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. In many situations they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying. 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 Naymyo.

Sunday	18 th 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 prior 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 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 habitué 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 unlady 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 clothes. The lipstick and cloths were 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".

MILITARY SITUATION;

"In the initial attack on Myitleyna and the airstrip 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 airstrip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere, to storm 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 (Bakushinro 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 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 Kaahin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myitleyna and then to the Ledo stockade where the interrogation which form the basis of this report took place.

REQUESTS

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina but very 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.

<End of Exhibit C>

This report corroborates well with writings by Hata(1999). The Korean women reported they were recruited by private sector agents with a promise of good income and prospect of a new life in a new land without any specific description of the nature of work, other than the work is related to provide services to the soldiers. Some were attracted by the possibility of being able to pay off their family debts. Hence they entered into an agreement by signing a contract to work for a House Master for a period of six months to a year, depending on the amount of advance payment received.²³

The report goes on to say these women lived a rather luxurious life. They purchased clothes, shoes, cosmetics; all with their money received as gifts from soldiers. They enjoyed picnics and parties with soldiers, and were allowed to go shopping into town. The work hours were regulated from 10 AM to 12 PM, but Wednesdays were designated as holidays, and for medical checkups. In addition, women were allowed to refuse services

²³ U.S. Office of War Information (1944), p.1.in **Exhibit D**.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.com.au/> The original book: <http://goo.gl/StGsnZ>

English Translation of Comfort Women Articles by Scholars
October 26, 2014

Summary of Professor Park Yuha's Book "Comfort Women of the Empire"



Professor Park Yuha

Preface

I first confronted the comfort women issue in 1991. It was near the end of my study in Japan. As a volunteer I was translating former Korean comfort women's testimonies for NHK. When I returned to South Korea, Kim Young-sam was the president, and Korean nationalism was on the rise. **The anti-Japan lobby "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan" or "Chong Dae Hyup"** in Korean was gaining momentum. Its leader said publicly it was determined to discredit Japan for the next 200 years. I regained my interest in this issue in the early 2000's when I heard that Chong Dae Hyup was confining surviving comfort women in a nursing home called "House of Nanumu." The only time these women were allowed to talk to outsiders was when Chong Dae Hyup needed them to testify for UN interrogators or U.S. politicians. But I was allowed to talk to them one day in 2003. One of the women (Bae Chun-hee) told me she reminisced the romance she had with a Japanese soldier and the sorrow when he died in combat. She said she hated her father who sold her. She also told me that women there didn't like being coached by Chong Dae Hyup to give false testimonies but had to obey Chong Dae Hyup's order. When Japan offered compensation through Asian Women's Fund in 1995, about 60 former Korean comfort women defied Chong Dae Hyup's order and accepted compensation. Those 60 women were vilified as traitors. Their names and addresses were published in newspapers as prostitutes by Chong Dae Hyup, and they had to live the rest of their lives in disgrace. So the surviving women were terrified of Chong Dae Hyup and wouldn't dare to defy again.

1. The origin of comfort women

With Japan's victory in Sino-Japanese war (1894 - 1895) the Korean Peninsula was no longer under the control of China. As Japanese military personnels and male workers began to spend time in Korea, women (mostly from Nagasaki and Kumamoto poor families) followed to comfort them.

2. Korean comfort women

After Korea became part of Japan in 1910, ethnic Korean women (Japanese citizens) also became comfort women. By 1920's Japanese women along with Korean women traveled abroad to comfort Japanese men and ethnic Korean men there.

3. Comfort women and female troops

Although women were working as prostitutes, some of them accumulated enough savings to lend money and rent places for secret meetings to men who were fighting for the nation. That is why they were also called female troops (娘子軍) and they took certain pride in their contribution.

4. Comfort stations

Comfort women system was not created suddenly by Japanese military in 1930's. At first Japanese military licensed existing prostitution houses in Manchuria as comfort stations. As Japan advanced into China and Southeast Asia, more comfort stations were needed. So Japanese military commissioned prostitution brokers to recruit more women and create more comfort stations. Japanese brokers recruited Japanese women in Japan. They owned and operated comfort stations employing Japanese women. Korean brokers recruited Korean women in Korea. They owned and operated comfort stations employing Korean women. (See footnote *3, *4)

5. Two types of comfort women

There were two types of comfort women. (1) Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese women (all Japanese citizens) - They were not coerced by Japanese military. (2) Local women in the battlefields (Dutch women in Indonesia, Filipino women in the Philippines, etc.) These two types should have been treated differently. But when the comfort women became an issue in the early 1990's, all women who provided sex to Japanese military were treated uniformly, and that created a big confusion.

6. The Myth "Korean comfort women were coerced by Japanese military"

The Korean woman who first claimed this in the early 1990's belonged to Chongsindae during the war. Chongsindae (also called Teishintai in Japanese) was a group of teenage girls conscripted by Japanese military. They worked in factories to manufacture military equipments and uniforms. Since she was conscripted, she thought comfort women were

also conscripted. It wasn't that she fabricated the story. It was an innocent mistake on her part. When I examined initial testimonies of former Korean comfort women, none of them claimed she was coercively taken away by Japanese military. (Japanese military was NOT in Korea) But some of them were recruited on false pretenses by Korean brokers.

7. The Myth "200,000 young girls were coerced by Japanese military"

Two hundred thousand was the number of factory workers conscripted. About 150,000 of them were Japanese and 50,000 were Koreans. Common misunderstanding in the West of "200,000 young girls were coerced by Japanese military" arose because Asahi Shimbun mistook factory workers for comfort women in August 11th, 1991 article. The estimates of comfort women numbers vary from 20,000 to 70,000 depending on the historians. Most comfort women were Japanese, Koreans and Taiwanese, and they were recruited by brokers, not by Japanese military. Most comfort women were not teenage girls but were in their 20's and 30's

8. Japanese military and Korean comfort women

Korean comfort women worked in kimono using Japanese names. Lower ranked soldiers committing violence to women were punished by higher ranked officers. Korean comfort station owners exploiting Korean women were also punished. Comfort women attended sports events, picnics and social dinners with both officers and men. They were also allowed to go shopping in towns.

9. Korean prostitution brokers

There is no evidence to support that Japanese military permitted Korean prostitution brokers to lie or use violence when recruiting Korean women or operating comfort stations. In fact there are documents which indicate that Japanese military sent orders to police in Korea to crack down on Korean brokers who engage in illegal recruiting. So if one wants to use the term "sex slaves" to describe former Korean comfort women, they were sex slaves of Korean brokers. They were not sex slaves of Japanese military. Japanese military personnels visited comfort stations only as customers. A diary written by a Korean comfort station manager was discovered in 2012, and it makes it clear that Korean brokers not only recruited women in the Korean Peninsula but also owned and operated comfort stations employing Korean women. And Korean women were treated badly by Korean brokers according to the memoir written by a former Korean comfort woman. Japanese and Taiwanese women worked at comfort stations owned and operated by Japanese brokers and were treated much better. That is why we hear little or no complaint from former Japanese and Taiwanese comfort women. Again, the common perception in the West that Japanese military operated comfort stations is incorrect.

10. Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910

Official Korean representatives did sign the treaty, and treaty documents do exist. So this treaty is legally binding.

11. Japan-South Korea Treaty of 1965

1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty was concluded to decide how to distribute assets. Japanese government asked South Korean government during treaty negotiation to identify and separate individual claims from the treaty because Japanese government wanted to make sure victims received compensation by delivering compensation directly to them. South Korean government declined, accepted the entire sum of 800 million dollars in place of its citizens and spent all of it on infrastructures and so on. Therefore it is not reasonable for South Korean government to keep asking for additional compensation from Japan.

(Note: Korean victims recently sued South Korean government claiming that 300 million of the 800 million dollars were meant for them)

12. Kono Statement in 1993

Kono Statement did not acknowledge that Japanese military coerced them. Therefore, there is no need to revise Kono Statement.

13. Asian Women's Fund

Asian Women's Fund was established by Japanese government in 1995. (Compensation came with a letter of apology from Prime Minister of Japan) Although Korean women were not coerced by Japanese military and all individual claims were settled in 1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty, Japanese government still offered additional compensation to Korean women through Asian Women's Fund as a good gesture. Ironically every nation involved except South Korea accepted compensation through Asian Women's Fund and reconciled with Japan. (Note: South Korean government and Korean women wanted to accept Asian Women's Fund as well, but the anti-Japan lobby 'Chong Dae Hyup' threatened Korean women not to accept Japan's apology and compensation so that it could continue its anti-Japanese propaganda campaign. So most Korean women could not accept Japan's apology and compensation.)

14. Why has it been so difficult to resolve this issue only with South Korea?

The anti-Japan lobby Chong Dae Hyup opposed Asian Women's Fund, claiming it did not go through a legislation vote in the House. But considering all individual claims were settled in 1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty, a cabinet member decision was the best Japanese government could do. Chong Dae Hyup has had a very close relationship with North Korea. The real reason why Chong Dae Hyup opposed Asian Women's Fund was because it wanted to use the comfort women issue to block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea. Japan-South Korea discord is precisely what North Korea wants. The dynamics of South Korean politics is very difficult for foreigners to grasp.

15. World's view

Instead of reconciling with Japan by accepting Japan's apology and compensation, Chong Dae Hyup (= North Korea) and its U.S. affiliate KACE have appealed to the world by

dragging former Korean comfort women (now in their 80's and 90's) around the world as exhibitions. UN reports such as Coomaraswamy Report and U.S. House Resolution 121 were issued based solely on materials provided by the Korean lobby. Most Western media and scholars fell for Chong Dae Hyup's (North Korean) propaganda and believe "200,000 young girls including Koreans were coercively taken away by Japanese military." This view is not based on facts. And Korean women were not coerced by Japanese military because the Korean Peninsula was not the battlefield and therefore Japanese military was NOT in Korea. The comfort women issue remains only with South Korea because Chong Dae Hyup refuses to accept Japan's apology and continues to spread the false claim of "200,000 young girls including Koreans were coerced by Japanese military" throughout the world. Chong Dae Hyup is a very powerful special interest group in South Korea, and Korean politicians are scared to defy it. Chong Dae Hyup has no interest in the welfare of former Korean comfort women. Its goal is to discredit Japan and to block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea.

16. Empires and comfort women

The United States has military bases all over the world. And wherever U.S. military bases are located, there are women who provide sex to U.S. military personnels. **It is ironic that** the United States keeps coming up with resolutions to criticize Japan and **comfort women statues keep going up in the U.S.**

◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇

Footnote: Professor Park Yuha's book "Comfort Women of the Empire" was banned from publishing in South Korea. Professor Park is also being sued for defamation by anti-Japan lobby and receives death threats from time to time. In South Korea, government often uses anti-Japan lobby to hunt down people who speak out the inconvenient truth. It is now very difficult for Professor Park to publish anything in Korea without being persecuted, but her books can be purchased in other Asian countries.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.jp/2014/10/former-korean-comfort-woman-mun-oku.html>

(*2) The following is a U.S. military report. Except for the part where it says "Japanese agents recruited women and Japanese housemasters operated comfort stations," this report is accurate. It should have said "ethnic Korean agents recruited Korean women and Korean housemasters operated comfort stations." **The U.S. military interrogator should have realized the ethnic Koreans (being Japanese nationals) used their Japanese surnames.**

<http://ww2db.com/doc.php?q=130>

(*3) The following article reports that Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University had recently discovered a diary written by a Korean comfort station manager. Professor Ahn

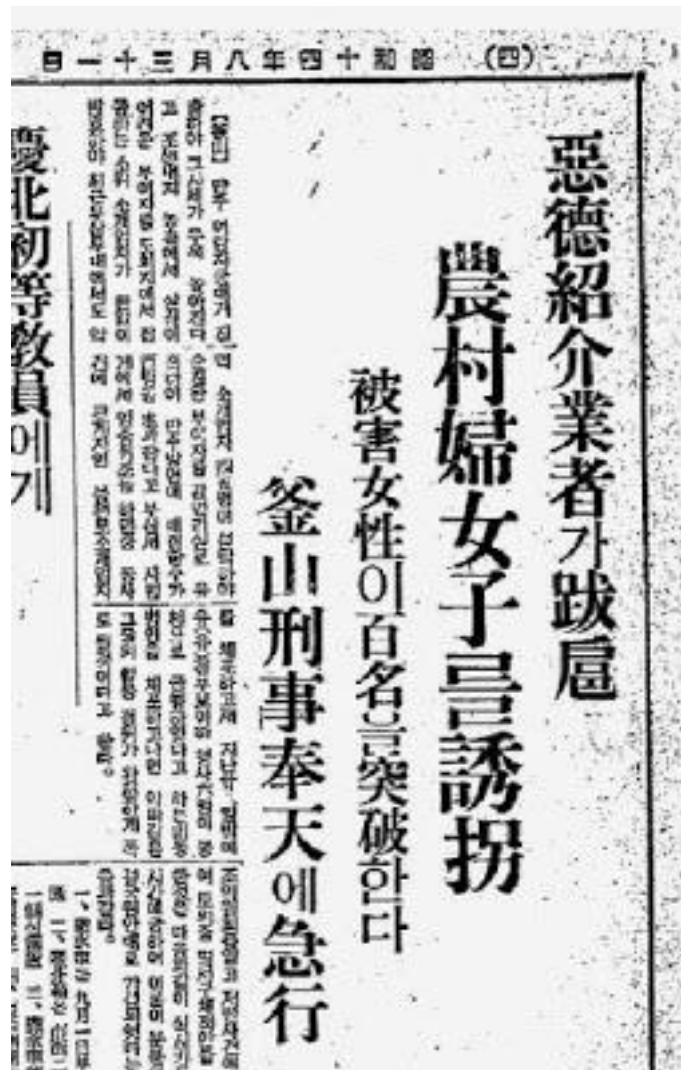
<http://archive.today/1jcC4>

http://www.naksung.re.kr/xe/index.php?mid=sepdate&document_srl=181713&ckattempt=1

『軍慰安婦急募』
行先
應募資格
募集期日
出徵日
契約及待遇
募集人員
希望者
○部隊慰安所
年齡十八歲以上三十歲以內身體
强健者
十月二十七日早十時十一月八日外
十一月十日頃
本人面談後即時決定
數十名
左記場所至急間議事
京城府鍾路區樂園町一九五
朝鮮旅館內
光③二六四五
(許氏)

Ask for Mr. Ho

(*6) The photo below is an article in Korean newspaper Dongailbo (동아일보 東亞日報) on August 31, 1939. It says, "About 100 Korean women were abducted by Korean prostitution brokers but were rescued by Japanese military police." There are dozens of articles like this. ([other articles](#))



(*7) The photo below is an order sent by Japanese military to police in Korea to crack down on Korean brokers who engage in illegal recruiting. Professor Yoshiaki deliberately misrepresented this document as proof that Japanese military coerced Korean women. Confronted by other scholars, Mr. Yoshimi admitted to Japanese media that he lied, but he never did so to Western media. New York Times in its 2007 article used his initial statement as proof that Japanese military coerced Korean women. Many scholars have demanded New York Times to retract the article, but NYT has refused to do so.



(*8) The photo below is an article in Korean newspaper Kyunghyang Shinmun (경향신문 京郷新聞) on June 6, 1977. It says that a female Korean prostitution broker trafficked dozens of Korean comfort women to Rabaul, Papua New Guinea to provide sex to Japanese soldiers there during World War II. It was common knowledge in South Korea until 1970's that Korean prostitution brokers recruited Korean comfort women and operated comfort stations, and no South Koreans contested that notion. Then Asahi Shimbun published a series of fabricated articles in 1980's falsely accusing Japanese military of abducting Korean comfort women. South Korean left (= North Korea) thought this was a great opportunity to discredit Japan and block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea. So it formed the anti-Japan lobby Chong Dae Hyup in 1990 and created the comfort women issue.

모든 뒷거래는 「관훈동요정」에서 이뤄져

상 손을 펼쳐보니 李萬鍾은 예상인물이 아니었다.

라바울마담의 안타까운 심정과는 아랑곳없이 수사는 급진전, 과거 대부분의 부정사건이 라바울마담의 요청에서 종결됐고 많은 수사관들도 라바울마담의 치맛자락에 휘잡혀 끌려들어간 사실이 드러났다.

드디어 李萬鍾은 미인제와 뇌물공세를 펼쳐온 라바울마담을 보기 좋게 구속하기에 이른다. 이 불에 이 사건은 「劉載龍사건」이라기보다 「라바울마담 사건」으로 알려지기도 했다.

라바울마담은 일제말기 일제해군 무관 松本の 애첩으로 수십명의 위안부를 데리고 남태평양 라바울군도에까지 위안원정을 떠나 라바울마담이란 속칭을 얻었던 당대의 여걸이었다. 해방이 되자 그는 노랑진에 있던 월파정을 매인, 미군상대의 사교장을 열었다 (張澤相이 처음 부임하면서 월파정의 허가를 물려싸고 보안과장을 구속한 사실은 이미 소개된 바 있다). 월파정은 당시 교외지역에 자리잡고 있었지만 미군, 한국인 고위관리의 사교장이 됐고 자주 댄스파티도 열렸었다.

라바울마담의 수장발인 朋子라는 20대 초반의 기생은 어느새 열여섯배워 인기를 독차지했다. 이 월파정을 탐내는 張澤相에게 밀려 라바울마담은 문제의 관훈동요정을 차렸다가 경찰에 구속되는 비운을 맞게 된 것이다.

【特別取材班】

라바울마담은 일제말기 일제해군 무관 松本の 애첩으로 수십명의 위안부를 데리고 남태평양 라바울군도에까지 위안원정을 떠나 라바울마담이란 속칭을 얻었던 당대의 여걸이었다. 해방이 되자 그는 노랑진에 있던 월파정을 매인, 미군상대의 사교장을 열었다 (張澤相이 처음 부임하면서 월파정의 허가를 물려싸고 보안과장을 구속한 사실은 이미 소개된 바 있다). 월파정은 당시 교외지역에 자리잡고 있었지만 미군, 한국인 고위관리의 사교장이 됐고 자주 댄스파티도 열렸었다.

1977.6.6 京郷日報

(*9) The photo below shows the relationship between the anti-Japan lobby Chong Dae

Hyup (Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan) and North Korea.



Asahi Shimbun (left-wing Japanese newspaper with close ties to North Korea) published a series of fabricated articles on comfort women in 1980's. Based on these articles, the anti-Japan lobby Chong Dae Hyup was formed in South Korea in 1990. Then out of nowhere a woman named Kim Hak-sun came forward in 1991 and claimed she was abducted by Japanese military. There is clear evidence (recorded tapes) that suggests she was coached by Chong Dae Hyup to give false testimony. If Korean women were indeed abducted by Japanese military, it is rather odd that not a single woman claimed anything for over 45 years after the end of World War II. Former South Korean President Roh Tae-woo said in 1993 interview with Bungeishunju, "Asahi Shimbun created the comfort women issue out of nothing, provoked Korean nationalism and infuriated Korean people."

It is ironic that 99% of Westerners fell for Chong Dae Hyup's (North Korean) propaganda and believe 200,000 young girls including Koreans were coerced by

Japanese military while the majority of South Korean scholars (Professor Park Yuha of Sejong University, Professor Lee Yong-hoon of Seoul University, Professor Ahn Byong-jik of Seoul University, Professor Jun Bong-gwan of Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Professor Han Sung-jo of Korea University, Professor Lee Dae-gun of Sungkyunkwan University, Professor Choi Kei-ho of Kaya University, Professor Oh Seon-hwa of Takushoku University, Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, etc.) and a good number of South Korean public agree that **Japanese military did not coerce Korean women** and that the number of women (Dutch and Filipino) coerced by Japanese military was less than a hundred. Westerners must realize that **North Korean and Chinese operatives are using the comfort women issue to drive a wedge into U.S.-Japan-South Korea security partnership.**

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October 24, 2014

"The Comfort Women" by Professor C. Sarah Soh

Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh was born in South Korea and graduated from Sogang University there. She received her Ph.D. in anthropology from University of Hawaii. She is a professor of anthropology at San Francisco State University.



Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh

Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh's book "The Comfort Women" is available on Amazon.
<http://www.amazon.com/The-Comfort-Women-Postcolonial-Sexuality/dp/0226767779>

The following is an excellent book review.
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2009/05/10/books/book-reviews/continuing-controversy-of-comfort-women/#.VLzLMpX9mcx>

In this book, Professor Soh criticizes the South Korean activist group "Korean Council" (also known as Chong Dae Hyup) for spreading North Korean propaganda and using the comfort women issue to block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea. She insists that Korean society must repudiate victimization, admit its complicity and accept that the system was not criminal. She also argues that the case of a small number of Dutch and Filipino women who were coerced by lower ranked Japanese soldiers in the battlefields was an anomaly, and that most women (Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese) were recruited and employed by prostitution brokers.

The following is an excerpt from her book "The Comfort Women." (Pages 10 - 11)

By 1920 some Korean women had become “overseas prostitutes.” Those who worked at a restaurant in Sapporo, Japan, became what Yun Chŏng-ok calls “industrial comfort women,” serving Korean men who worked there.⁴³ When the adult entertainment business in Korea suffered as a result of the Great Depression of the 1920s, female workers and business owners migrated to China. By the late 1920s the capital of colonial Korea, Kyŏngsŏng, was home to four pleasure quarters, which employed a total of 4,295 prostitutes.⁴⁴ By the mid-1930s 45 percent of Koreans had become infected with syphilis, compared to 15 percent of the French.⁴⁵ Beginning in the early 1930s many Korean women were sold overseas to labor as prostitutes. *Dong-a Ilbo*, one of Korea’s major daily newspapers dating from the colonial days, reported on December 2, 1932, that about a hundred women a month were sold for 40 to 50 wŏn to brothels in Osaka, Hokkaido, Sakhalin, and Taiwan; this report, in hindsight, seems to predict the large-scale mobilization of Korean women to serve the troops through the 1930s up to 1945. In fact, the survivors’ testimonials amply illustrate that during the war Korean men and women actively collaborated in the recruitment of young compatriots to service the Japanese military and also ran comfort stations. For young, uneducated women from impoverished families in colonial Korea, to be a victim of trafficking became “an ordinary misfortune” in the 1930s.⁴⁶ Amid widespread complicity and indifference to young women’s plight, the adult entertainment business in Korea began to recover after the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and it flourished until early 1940.

When the war effort intensified in the early 1940s, however, many adult entertainment establishments had to close down, and by 1943 it was practically impossible to run such a business. This encouraged some brothel owners to seek their fortune abroad, including in Taiwan and occupied territories in the Southeast Asia. As Song Youn-ok noted, had there not been a “widespread network of traffic in women used in the state-managed prostitution system, the mobilization of Korean comfort women would have been a very different process.”⁴⁷ Under grinding poverty, working-class families in colonial Korea sold unmarried daughters for 400–500 wŏn for a contractual period of four to seven years. The parents received 60–70 percent of the money after various expenses involved in the transaction had been deducted, such as the mediator’s fee, clothing, document preparation, transport, and pocket money.⁴⁸ Kim Sun-ok, who labored at a comfort station in Manchuria for four years, recalled:

I had no childhood. I was sold four times from the age of seven. As soon as I returned to my home in P’yŏngvŏng from Sinŭiju after pay-

In this excerpt it says, "By 1920 some Korean women had become overseas prostitutes. Beginning in the early 1930's many Korean women were sold overseas to labor as prostitutes. Dong-a-Ilbo, one of Korea's major daily newspapers dating from the colonial days, reported on December 2, 1932, that about a hundred women a month were sold to brothels in Osaka, Hokkaido, Sakhalin and Taiwan; this report predicted the large-scale mobilization of Korean women to serve the troops through the 1930's up to 1945. In fact, survivors' testimonials amply illustrate that during the war Korean men and women actively collaborated in the recruitment of young compatriots to serve the Japanese military and also ran comfort stations.” In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, a former Korean comfort woman Kim Sun-ok said that she was sold by her parents four times.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kim Sun-ok

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In an interview with Professor Park Yuha of Sejong University in South Korea, a former Korean comfort woman Bae Chun-hee said that she hated her father who sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

Bae Chun-hee

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A former Korean comfort woman Mun Oku-chu said in [her memoir](#):

"I was recruited by a Korean prostitution broker. I saved a considerable amount of money."

According to Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh's book, Mun Oku-chu continued to work as a prostitute in Korea after the war.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Mun Ok-chu



In an interview with Korean newspaper The Hankyoreh (the article was published on May 15th, 1991) a former Korean comfort woman Kim Hak-sun said that she was sold by her mother.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Kim Hak-sun said that her mother sent her to train as a Geisha in Pyongyang before she sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kim Hak-sun

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In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Kim Gun-ja said that she was sold by her adoptive father.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

Kim Gun-ja also testified in front of United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 2007 and said she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kim Gun-ja

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In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Lee Yong-soo said that she and her friend Kim Pun-sun were recruited by a Korean prostitution broker.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Lee Yong-soo said, "At the time I was shabbily dressed and wretched. On the day I left home with my friend Pun-sun without telling my mother, I was wearing a black skirt, a cotton shirt and wooden clogs on my feet. You don't know how pleased I was when I received a red dress and a pair of leather shoes from a Korean recruiter."

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

Lee Yong-soo also testified in front of United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 2007. She was told that she had five minutes to speak. She ignored the instruction and went on for over one hour putting on a performance of crying and screaming. Her false testimony resulted in the passage of United States House of Representatives House Resolution 121.



Lee Yong-soo

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In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Kim Ok-sil said that she was sold by her father.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Kim Ok-sil said that her father sent her to train as a Geisha in Pyongyang before he sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

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In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Kil Won-ok said that she was sold by her parents.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Kil Won-ok said that her parents sent her to train as a Geisha in Pyongyang before they sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kil Won-ok

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Several people had witnessed the scenes in which Chong Dae Hyup (anti-Japan lobby) coached women to say "I was abducted by Japanese military."

Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University who interviewed former Korean comfort women says, "When I first interviewed them, none of them had anything bad to say about Japanese military. In fact they all reminisced the good times they had with Japanese soldiers. But after Chong Dae Hyup confined them, their testimonies had completely changed."

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Korean women were not abducted by Japanese military because the Korean Peninsula was not the battlefield and therefore Japanese military was **NOT** in Korea. (Korean prostitution brokers recruited Korean women in Korea and operated comfort stations in the battlefields) Japan apologized and compensated, and Netherlands, Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan had all accepted Japan's apology and reconciled with Japan. So there are no comfort women issues between those nations and Japan. The comfort women issue remains only with South Korea because Chong Dae Hyup refuses to accept Japan's apology and continues to spread the false claim of "200,000 young girls including Koreans were abducted by Japanese military" throughout the world.

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October 23, 2014

[What Is Behind South Korea's Criticism On Comfort Women Issue](#)

The following is a summary English translation of Professor James E. Auer's op-ed in Sankei Shimbun on October 22, 2014. Dr. Auer is an emeritus professor of international relations and public policy at Vanderbilt University.

The original post: <http://www.sankei.com/column/news/141022/clm1410220001-n1.html>



Professor James E. Auer

It is not surprising that China criticizes Japan because China is under Communist Party dictatorship. But why did South Korea begin to criticize Japan in the 1990's? and insists Japan's apology and compensation were not enough.

When the allied forces prosecuted war criminals, the comfort women system never became an issue because the U.S. military reports concluded with testimonies from Korean women that they either volunteered or were sold by their parents to Korean prostitution brokers.

Let us verify some facts.

1) Past and present, there were/are women who got/get into prostitution unwillingly. But prostitution is not slavery.

2) The comfort women system was not illegal in Japan's eyes in 1930's, and the allied forces didn't think it was illegal, either.

3) Korean government established comfort women system for U.S. troops in 1970's. Koreans for some reason think coercion and confinement took place in Japan's system but not in Korea's system.

4) If Japanese government or people tried to get facts out, the international community would perceive that effort as revisionism.

5) In August, Asahi Shimbun published retraction articles admitting it falsely reported on abduction in Jeju Island. Asahi also admitted it mistook factory workers for comfort women, which inflated the number of comfort women. Many Westerners praised Asahi for admitting its mistakes. However, what they failed to realize was Asahi told more lies in its retraction articles, which infuriated Japanese public. Westerners mistook mainstream Japanese's disgust toward Asahi for right wing's bashing on Asahi.

When Japan apologized for what it did during the war, its sincerity was backed by 50 odd years of good behavior.

In 1998, South Korean president Kim Dae-jung accepted apology from Japan's Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi and promised South Korea would never bring up the comfort women issue again. But subsequent Korean presidents have annulled Kim's gesture and used nationalism to bolster their low approval ratings.

Footnote: The following is a U.S. military report. Under 'Recruiting' this report misrepresents ethnic Korean agents and house masters using Japanese surnames as Japanese agents and house masters. (Ethnic Koreans were Japanese citizens at the time, so in that sense they were Japanese)

<http://ww2db.com/doc.php?q=130>

The following is excerpts from Korean comfort woman Mun Oku-chu's memoir. Her memoir is consistent with the U.S. military report.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.jp/2014/10/former-korean-comfort-woman-mun-oku.html>

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October 19, 2014

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October 18, 2014

"Comfort Women of the Empire" Reviewed by Professor Jun BongGwan

The following is a summary English translation of Professor Jun BongGwan's review of the book "Comfort Women of the Empire." Dr. Jun is a professor of Korean Literature at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. The review was published on July 20, 2014 in Korea's leading newspaper ChosunIlbo. The original article is shown at the

bottom.



Professor Jun BongGwan

After reading the book, I was a little bit disappointed because there was nothing in the book that I didn't know. We all knew that Korean comfort women were not coercively taken away by Japanese military. Japanese military commissioned Korean prostitution brokers to recruit women in the Korean Peninsula and operate comfort stations in the battlefields. Japanese military was busy fighting all over Asia, and it certainly didn't have time to be in Korea recruiting women.

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October 17, 2014

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October 16, 2014

[Former Korean Comfort Woman Mun Oku-chu's Memoir](#) The following is a English transaltion of excerpts from a former Korean comfort woman Mun Oku-chu's memoir.

The original memoir: <http://goo.gl/sI8Ett>



Ms. Mun Oku-chu

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